

Methodological Research to Support the National Crime Victimization Survey: Self-Report Data on Rape and Sexual Assault – Pilot Test: Appendices

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Appendices

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Disclaimer and Acknowledgments

Disclaimer

Findings, opinions, or points of view expressed in this report are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect official findings, positions or policies of the Bureau of Justice Statistics or the U.S. Department of Justice. The results of the pilot test are not intended to provide official estimates of the prevalence or incidence of rape or sexual assault in the five metropolitan areas selected for the study.

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Appendix A

Standard Errors for All Report Tables

Appendix A

Standard error tables

Appendix table E-3. Standard errors for table E-3: Percent of rapes and sexual assaults reported from BSQ items targeting different behaviors and tactics

BSQ items targeting:	# of items	SE	
		Rape	Sexual assault
Penetration against victim's will by force or unable to consent	5	4.2 %	1.7 %
Other penetration against victim's will	2	1.4	0.7
Attempted penetration against victim's will	1	3.8	3.1
Kissing, sexual touching against victim's will	2	1.8	4.1
Attempted touching against victim's will	1	1.0	3.3
Exposure, photo or videos against victim's will	3	0.9	1.2
Total	14		

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 6-1. Standard errors for table 6-1: Average time to complete in minutes by survey section, sample type, and mode, 2014–2015

Survey section	General population			
	ACASI		CATI	
n	SE	n	SE	
Household roster	5,962	0.03	~	~
Extended interview overall	3,017	0.20	2,580	0.22
Introduction and consent	3,053	0.04	2,721	0.02
Demographics	3,028	0.02	2,721	0.02
Event history calendar	3,053	0.02	~	~
Sexual victimization screener	3,048	0.05	2,704	0.03
Detailed incident form	407	0.44	308	0.84
1st form	407	0.27	308	0.27
2nd form	220	0.22	158	0.34
3rd form	12	0.40	94	0.53
4th form	s	s	s	s
5th form	s	s	s	s
Vignettes	3,048	0.03	2,600	0.02
Respondent debriefing	3,053	0.02	2,597	0.02
Distress check-in	3,051	0.01	2,589	0.01
Reinterview request/incentive	3,051	0.04	2,588	0.03

Appendix table 6-1 (continued)

Survey section	Volunteer sample			
	ACASI		CATI	
	n	SE	n	SE
Household roster	~	~	~	~
Extended interview overall	952	0.40	1,085	0.50
Introduction and consent	984	0.05	1,130	0.04
Demographics	963	0.03	1,130	0.02
Event history calendar	984	0.03	~	~
Sexual victimization screener	979	0.08	1,128	0.05
Detailed incident form	520	0.28	337	0.71
1st form	520	0.18	337	0.23
2nd form	347	0.14	215	0.25
3rd form	19	0.32	140	0.37
4th form	s	s	s	s
5th form	s	s	s	s
Vignettes	983	0.03	1,085	0.02
Respondent debriefing	979	0.02	1,087	0.01
Distress check-in	977	0.02	1,085	0.01
Reinterview request/incentive	978	0.06	1,094	0.03

~ Not applicable.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 6-2. Standard errors for table 6-2: Average time to complete extended interview by number of detailed incident forms, sample type, and mode, 2014–2015

Number of detailed incident forms	General population			
	ACASI		CATI	
	n	SE	n	SE
Zero	2,618	0.16	2,332	0.10
One	182	0.79	116	0.63
Two or more	217	0.84	132	1.36

Appendix table 6-2 (continued)

Number of detailed incident forms	Volunteer sample			
	ACASI		CATI	
	n	SE	n	SE
Zero	444	0.24	788	0.11
One	170	0.62	105	0.51
Two or more	338	0.55	192	0.93

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 6-3. Standard errors for table 6-3: Respondent demographics by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

	ACASI	CATI
Race/Hispanic origin		
White	0.7 %	0.7 %
Black	0.1	0.1
Asian	0.6	0.5
Hispanic	0.1	0.2
Other	0.3	0.4
More than one race	0.3	0.4
Age		
18-20	0.4 %	0.5 %
21-24	0.4	0.5
25-29	0.1	0.2
30-39	0.1	0.3
40-49	0.0	0.3
Highest level of school completed		
No high school diploma	0.8 %	0.6 %
High school graduate or GED	0.8	0.7
Some college, associate's degree, or vocational school	0.5	0.5
Bachelor's degree	0.7	0.6
Graduate degree	0.5	0.5
Currently enrolled in high school, college, or vocational school		
Not currently attending or enrolled	1.0 %	0.7 %
College/University/Graduate School	0.9	0.7
Member of a sorority	0.9 %	1.2 %
Other type of school	0.5	0.3
Total household income during 2013		
Less than \$25,000	1.0 %	1.0 %
\$25,000 - \$50,000	0.9	0.9
\$50,000 - \$75,000	0.7	0.8
More than \$75,000	0.8	1.0
Marital status		
Married	0.3 %	0.2 %
Widowed	0.2	0.2
Divorced	0.5	0.5
Separated	0.5	0.4
Never married	0.7	0.7
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,053	2,721

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 6-4. Standard errors for table 6-4: Respondent demographics by mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI	CATI
Race/Hispanic origin		
White	1.5 %	1.4 %
Black	1.4	1.3
Asian	0.6	0.7
Hispanic	1.5	1.4
Other	0.4	0.5
More than one race	0.6	0.7
Age		
18-20	1.1 %	1.1 %
21-24	1.5	1.4
25-29	1.6	1.5
30-39	0.5	0.4
40-49	~	0.2
Highest level of school completed		
No high school diploma	0.9 %	0.6 %
High school graduate or GED	1.2	1.2
Some college, associate's degree, or vocational school	1.6	1.5
Bachelor's degree	1.3	1.2
Graduate degree	0.7	0.7
Currently enrolled in high school, college, or vocational school		
Not currently attending or enrolled	1.5 %	1.4 %
College/University/Graduate School	1.5	1.4
Member of a sorority	1.0 %	1.3 %
Other type of school	0.6	0.5
Total household income during 2013		
Less than \$25,000	1.6 %	1.6 %
\$25,000 - \$50,000	1.5	1.5
\$50,000 - \$75,000	1.0	1.0
More than \$75,000	1.1	1.1
Marital status		
Married	1.1 %	1.0 %
Widowed	0.1	0.1
Divorced	0.6	0.6
Separated	0.5	0.4
Never married	1.2	1.2
Number of unweighted sample cases	984	1,132

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 6-5. Standard errors for table 6-5: Respondent romantic relationship status by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Currently living with romantic partner?	ACASI	CATI
Yes	1.2 %	1.1 %
No	1.2	1.1
In a romantic relationship in the last year	1.5	1.6
Not in a romantic relationship in the last year	1.5	1.6
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,660	1,658

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 6-6. Standard errors for table 6-6: Respondent romantic relationship status by mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Currently living with romantic partner?	ACASI	CATI
Yes	1.5 %	1.4 %
No	1.2	1.1
In a romantic relationship in the last year	1.6	1.6
Not in a romantic relationship in the last year	1.6	1.6
Number of unweighted sample cases	861	986

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 6-7. Standard errors for table 6-7: Respondent military status, employment, and living situation by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI	CATI
Had a job in the week before interview?		
Yes	1.0 %	1.1 %
Served on active duty in the military?		
Yes, currently	0.1 %	0.1 %
Yes, in the past	0.3	0.3
No, never	0.3	0.3
Own or rent home		
Owned by you or someone in the household	1.1 %	1.1 %
Rented	1.2	1.0
Occupied without payment of rent	0.2	0.3
Length of time lived at current address		
Less than a year	0.9 %	0.8 %
One year to less than 5 years	0.9	1.0
5 years or more	1.0	1.1
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,053	2,721

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 6-8. Standard errors for table 6-8: Respondent military status, employment, and living situation by mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI	CATI
Had a job in the week before interview?		
Yes	1.6 %	1.5 %
Served on active duty in the military?		
Yes, currently	0.3 %	0.1 %
Yes, in the past	0.6	0.5
No, never	0.6	0.5
Own or rent home		
Owned by you or someone in the household	1.5 %	1.3 %
Rented	1.5	1.4
Occupied without payment of rent	0.5	0.6
Length of time lived at current address		
Less than a year	1.5 %	1.5 %
One year to less than 5 years	1.6	1.4
5 years or more	1.4	1.3
Number of unweighted sample cases	984	1,132

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 6-9. Standard errors for table 6-9: Respondent frequency of public behavior by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI	CATI
Average frequency of shopping last 12 months		
Almost everyday	0.8 %	0.9 %
At least once a week	0.9	1.1
At least once a month	0.6	0.8
Less often	0.3	0.3
Never	0.1	0.1
Average frequency spent the evening out		
Almost everyday	0.9 %	0.9 %
At least once a week	0.9	1.0
At least once a month	0.8	1.0
Less often	0.8	0.8
Never	0.6	0.6
Average frequency of public transportation use		
Almost everyday	0.7 %	0.7 %
At least once a week	0.4	0.6
At least once a month	0.5	0.5
Less often	0.7	0.7
Never	1.1	1.0
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,053	2,719

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 6-10. Standard errors for table 6-10: Respondent frequency of public behavior by mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI	CATI
Average frequency of shopping last 12 months		
Almost everyday	1.5 %	1.3 %
At least once a week	1.6	1.5
At least once a month	1.0	1.0
Less often	0.4	0.4
Never	0.2	0.2
Average frequency spent the evening out		
Almost everyday	1.4 %	1.4 %
At least once a week	1.6	1.4
At least once a month	1.2	1.2
Less often	1.0	0.9
Never	0.4	0.5
Average frequency of public transportation use		
Almost everyday	1.4 %	1.3 %
At least once a week	0.9	0.9
At least once a month	0.9	0.9
Less often	1.3	1.1
Never	1.5	1.4
Number of unweighted sample cases	984	1,132

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 7-8. Standard errors for table 7-8: Prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact, by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI	CATI
Rape and sexual assault	0.5 %	0.5 %
Completed	0.4	0.4
Attempted	0.3	0.3
Threatened	0.2	0.2
Rape	0.4 %	0.4 %
Completed	0.3	0.3
Attempted	0.3	0.2
Threatened	0.2	0.2
Sexual assault	0.3 %	0.4 %
Completed	0.3	0.3
Attempted	0.2	0.2
Threatened	~	~
Other unwanted sexual contact	0.6 %	0.5 %
Completed	0.5	0.4
Attempted	0.4	0.3
Threatened	0.3	0.2
Not enough information	0.4 %	0.3 %
No behavior information	0.3	0.3
Not enough behavior information to classify	0.2	0.1
Not enough tactic information to classify	0.1	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,048	2,709

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 7-9. Standard errors for table 7-9: Prevalence rate of rape and sexual assault, by type of crime classification and mode of interview or females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI	CATI
Rape and sexual assault	0.5 %	0.5 %
Completed	0.4 %	0.4 %
Forced	0.4	0.4
Unable to consent	0.2	0.2
Attempted	0.3 %	0.3 %
Forced	0.3	0.2
Unable to consent	0.1	0.1
Threatened	0.2 %	0.2 %
Forced	0.2	0.1
Unable to consent	0.0	0.2
Rape	0.4 %	0.4 %
Completed	0.3 %	0.3 %
Forced	0.2	0.3
Unable to consent	0.2	0.1
Attempted	0.3 %	0.2 %
Forced	0.3	0.2
Unable to consent	~	0.1
Threatened	0.2 %	0.2 %
Forced	0.2	0.1
Unable to consent	0.0	0.2
Sexual assault	0.3 %	0.4 %
Completed	0.3 %	0.3 %
Forced	0.3	0.3
Unable to consent	0.1	0.1
Attempted	0.2 %	0.2 %
Forced	0.2	0.1
Unable to consent	0.1	~
Threatened	~ %	~ %
Forced	~	~
Unable to consent	~	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	3048	2709

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 7-10. Standard errors for table 7-10: Incidence rate of unwanted sexual contact per 1,000 females age 18-49, by type of crime classification and mode of interview in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI	CATI
Rape and sexual assault	7.1	7.5
Completed	5.3	6.0
Attempted	3.4	2.5
Threatened	2.0	1.9
Rape	5.6	5.5
Completed	3.9	4.4
Attempted	3.0	2.1
Threatened	2.0	1.9
Sexual assault	4.1	4.8
Completed	3.6	4.1
Attempted	1.6	1.5
Threatened	~	~
Other unwanted sexual contact	8.2	6.0
Completed	5.4	4.0
Attempted	4.1	3.2
Threatened	2.8	2.1
Not enough information	5.0	3.0
No behavior information	4.1	2.8
Not enough behavior information to classify	2.2	0.9
Not enough tactic information to classify	0.7	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,053	2,721

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 7-11. Standard errors for table 7-11: Prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact, by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI	CATI
Rape and sexual assault	1.5 %	1.2 %
Completed	1.4	1.0
Attempted	0.9	0.7
Threatened	0.6	0.3
Rape	1.4 %	0.9 %
Completed	1.2	0.8
Attempted	0.8	0.6
Threatened	0.5	0.3
Sexual assault	1.0 %	0.9 %
Completed	0.9	0.8
Attempted	0.5	0.5
Threatened	0.2	0.1
Other unwanted sexual contact	1.5 %	1.1 %
Completed	1.3	0.9
Attempted	1.0	0.7
Threatened	0.8	0.5
Not enough information	1.0 %	0.6 %
No behavior information	0.9	0.6
Not enough behavior information to classify	0.4	0.1
Not enough tactic information to classify	0.3	0.2
Number of unweighted sample cases	983	1,124

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 7-12. Standard errors for table 7-12: Incidence rate per 1,000 of rape and sexual assault by study for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	RSA Pilot		
	NCVS	ACASI	CATI
Rape and sexual assault	0.4	7.1	7.5
Rape	0.3	5.6	5.5
Sexual assault	0.3	4.1	4.8

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 7-14. Standard errors for table 7-14: Incidence rates of rape and sexual assault per 1,000 females age 18-49 by victimization screener item generating the report and whether respondent believed it was a crime, general population, 2014-2015

	Respondent considered a crime at:		
	All incidents	Time of incident	Time of survey
RSA Pilot – Incidents generated by all 14 screener items	4.9	3.0	4.2
RSA Pilot – Incidents generated by 8 screener items covering:	4.3	2.7	3.6
– Completed and attempted penetration by physical force			
– Other completed or attempted non-penetrative sexual contact by physical force			
RSA Pilot – Incidents generated by 6 screener items covering:	3.5	2.2	1.9
– Completed penetration by physical force			
– Other non-penetrative sexual contact by physical force			
RSA Pilot – Incidents generated by 3 screener items covering:	2.5	1.3	1.9
– Completed penile-vaginal penetration by physical force			
– Other non-penetrative sexual contact by physical force			
NCVS rape and sexual assault	0.4	~	~

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 7-15. Standard errors for table 7-15: Comparison of prevalence rates from RSA Pilot to National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) rates, by type of victimization, reference period, mode and classification method for females age 18-49 in the general population

	NISVS	Past 12 months		
		RSA Pilot		ACASI
		CATI	SV	
Completed rape	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.4 %
Completed forced penetration	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Completed alcohol/drug facilitated penetration	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Completed coerced penetration	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Completed unwanted sexual contact	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.4 %	0.6 %
Completed unwanted sexual non-contact	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
				0.2 %

Appendix table 7-15 (continued)

	NISVS	Lifetime		
		RSA Pilot		ACASI
		CATI	SV	
Completed rape	0.9 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	0.9 %
Completed forced penetration	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Completed alcohol/drug facilitated penetration	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Completed coerced penetration	0.2 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
Completed unwanted sexual contact	1.0 %	1.1 %	~ %	~ %
Completed unwanted sexual non-contact	1.0 %	0.9 %	~ %	~ %

~Not applicable.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015 and Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2011.

Appendix table 8-4. Standard errors for table 8-4: Time of day incident occurred, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

Time of day	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Daytime	2.1 %	3.1 %	4.5 %	4.8 %
Between 6 a.m. and noon	1.0	1.7	2.7	4.4
Between noon and 6 p.m.	1.5	2.2	2.9	2.9
Do not know time of day	1.2	0.7	2.0	0.5
Nighttime	2.1 %	3.1 %	4.5 %	4.8 %
Between 6 p.m. and midnight	2.3	3.2	6.0	6.3
Between midnight and 6 a.m.	2.0	3.4	4.3	5.9
Do not know time of night	2.0	0.6	4.4	1.3
Number of unweighted sample cases	725	507	157	110

Appendix table 8-4 (continued)

Time of day	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Daytime	5.8 %	6.1 %	2.4 %	3.9 %
Between 6 a.m. and noon	1.3	3.1	1.1	1.8
Between noon and 6 p.m.	3.4	4.8	2.1	3.0
Do not know time of day	4.7	2.0	1.4	0.7
Nighttime	5.8 %	6.1 %	2.4 %	3.9 %
Between 6 p.m. and midnight	6.2	5.6	2.8	4.0
Between midnight and 6 a.m.	5.9	4.8	2.1	4.1
Do not know time of night	3.9	1.0	2.4	0.8
Number of unweighted sample cases	95	100	473	297

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-5. Standard errors for table 8-5: Activity at time of incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Activity at time of incident				
In transit	1.5 %	1.9 %	2.2 %	3.8 %
Hanging out at someone's home	2.3 %	2.5 %	6.2 %	5.1 %
At a restaurant, bar movie	2.4 %	3.0 %	3.5 %	4.1 %
Working or at school	2.0 %	1.9 %	5.9 %	2.2 %
Hanging out at your home	2.1 %	2.7 %	5.1 %	6.2 %
At an outdoor public space	0.5 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	0.7 %
Sleeping (location not specified)	0.1 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	1.8 %
In a vehicle (not in transit)	~	0.1 %	~	~
Other	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.9 %	1.9 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	737	516	159	117

Appendix table 8-5 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Activity at time of incident				
In transit	2.3 %	4.6 %	2.2 %	2.4 %
Hanging out at someone's home	5.2 %	6.2 %	2.4 %	3.0 %
At a restaurant, bar movie	5.8 %	6.0 %	2.8 %	3.9 %
Working or at school	4.2 %	3.3 %	2.1 %	2.5 %
Hanging out at your home	3.4 %	3.1 %	2.9 %	3.2 %
At an outdoor public space	~	1.8 %	0.7 %	0.3 %
Sleeping (location not specified)	~	~	0.1 %	0.4 %
In a vehicle (not in transit)	~	~	~	0.2 %
Other	2.2 %	1.6 %	1.1 %	0.9 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	98	103	480	296

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-6. Standard errors for table 8-6: Use of verbal pressure and coercive tactics, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Type of tactic used in incident				
Verbally pressure you or continually argue with you	2.8 %	3.1 %	4.4 %	6.0 %
Threaten to cut off financial support	1.2 %	1.5 %	4.0 %	4.5 %
Threaten to cause problems at job, school, relationships	2.4 %	2.4 %	6.9 %	6.3 %
Promise rewards in relationship, job, grades, something else	2.3 %	1.7 %	5.2 %	4.3 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	631	483	156	117

Appendix table 8-6 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Type of tactic used in incident				
Verbally pressure you or continually argue with you	5.3 %	5.0 %	3.5 %	3.4 %
Threaten to cut off financial support	1.5 %	2.3 %	0.5 %	1.3 %
Threaten to cause problems at job, school, relationships	3.3 %	2.6 %	1.7 %	2.3 %
Promise rewards in relationship, job, grades, something else	3.5 %	1.7 %	2.7 %	2.1 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	98	103	377	263

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-7. Standard errors for table 8-7: Force tactics, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Type of force used in incident				
Hold you or pin you so you had difficulty moving	2.6 %	2.9 %	3.6 %	5.9 %
Use a weapon, or threaten to use a weapon	1.3 %	1.2 %	4.8 %	4.1 %
Physically attack you or threaten to attack you, but not with a weapon	1.9 %	2.3 %	5.9 %	6.6 %
Physically attack, or threaten to attack, someone else	1.5 %	1.8 %	5.0 %	5.9 %
Grabbed/pushed/pulled	1.2 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	0.9 %
Other type of force	0.6 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	1.3 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	642	483	160	117

Appendix table 8-7 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Type of force used in incident				
Hold you or pin you so you had difficulty moving	5.3 %	5.9 %	1.8 %	1.8 %
Use a weapon, or threaten to use a weapon	1.2 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	~
Physically attack you or threaten to attack you, but not with a weapon	3.7 %	4.8 %	1.3 %	1.3 %
Physically attack, or threaten to attack, someone else	2.7 %	2.7 %	0.7 %	0.8 %
Grabbed/pushed/pulled	5.0 %	5.4 %	1.0 %	1.4 %
Other type of force	2.3 %	0.5 %	0.6 %	0.5 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	100	103	382	263

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-8. Standard errors for table 8-8: Physical injuries, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Any physical injuries as a result of the incident?				
Yes	1.4 %	1.4 %	5.5 %	4.7 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	754	521	157	114

Appendix table 8-8 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Any physical injuries as a result of the incident?				
Yes	2.5 %	2.7 %	0.4 %	0.6 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	100	103	497	304

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-9. Standard errors for table 8-9: Type of physical injuries, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Type of physical injuries	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
a. Injury from sexual intercourse	8.5 %	5.5 %	9.1 %	7.7 %
b. Gunshot or stab wounds	5.7 %	2.0 %	4.6 %	2.9 %
c. Broken bones or teeth knocked out	6.1 %	4.3 %	5.3 %	6.1 %
d. Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth	5.6 %	4.7 %	6.5 %	5.1 %
e. Internal injuries	6.5 %	~	7.2 %	~
f. Knocked unconscious	6.4 %	3.0 %	5.9 %	4.3 %
g. Other injuries	2.7 %	3.1 %	1.7 %	3.4 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	62	49	52	30

Appendix table 8-9 (continued)

Type of physical injuries	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
a. Injury from sexual intercourse	s	5.9 %	s	s
b. Gunshot or stab wounds	s	~	s	s
c. Broken bones or teeth knocked out	s	~	s	s
d. Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth	s	12.3 %	s	s
e. Internal injuries	s	~	s	s
f. Knocked unconscious	s	~	s	s
g. Other injuries	s	8.3 %	s	s
Number of unweighted sample cases	8	15	2	4

~ Not applicable.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-10. Standard errors for table 8-10: Medical care among those injured, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Any medical care received as a result of the incident?				
Yes	7.8 %	8.3 %	8.2 %	10.4 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	63	49	52	30

Appendix table 8-10 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Any medical care received as a result of the incident?				
Yes	s	13.7 %	s	s
Number of unweighted sample cases	8	15	3	4

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-11. Standard errors for table 8-11: Number of offenders, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Number of offenders				
One	1.5 %	1.1 %	3.6 %	2.2 %
More than one	1.5 %	1.1 %	3.6 %	2.2 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	747	520	159	114

Appendix table 8-11 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Number of offenders				
One	3.6 %	2.3 %	1.5 %	1.6 %
More than one	3.6 %	2.3 %	1.5 %	1.6 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	100	103	488	303

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-12. Standard errors for table 8-12: Sex of offender, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Sex of offender				
Male	1.1 %	1.2 %	1.8 %	3.9 %
Female	1.1 %	1.2 %	1.8 %	3.9 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	686	498	138	110

Appendix table 8-12 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Sex of offender				
Male	1.7 %	1.1 %	1.4 %	1.4 %
Female	1.7 %	1.1 %	1.4 %	1.4 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	94	96	454	292

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-13. Standard errors for table 8-13: The offender's relationship to the victim by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Offender relationship				
Stranger	2.4 %	3.0 %	2.6 %	4.4 %
By sight only	1.3 %	1.4 %	2.8 %	3.0 %
Spouse, ex-spouse	1.1 %	1.8 %	3.3 %	6.3 %
Boy/girlfriend or ex-boy/girlfriend	1.6 %	2.1 %	3.8 %	4.8 %
Friend or ex-friend	2.6 %	2.4 %	5.6 %	5.2 %
Other well known person (incl. relatives)	1.6 %	1.3 %	2.9 %	1.9 %
Casual acquaintance	1.4 %	1.4 %	4.3 %	3.0 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	680	497	136	110

Appendix table 8-13 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Offender relationship				
Stranger	5.9 %	6.5 %	3.1 %	3.7 %
By sight only	2.7 %	3.4 %	1.6 %	1.4 %
Spouse, ex-spouse	2.1 %	0.9 %	1.1 %	0.6 %
Boy/girlfriend or ex-boy/girlfriend	3.0 %	5.6 %	1.9 %	2.6 %
Friend or ex-friend	5.7 %	5.0 %	2.9 %	2.8 %
Other well known person (incl. relatives)	4.4 %	2.6 %	1.9 %	1.8 %
Casual acquaintance	3.5 %	2.9 %	1.6 %	2.1 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	93	95	451	292

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-14. Standard errors for table 8-14: Offender use of alcohol or drugs leading up to incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Offender's use of alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to incident				
Alcohol	2.6 %	3.1 %	5.5 %	6.6 %
Drugs	0.8 %	1.2 %	2.4 %	3.4 %
Both alcohol and drugs	1.8 %	1.9 %	5.2 %	4.9 %
Neither alcohol nor drugs	2.7 %	3.2 %	6.6 %	7.0 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	700	442	154	104

Appendix table 8-14 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Offender's use of alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to incident				
Alcohol	5.8 %	7.1 %	2.8 %	3.6 %
Drugs	2.3 %	2.4 %	0.8 %	1.3 %
Both alcohol and drugs	5.0 %	4.7 %	1.60 %	2.7 %
Neither alcohol nor drugs	5.7 %	7.0 %	3.0 %	3.8 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	92	86	454	252

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-15. Standard errors for table 8-15: Extent of substance use, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent level of substance use				
No substance use	2.7 %	2.8 %	5.9 %	6.8 %
Substance use, but not intoxicated	1.6 %	1.9 %	1.6 %	s
Intoxicated, but able to consent	1.4 %	1.5 %	3.3 %	3.0 %
Unable to consent	1.9 %	1.5 %	4.6 %	5.6 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	761	526	160	117

Appendix table 8-15 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent level of substance use				
No substance use	6.4 %	5.7 %	3.1 %	3.2 %
Substance use, but not intoxicated	3.2 %	4.8 %	2.0 %	2.6 %
Intoxicated, but able to consent	2.7 %	3.1 %	1.9 %	2.0 %
Unable to consent	6.0 %	3.4 %	1.2 %	s
Number of unweighted sample cases	100	103	501	203

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-15a. Standard errors for table 8-15a: Extent of substance use involved in incident by classification and mode for females age 18-49 in the general population

	Level of substance use					
	Unweighted number of incidents		None		Substance use without intoxication	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Rape	160	117	5.9 %	6.8 %	1.6 %	2.8 %
Completed	104	75	7.5 %	8.1 %	2.1 %	4.2 %
Forced	90	60	8.0	9.0	2.5	5.1
Unable to consent	14	15	~	~	~	~
Sexual assault	100	103	6.4 %	5.7 %	3.2 %	4.8 %
Completed	81	87	7.0 %	6.4 %	3.7 %	5.7 %
Forced	72	82	7.4	6.8	4.1	5.9
Unable to consent	9	5	s	s	s	s
Other unwanted sexual contact	370	257	3.4 %	3.7 %	2.4 %	3.1 %
No unwanted behavior	101	42	7.1 %	8.5 %	5.0 %	5.3 %

Appendix table 8-15a (continued)

	Level of substance use			
	Intoxicated but able to consent		Inability to consent	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Rape	3.3 %	3.0 %	4.6 %	5.6 %
Completed	4.6 %	3.5 %	6.8 %	6.1 %
Forced	5.3	4.2	6.0	5.4
Unable to consent	~	~	0.0	0.0
Sexual assault	2.7 %	3.1 %	6.0 %	3.4 %
Completed	3.1 %	3.5 %	6.6 %	3.9 %
Forced	3.5	3.6	6.3	3.5
Unable to consent	s	s	s	s
Other unwanted sexual contact	1.9 %	2.0 %	~	~
No unwanted behavior	3.5 %	7.3 %	4.7 %	~

~Not applicable.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-15b. Standard errors for table 8-15b. Incidents of rape and sexual assault when the victim was unable to consent by classification and mode for females age 18-49 in the general population

	Rape and sexual assault		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Did not involve inability to consent	4.0 %	3.5 %	4.6 %	5.6 %
Involved inability to consent				
Conscious but unable to consent	2.8 %	2.9 %	2.6 %	4.9 %
Passed out for part of incident	2.6	2.0	3.6	3.3
Passed out for entire incident	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.5
Number of unweighted incidents	260	220	160	117

Appendix table 8-15b (continued)

	Sexual assault	
	ACASI	CATI
Did not involve inability to consent	6.0 %	3.4 %
Involved inability to consent		
Conscious but unable to consent	4.6 %	2.7 %
Passed out for part of incident	3.4	1.7
Passed out for entire incident	~	1.5
Number of unweighted incidents	100	103

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix Table 8-15c. Standard errors for table 8-15c. Responses to questions on intoxication for incidents when victim was unable to consent for females age 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All incidents involving inability to consent	Type of inability to consent		
		Conscious but unable to consent	Passed out for part of incident	Passed out for all of incident
Any intoxication item below	3.3 %	5.3 %	2.7 %	S
Person kept giving you drinks after you were clearly drunk	6.5 %	9.0 %	8.2 %	S
Unable to remember any part of the incident	1.9	~	4.4	~
Alcohol or drugs made you less able to physically resist	5.3	8.0	6.6	~
Alcohol or drugs led you to make decisions you would not have otherwise	4.5	5.9	7.1	~
Alcohol or drugs made you either unable to walk by yourself, or unable to communicate clearly	5.9	8.6	7.6	~
Unable to walk by yourself	6.5 %	6.2 %	9.0 %	~
Unable to communicate clearly	6.3	9.4	8.3	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	124	64	52	8

~ Not applicable.

S Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-16. Standard errors for table 8-16: Respondent actions to try to stop incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent actions to try to stop incident				
Physically resist or try to physically resist the person	3.0 %	2.8 %	3.8 %	4.8 %
Say "no", "stop" or that you didn't want the act to happen	2.1 %	2.4 %	3.5 %	5.7 %
Leave or stop the situation before the act occurred	3.4 %	3.7 %	5.8 %	6.0 %
Attack or threaten the person	2.4 %	3.6 %	4.0 %	6.1 %
Try to persuade, plead or argue with the person	3.7 %	3.8 %	5.7 %	6.9 %
Try to escape or get away	3.5 %	3.4 %	5.1 %	6.6 %
Try to get help	3.3 %	3.2 %	5.6 %	5.8 %
Do something else	1.1 %	1.4 %	1.9 %	2.1 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	510	391	155	113

Appendix table 8-16 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent actions to try to stop incident				
Physically resist or try to physically resist the person	5.5 %	3.7 %	4.0 %	3.6 %
Say "no", "stop" or that you didn't want the act to happen	5.4 %	6.1 %	2.8 %	3.0 %
Leave or stop the situation before the act occurred	8.4 %	6.4 %	4.9 %	5.3 %
Attack or threaten the person	7.0 %	6.3 %	3.2 %	5.2 %
Try to persuade, plead or argue with the person	8.8 %	7.4 %	4.3 %	4.9 %
Try to escape or get away	9.4 %	5.6 %	5.3 %	4.8 %
Try to get help	6.2 %	6.7 %	4.3 %	5.1 %
Do something else	4.1 %	3.9 %	1.3 %	1.5 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	84	85	271	193

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-17. Standard errors for table 8-17: Offender immediately stopped when asked, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Offender immediately stopped when asked?				
Yes	3.2 %	3.0 %	3.5 %	4.4 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	481	356	140	94

Appendix table 8-17 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Offender immediately stopped when asked?				
Yes	3.4 %	1.3 %	3.0 %	3.8 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	63	59	278	203

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-18. Standard errors for table 8-18: Level of distress in days following incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Level of distress in days following incident				
Not at all distressed	2.4 %	3.1 %	2.2 %	5.1 %
Mildly distressed	2.9	2.8	5.9	4.9
Moderately distressed	2.7	1.8	4.7	5.1
Severely distressed	2.5	2.9	5.6	6.4
Number of unweighted sample cases	514	453	155	113

Appendix table 8-18 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Level of distress in days following incident				
Not at all distressed	5.2 %	5.0 %	3.6 %	4.4 %
Mildly distressed	5.2	6.6	3.8	3.9
Moderately distressed	5.6	4.1	3.5	2.3
Severely distressed	4.6	5.3	1.6	2.6
Number of unweighted sample cases	85	88	274	252

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-19. Standard errors for table 8-19: Level of distress at the time of interview, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Level of distress at the time of interview				
Not at all distressed	3.1 %	2.8 %	4.3 %	4.8 %
Mildly distressed	3.2	3.0	6.2	7
Moderately distressed	2.9	2.4	5.7	5.6
Severely distressed	1.4	1.6	3.3	4.3
Number of unweighted sample cases	297	289	105	71

Appendix table 8-19 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Level of distress at the time of interview				
Not at all distressed	6 %	7 %	4.6 %	3.9 %
Mildly distressed	8	6	4.8	3.7
Moderately distressed	7	4	3.3	2.9
Severely distressed	1	4	1.3	1.6
Number of unweighted sample cases	44	56	148	162

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-20. Standard errors for table 8-20: Emotions felt as result of the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Total		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Emotions as a result of the incident				
Worried or anxious				
Did not feel this way	4.0 %	3.7 %	4.6 %	4.6 %
Less than one month	3.4	3.7	5.0	5.8
One month or more	4.4	3.8	6.3	6.2
Angry				
Did not feel this way	3.4 %	3.4 %	7.1 %	5.5 %
Less than one month	4.0	3.2	5.7	5.9
One month or more	4.3	4.0	7.3	6.6
Sad or depressed				
Did not feel this way	4.2 %	4.0 %	7.4 %	6.0 %
Less than one month	3.1	2.6	3.9	5.2
One month or more	3.9	3.6	7.3	6.5
Vulnerable				
Did not feel this way	3.6 %	3.4 %	2.9 %	3.7 %
Less than one month	4.7	3.2	7.2	6.4
One month or more	4.4	3.7	7.5	7.0
Violated				
Did not feel this way	2.5 %	2.1 %	2.5 %	1.7 %
Less than one month	4.0	3.7	6.9	5.6
One month or more	4.1	3.8	7.1	5.7
Like you couldn't trust people				
Did not feel this way	3.9 %	3.6 %	7.0 %	5.3 %
Less than one month	2.8	2.6	3.7	4.9
One month or more	4.2	3.8	6.8	6.6
Fearful				
Did not feel this way	3.7 %	4.0 %	5.2 %	6.6 %
Less than one month	2.9	2.7	5.1	4.7
One month or more	3.8	3.7	6.2	6.7
Number of unweighted sample cases	327	331	123	102

Appendix table 8-20. Standard errors for table 8-20: Emotions felt as result of the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Emotions as a result of the incident				
Worried or anxious				
Did not feel this way	6.7 %	7.3 %	5.3 %	5.6 %
Less than one month	5.1	6.7	5.0	4.8
One month or more	6.6	8.3	5.4	4.8
Angry				
Did not feel this way	4.4 %	8.7 %	4.7 %	4.4 %
Less than one month	7.5	6.7	6.0	4.7
One month or more	7.6	7.4	5.6	4.5
Sad or depressed				
Did not feel this way	7.6 %	7.5 %	5.9 %	4.8 %
Less than one month	8.5	6.8	4.2	2.8
One month or more	6.3	5.8	4.7	4.3
Vulnerable				
Did not feel this way	6.3 %	7.8 %	5.1 %	5.3 %
Less than one month	6.5	7.9	6.0	4.1
One month or more	6.9	7.9	4.3	4.1
Violated				
Did not feel this way	5.3 %	1.7 %	4.2 %	4.0 %
Less than one month	6.4	7.5	5.1	4.9
One month or more	7.0	7.4	6.0	4.9
Like you couldn't trust people				
Did not feel this way	6.4 %	7.8 %	6.1 %	4.8 %
Less than one month	6.2	4.7	4.3	3.6
One month or more	8.4	7.9	5.7	4.8
Fearful				
Did not feel this way	6.6 %	6.6 %	4.5 %	5.2 %
Less than one month	5.1	5.7	3.9	3.8
One month or more	5.8	6.6	3.6	4.2
Number of unweighted sample cases	59	73	145	156

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-21. Standard errors for table 8-21: Respondent considered incident to be a crime at the time, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent considered incident to be a crime at the time?				
Yes	2.2 %	2.7 %	5.7 %	6.6 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	738	500	154	109

Appendix table 8-21 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent considered incident to be a crime at the time?				
Yes	4.0 %	5.8 %	2.0 %	3.0 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	96	92	488	299

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-22. Standard errors for table 8-22: Reasons why respondent did not consider incident to be a crime at the time, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Reasons why respondent did not consider incident to be a crime at the time				
Because the person stopped when I resisted	2.8 %	3.1 %	5.9 %	7.1 %
Because I didn't think the person knew what I wanted to happen	2.0 %	3.1 %	5.4 %	8.3 %
Because I didn't think it was against the law	2.6 %	3.1 %	5.5 %	7.8 %
Because I had been using alcohol/drugs at the time	1.9 %	5.4 %	5.8 %	6.1 %
Because offender was spouse/boyfriend/relative	1.0 %	1.4 %	3.2 %	5.3 %
Because offender was elderly/drunk/mental health	0.8 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	1.4 %
Some other reason	1.8 %	1.7 %	4.2 %	4.6 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	596	379	91	63

Appendix table 8-22 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Reasons why respondent did not consider incident to be a crime at the time				
Because the person stopped when I resisted	5.9 %	7.1 %	3.2 %	3.6 %
Because I didn't think the person knew what I wanted to happen	4.0 %	7.3 %	2.2 %	4.0 %
Because I didn't think it was against the law	7.0 %	6.7 %	3.2 %	3.9 %
Because I had been using alcohol/drugs at the time	4.4 %	11.6 %	1.9 %	6.2 %
Because offender was spouse/boyfriend/relative	1.6 %	~ %	1.2 %	1.2 %
Because offender was elderly/drunk/mental health	2.2 %	3.7 %	0.9 %	1.1 %
Some other reason	5.3 %	3.5 %	1.9 %	1.9 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	80	67	425	249

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-23. Standard errors for table 8-23: Respondent now considers incident to be a crime, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent now considers incident to be a crime?				
Yes	2.89 %	3.29 %	5.23 %	4.3 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	730	490	153	108

Appendix table 8-23 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent now considers incident to be a crime?				
Yes	5.85 %	7.29 %	3.14 %	4.12 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	96	89	481	293

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-24. Standard errors for table 8-24: Whether police were informed about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Were police informed about the incident?				
Yes	1.4 %	1.96 %	4.17 %	3.93 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	736	505	156	110

Appendix table 8-24 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Were police informed about the incident?				
Yes	2.11 %	2.83 %	1.34 %	2.12 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	96	93	484	302

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-25. Standard errors for table 8-25: Reasons why police were not informed about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Reasons why police were not informed about the incident				
I did not want anyone else to know	8.3 %	7.2 %	12.3 %	12.0 %
It was my word against the person	6.4	6.7	14.5	13.1
The police wouldn't think it was a crime	4.6	6.6	9.2	14.0
I was afraid of being treated with hostility by police or lawyers	5.6	6.8	11.5	14.0
I was afraid of retaliation by the person or others	6.4	5.7	14.6	9.5
I did not think it was serious enough to report	5.9	6.2	8.3	13.2
Some other reason	5.4	4.0	7.0	6.5
Number of unweighted sample cases	108	101	44	35

Appendix table 8-25 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Reasons why police were not informed about the incident				
I did not want anyone else to know	13.8 %	15.4 %	7.6 %	9.3 %
It was my word against the person	15.1	13.9	4.4	8.5
The police wouldn't think it was a crime	8.6	13.6	4.8	9.4
I was afraid of being treated with hostility by police or lawyers	12.4	13.2	6.0	6.5
I was afraid of retaliation by the person or others	13.9	10.4	4.1	8.7
I did not think it was serious enough to report	17.6	13.2	9.4	6.8
Some other reason	18.2	11.7	7.2	2.5
Number of unweighted sample cases	12	22	52	44

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-26. Standard errors for table 8-26: Whether respondent talked to a mental health professional, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent talked to mental health professional about incident?				
Yes	1.75 %	2.04 %	4.23 %	4.38 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	400	288	105	70

Appendix table 8-26 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent talked to mental health professional about incident?				
Yes	5.04 %	5.08 %	2.01 %	2.85 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	45	55	250	163

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-27. Standard errors for table 8-27: Whether respondent talked to a crisis hotline operator, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent talked to a crisis hotline operator about incident?				
Yes	0.9 %	0.31 %	3.19 %	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	400	288	105	70

Appendix table 8-27 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent talked to a crisis hotline operator about incident?				
Yes	1.3 %	1.69 %	~	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	45	55	250	163

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-28. Standard errors for table 8-28: Respondent told others about the incident, other than police, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent told others about the incident?				
Yes	2.9 %	2.5 %	5.7 %	5.4 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	736	505	156	112

Appendix table 8-28 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent told others about the incident?				
Yes	5.7 %	6.5 %	3.7 %	3.1 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	96	93	484	300

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-29. Standard errors for table 8-29: Whom respondent told about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Whom respondent told about the incident	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Parents or a parent	3.5 %	3.6 %	4.8 %	7.0 %
Husband, boyfriend, partner	3.6 %	4.0 %	8.1 %	7.5 %
Family member other than parents	3.0 %	3.9 %	5.4 %	8.6 %
A friend	3.3 %	2.4 %	8.4 %	4.6 %
Co-worker/boss/manager/teacher/employer/HR	1.2 %	1.6 %	1.3 %	1.2 %
Someone else	1.2 %	2.2 %	3.3 %	5.4 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	400	332	103	79

Appendix table 8-29 (continued)

Whom respondent told about the incident	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Parents or a parent	5.7 %	7.2 %	4.3 %	3.9 %
Husband, boyfriend, partner	8.3 %	8.4 %	4.0 %	4.9 %
Family member other than parents	5.4 %	6.7 %	3.7 %	4.3 %
A friend	4.2 %	7.3 %	4.1 %	2.5 %
Co-worker/boss/manager/teacher/employer/HR	1.3 %	2.4 %	1.9 %	2.5 %
Someone else	2.8 %	6.2 %	1.2 %	1.7 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	56	59	241	194

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-30. Standard errors for table 8-30: Whether respondent told any organization about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent told any organizations about the incident, other than police?				
Yes	0.9 %	1.2 %	3.4 %	2.7 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	739	506	156	112

Appendix table 8-30 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent told any organizations about the incident, other than police?				
Yes	1.5 %	4.1 %	0.7 %	0.8 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	96	93	487	301

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-31. Standard errors for table 8-31: What organization respondent told about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Type of organization respondent told about the incident				
Women's programs or service	14.6 %	17.6 %	19.4 %	s
Rape crisis center or victim services hotline	14.4 %	11.4 %	18.0 %	s
Counselor or therapist not associated with a rape crisis center or victim services hotline	6.8 %	10.8 %	8.7 %	15.3 %
Other	8.4 %	17.3 %	10.1 %	s
Number of unweighted sample cases	33	25	21	11

Appendix table 8-31 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Type of organization respondent told about the incident				
Women's programs or service	s	s	s	s
Rape crisis center or victim services hotline	s	s	s	s
Counselor or therapist not associated with a rape crisis center or victim services hotline	s	s	s	s
Other	s	s	s	s
Number of unweighted sample cases	3	8	9	6

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-32. Standard errors for table 8-32: Whether respondent received any help from agency that deals with victims of crime, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent received help from any office or agency that deals with victims of crime, other than police?				
Yes	0.8 %	1.1 %	3.6 %	3.0 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	736	506	155	112

Appendix table 8-32 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent received help from any office or agency that deals with victims of crime, other than police?				
Yes	~	2.0 %	0.3 %	1.2 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	96	93	485	301

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-33. Standard errors for table 8-33: Type of help received, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Type of help respondent received from agency that deals with victims of crime				
Psychological or emotional counseling	26.0 %	9.4 %	31.8 %	s
Compensation for your injury	3.8 %	17 %	5.0 %	s
Help to remove you from danger	18 %	19 %	24.1 %	s
Legal advice or advocacy	18 %	9.8 %	17.4 %	s
Number of unweighted sample cases	15	16	11	7

Appendix table 8-33 (continued)

	Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Type of help respondent received from agency that deals with victims of crime				
Psychological or emotional counseling	s	s	s	s
Compensation for your injury	s	s	s	s
Help to remove you from danger	s	s	s	s
Legal advice or advocacy	s	s	s	s
Number of unweighted sample cases	0	3	4	6

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-34. Standard errors for table 8-34: Time of day incident occurred, by study and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Time of day				
Daytime	4.5 %	2.6 %	3.6 %	4.0 %
Between 6 a.m. and 12 noon	2.1 %	1.7 %	1.8 %	2.8 %
Between 12 noon and 6 p.m.	2.5 %	1.8 %	2.2 %	2.8 %
Do not know time of day	3.1 %	1.4 %	2.5 %	0.9 %
Nighttime	4.5 %	2.6 %	3.6 %	4.0 %
Between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight	3.3 %	2.9 %	4.4 %	4.1 %
Between 12 midnight and 6 a.m.	2.2 %	2.8 %	3.8 %	4.1 %
Do not know time of night	0.7 %	1.7 %	3.1 %	0.8 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	391	462	252	210

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-35. Standard errors for table 8-35: Location at time of incident, by study and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Location at time of incident				
At home	3.1 %	2.8 %	3.5 %	4.3 %
At someone else's home	1.5	2.8	4.4	3.7
Somewhere else	2.9	3.0	4.5	4.2
Number of unweighted sample cases	406	477	257	220

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-36. Standard errors for table 8-36: Use of a weapon, by study and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Use of a weapon during incident?				
Yes	2.2 %	1.9 %	3.0 %	2.4 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	373	475	255	220

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-37. Standard errors for table 8-37: Physical injuries, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Any physical injuries as a result of the incident?				
Yes	4.4 %	2.3 %	3.7 %	3.0 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	406	477	257	220

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-38. Standard errors for table 8-38: Type of physical injuries, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

Type of physical injuries	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
a. Injury from sexual intercourse	~	1.3 %	2.3 %	1.2 %
b. Gunshot or stab wounds	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4
c. Broken bones or teeth knocked out	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.8
d. Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth	4.5	2.2	3.6	2.8
e. Internal injuries	2.0	0.7	1.3	~
f. Knocked unconscious	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.6
g. Other injuries	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Number of unweighted sample cases	406	480	260	220

~Not applicable.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-39. Standard errors for table 8-39: Medical care, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Any medical care received as a result of the incident?				
Yes	2.5 %	2.4 %	1.9 %	3.0 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	406	480	260	220

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-40. Standard errors for table 8-40: Location of medical care, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	Total	RSA Pilot		CATI
			ACASI	CATI	
Location of medical care					
a. At the scene	2.1 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	1.5 %
b. At home, at a neighbors or a friends	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.2
c. At a medical setting such as an emergency room, hospital, clinic, or doctor's office	2.3	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.8
d. Some other place	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Number of unweighted sample cases	406	480	260	220	

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-41. Standard errors for table 8-41: Whether respondent stayed overnight in the hospital, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Respondent stayed overnight in the hospital?				
Yes	0.3 %	1.3 %	2.1 %	1.3 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	406	480	260	220

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-42. Standard errors for table 8-42: Number of offenders, by study and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Number of offenders				
One	0.9 %	1.8 %	2.9 %	1.6 %
More than one	0.9 %	1.8 %	2.9 %	1.6 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	398	476	259	217

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-43. Standard errors for table 8-43: Sex of single offender, by study and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Sex of offender				
Male	1.0 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	2.2 %
Female	1.0 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	2.2 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	368	438	232	206

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-44. Standard errors for table 8-44: The offender's relationship to the victim by study and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Offender relationship				
Spouse, ex-spouse	2.9 %	2.2 %	2.1 %	3.9 %
Boy/girlfriend or ex-boy/girlfriend	2.5 %	2.2 %	2.7 %	3.6 %
Friend or ex-friend	1.7 %	2.7 %	3.8 %	3.7 %
Other well known person	2.8 %	1.2 %	2.0 %	1.1 %
Other relative	2.0 %	0.9 %	1.5 %	1.0 %
Casual acquaintance	1.5 %	1.8 %	2.8 %	2.0 %
By sight only	1.2 %	1.5 %	2.2 %	2.2 %
Stranger	2.0 %	2.4 %	3.3 %	4.0 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	356	434	229	205

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-45. Standard errors for table 8-45: Offender's use of alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to incident, by study and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Offender's use of alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to incident				
Alcohol	3.6 %	2.7 %	4.3 %	4.7 %
Drugs	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.1
Alcohol and Drugs	1.2	2.3	3.7	3.3
Neither Alcohol nor Drugs	3.2	3.1	4.4	5.2
Number of unweighted sample cases	241	436	246	190

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-46. Standard errors for table 8-46: Emotions felt as result of the incident, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Emotions as a result of the incident				
a. Worried or anxious	1.6 %	3.9 %	6.0 %	5.7 %
b. Angry	4.0	4.3	5.5	6.6
c. Sad or depressed	2.2	3.9	5.7	5.8
d. Vulnerable	3.5	4.2	5.9	6.1
e. Violated	3.4	3.4	5.4	4.3
f. Like you couldn't trust people	1.9	3.5	4.7	4.9
Number of unweighted sample cases	197	245	134	111

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-47. Standard errors for table 8-47: Police notification, by study and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	TASM		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Were police informed about the incident?				
Yes	2.9 %	2.0 %	2.7 %	2.6 %
No	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.6
Number of unweighted sample cases	404	455	252	203

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 8-48. Standard errors for table 8-48: Whether respondent received any help from agency that deals with victims of crime by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population

	NCVS	RSA Pilot		
		Total	ACASI	CATI
Respondent received help from any office or agency that deals with victims of crime, other than police?				
Yes	2.8 %	1.4 %	2.2 %	1.8 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	403	479	259	220

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2011-2014 and Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 9-1. Standard errors for table 9-1: Proportion of unique in-scope incidents reported in victimization screener based on screener items, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted incidents		Eligible incidents		Part of previous incident	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Rate across all screening items	1,506	1,228	2.3 %	2.1 %	2.2 %	2.1 %
Rape	217	124	4.8 %	5.3 %	5.2 %	4.6 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	56	30	7.5	10.7	4.5	12.5
SV 2: Forced oral sex	38	19	8.4	10.5	7.8	10.5
SV 3: Forced anal sex	17	12	20.0	14.8	20.2	9.6
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	44	12	9.5	21.1	8.1	21.1
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	62	51	6.8	5.8	4.6	5.5
Other unwanted sex	291	178	3.8 %	3.4 %	3.5 %	3.1 %
SV 6: Sex by coercion	25	28	8.7	12	9.3	12
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	38	16	9.2	18.3	8.9	18.3
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	228	134	4.1	3.53	3.1	3.0
Sexual contact	998	926	2.6 %	2.7 %	2.7 %	2.6 %
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	149	128	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.2
SV10: Unwanted groping	417	373	2.5	3.4	2.2	3.3
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	287	313	5.4	4.0	5.7	3.9
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	80	62	4.9	8.4	3.9	7.7
SV13: Made you show your body parts	27	26	13.1	12.1	13.4	12
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	38	24	9.9	9.0	10.1	9.03

Appendix table 9-1. Standard errors for table 9-1: Proportion of unique in-scope incidents reported in victimization screener based on screener items, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015 (continued)

	Out of scope		Missing date information	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Rate across all screening items				
Rape	1.0 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	0.4 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	3.1 %	2.1 %	1.4 %	1.3 %
SV 2: Forced oral sex	6.6	4.9	5.2	3.8
SV 3: Forced anal sex	5.9	~	5.9	~
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	5.3	16	~	6.7
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	4.4	~	~	~
Other unwanted sex	5.0	1.1	~	1.6
SV 6: Sex by coercion	2.3 %	1.7 %	1.4 %	1.2 %
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	4.8	~	~	~
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	5.6	3.7	2.1	~
Sexual contact	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.5
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	1.1 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	0.4 %
SV10: Unwanted groping	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.0
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.6
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	2.8	3.3	2.4	1.9
SV13: Made you show your body parts	9.4	4.7	~	~
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	1.9	~	~	~

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 9-2. Standard errors for table 9-2: Proportion of unique in-scope incidents reported in victimization screener based on screener items, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description	Number of unweighted incidents			Eligible incidents			Part of previous incident	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Rate across all screening items	2,446	1,487		0.9 %	1.2 %		0.8 %	1.1 %
Rape	386	177		2.1 %	2.9 %		1.9 %	2.6 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	96	49		2.7	3.4		1.5	2.0
SV 2: Forced oral sex	75	24		5.7	9.6		5.6	9.3
SV 3: Forced anal sex	23	14		8.0	6.9		7.9	6.9
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	49	29		7.1	8.6		6.9	8.0
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	143	61		3.1	4.7		2.6	4.5
Other unwanted sex	516	224		1.7 %	2.8 %		1.3 %	2.7 %
SV 6: Sex by coercion	61	46		5.6	7.2		4.3	7.0
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	23	26		8.6	8.3		5.9	7.7
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	432	152		1.9	3.2		1.4	3.1
Sexual contact	1,544	1,086		1.2 %	1.8 %		1.1 %	1.3 %
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	240	186		3.0	3.5		2.9	3.4
SV10: Unwanted groping	644	422		1.7	2.1		1.5	2.0
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	425	337		2.3	2.5		2.3	2.4
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	117	91		4.1	4.0		3.6	3.9
SV13: Made you show your body parts	37	30		7.3	7.3		6.4	8.4
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	81	20		4.9	10.7		4.2	10.3

Appendix table 9-2. Standard errors for table 9-2: Proportion of unique in-scope incidents reported in victimization screener based on screener items, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015 (continued)

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description	Out of scope			Missing date information	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	
Rate across all screening items	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	
Rape	1.0 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	~ %	
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	2.0	2.8	1.0	~	
SV 2: Forced oral sex	1.3	4.1	~	~	
SV 3: Forced anal sex	~	~	~	~	
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	3.4	4.7	~	~	
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	2.0	1.6	~	~	
Other unwanted sex	1.3 %	1.1 %	0.2 %	~ %	
SV 6: Sex by coercion	4.3	3.0	~	~	
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	7.0	3.8	~	~	
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	1.4	1.1	0.2	~	
Sexual contact	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	1.5	1.2	~	0.8	
SV10: Unwanted groping	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	2.3	1.1	0.9	~	
SV13: Made you show your body parts	4.5	5.5	~	~	
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	3.1	4.9	~	~	

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 9-3. Standard errors for table 9-3: Percent of respondents saying yes to each screener item who indicated the incident happened more than four times in the past 12 months by screener item and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description	Number of unweighted sample cases			
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Sexual victimization screener	438	343	1.7 %	2.1 %
Rape	89	58	4.8 %	2.7 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	32	17	4.3	7.1
SV 2: Forced oral sex	26	10	~	6.8
SV 3: Forced anal sex	12	10	~	~
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	25	7	17.1	10.9
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	45	36	~	2.6
Other unwanted sex	152	87	2.1 %	4.1 %
SV 6: Sex by coercion	14	14	15.7	7.8
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	19	10	0.6	10.1
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	138	71	1.7	4.5
Sexual contact	370	312	1.9 %	2.1 %
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	90	83	1.7	2.5
SV10: Unwanted groping	207	176	2.7	2.8
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	184	164	2.7	2.8
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	54	44	2.7	2.7
SV13: Made you show your body parts	15	14	5.6	5.7
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	22	13	6.2	6.1

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 9-4. Standard errors for table 9-4: Number of DIF incidents completed by number of incidents eligible for a DIF and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Number of incidents eligible for DIF	Number of unweighted sample cases		ACASI			
			Number of DIFs completed			
	ACASI	CATI	0	1	2	3
1	183	120	0.7 %	0.7 %	~ %	~ %
2	63	62	~	1.4	1.4	~
3	55	35	~	2.3	3.3	3.9
4	36	26	~	5.3	1.7	5.6
5+	71	68	1.1	2.4	6.6	6.5

Appendix table 9-4 (continued)

Number of incidents eligible for DIF	Number of unweighted sample cases		CATI			
			Number of DIFs completed			
	ACASI	CATI	0	1	2	3
1	183	120	1.1 %	1.1 %	~ %	~ %
2	63	62	3.5	3.8	5.0	~
3	55	35	1.8	7.7	6.7	9.0
4	36	26	4.2	8.2	9.0	12.5
5+	71	68	2.7	5.4	4.4	6.3

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 9-5. Standard errors for table 9-5: Number of DIF incidents completed by number of incidents eligible for a DIF and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Number of incidents eligible for DIF	Number of unweighted sample cases		ACASI			
			Number of DIFs completed			
	ACASI	CATI	0	1	2	3
1	169	105	~ %	0.0 %	~ %	~ %
2	76	65	~	1.8	1.8	~
3	59	48	~	2.9	4.7	5.2
4	54	38	~	2.6	3.6	4.3
5+	163	82	~	1.2	1.2	1.7

Appendix table 9-5 (continued)

Number of incidents eligible for DIF	Number of unweighted sample cases		CATI			
			Number of DIFs completed			
	ACASI	CATI	0	1	2	3
1	169	105	1.0 %	1.0 %	~ %	~ %
2	76	65	2.1	3.6	4.1	~
3	59	48	2.9	4.0	5.4	6.6
4	54	38	2.6	5.5	5.9	7.5
5+	163	82	1.7	2.9	3.6	4.6

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 9-8. Standard errors for table 9-8: Prevalence rate of completed rape by type of crime classification, mode of interview and classification method for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Classification	ACASI		CATI	
	BSQ	DIF	BSQ	DIF
Completed rape	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.3 %
Forced	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Unable to consent	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 9-9. Standard errors for table 9-9: Distribution of detailed incident form classifications among incidents classified by behavior specific questions as completed rape, by sample type and mode for females, 2014-2015

DIF classification	BSQ classification: Completed rape (SV1-5)			
	General population		Volunteer sample	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Completed rape	8.0 %	7.0 %	3.0 %	4.1 %
Forced	7.6	8.6	3.1	4.6
Unable to consent	4.0	6.0	2.0	3.1
Attempted and threatened rape	4.3 %	4.9 %	2.1 %	3.5 %
Sexual assault	2.4 %	3.1 %	1.2 %	1.5 %
Other unwanted sexual contact	4.9 %	2.0 %	2.1 %	2.7 %
Not enough information to classify	4.8 %	1.2 %	1.8 %	0.9 %
No unwanted behavior	3.3	1.0	1.4	~
Not enough behavior information to classify	2.9	0.6	0.9	~
Not enough tactic information to classify	1.4	~	0.8	0.9
Number of unweighted sample cases	120	63	254	113

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 9-10. Standard errors for table 9-10: Distribution of behavior specific question classifications among incidents classified by detailed incident form as completed rape, by sample type and mode for females, 2014–2015

BSQ classification	DIF classification: Completed rape			
	General population		Volunteer sample	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Completed rape	5.0 %	6.9 %	3.0 %	4.0 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	6.3	5.8	2.9	4.3
SV 2 - SV 4: Forced oral, anal, or digital penetration	2.8	4.4	2.5	4.3
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	6.1	4.4	2.8	4.0
Other unwanted sex	3.5 %	6.0 %	2.4 %	2.9 %
Sexual contact	3.9 %	4.7 %	2.2 %	3.2 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	104	76	238	109

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 9-11. Standard errors for table 9-11: Prevalence rate of attempted penetration by mode of interview and classification method for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

Classification	ACASI		CATI	
	BSQ	DIF	BSQ	DIF
Attempted unwanted penetration	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.3 %

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 9-12. Standard errors for table 9-12: Distribution of detailed incident form classifications among incidents classified by behavior specific questions as attempted penetration, by sample type and mode for females, 2014–2015

DIF classification	BSQ classification: Attempted penetration against will (SV8)			
	General population		Volunteer sample	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Attempted and threatened penetration	4.9 %	7.0 %	3.1 %	5.5 %
Attempted rape	4.0	4.1	2.3	4.9
Other attempted unwanted penetration	2.7	6.5	1.8	3.1
Threatened rape	2.5	2.6	1.7	3.5
Other threatened unwanted penetration	3.2	1.9	1.8	3.3
Completed rape	1.9 %	5.0 %	1.9 %	2.7 %
Other completed unwanted penetration	1.2 %	2.8 %	1.0 %	2.9 %
Completed unwanted sexual touching	4.3 %	5.2 %	2.4 %	3.8 %
Attempted and threatened unwanted sexual touching	4.2 %	3.3 %	1.8 %	2.9 %
Not enough information	2.8 %	1.1 %	2.0 %	3.3 %
No unwanted behavior	2.4	1.1	1.7	3.1
Not enough behavior information to classify	1.3	~	0.9	~
Not enough tactic information to classify	0.8	~	0.5	1.2
Number of unweighted sample cases	139	85	279	92

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 9-13. Standard errors for table 9-13: Distribution of behavior specific question classifications among incidents classified by detailed incident form as attempted penetration, by sample type and mode for females, 2014–2015

BSQ classification	DIF classification: Attempted unwanted penetration			
	General population		Volunteer sample	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Completed rape	8.53 %	6.19 %	2.63 %	2.66 %
Other completed unwanted penetration	2.13	1.89	1.61	2.66
Attempted unwanted penetration	6.88	7.72	3.45	4.76
Sexual contact	4.75	5.77	3.66	4.47
Number of unweighted sample cases	103	76	200	108

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 10-10. Standard errors for table 10-10: Prevalence and incidence rates of sexual victimization by level of effort for ACASI respondents in the general population ages 18-49

	Level of effort	
	Low	High
Prevalence per 100		
Rape	0.5 %	0.6 %
Sexual assault	0.4	0.5
Other unwanted sexual contact	0.8	0.9
Incidence per 1,000		
Rape	5.9	11.5
Sexual assault	5.6	7.1
Other unwanted sexual contact	10.8	10.5

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 10-11. Standard errors for table 10-11: Prevalence and incidence rates of sexual victimization by level of effort for CATI respondents in the general population ages 18-49

	Level of effort	
	Low	High
Prevalence per 100		
Rape	0.4 %	0.7 %
Sexual assault	0.4	0.7
Other unwanted sexual contact	0.5	1.0
Incidence per 1,000		
Rape	7.2	8.9
Sexual assault	5.4	8.7
Other unwanted sexual contact	8.3	13.7

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 10-12. Standard errors for Table 10-12: Coefficients for logistic regression analysis predicting prevalence of rape, sexual assault and other unwanted sexual contact, using level of effort and respondent characteristics, for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

Parameter	Rape		Sexual assault		Other incidents	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Intercept	0.20	0.28	0.21	0.25	0.11	0.17
Level of effort (LOE)						
Low LOE						
High LOE	0.11	0.17	0.13	0.16	0.07	0.09
Age category						
18-21						
22-24	0.32	0.31	0.28	0.26	0.15	0.21
25-29	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.29	0.15	0.17
30-34	0.26	0.61	0.31	0.38	0.19	0.23
35-39	0.31	0.44	0.30	0.34	0.19	0.25
40-49	0.26	0.33	0.27	0.27	0.19	0.18
Race/Ethnicity						
White only						
Black only	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.14	0.17
Hispanic	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.13	0.17
Other	0.36	0.34	0.41	0.25	0.16	0.22
Education						
High School/GED						
Less than high school	0.29	0.53	0.43	0.48	0.16	0.40
College/Associates	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.15	0.18
Bachelor's or more	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.28	0.13	0.19
Marital status						
Married						
Not married	0.17	0.24	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.11

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 11-2. Standard errors for table 11-2: Percentage reporting that someone made Sue have sex when she was unable to consent because she was too drunk, high or passed out, by consent within relationship type and drinking behavior for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Drinking behavior					
	Neither drunk		Sue gets drunk		Sue drinking due to social pressure	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
First date						
Consent						
Verbal consent	118	1.8 %	120	4.8 %	113	5.0 %
Nonverbal consent	115	4.6	89	3.4	113	3.9
Nonverbal nonconsent	117	5.3	120	3.6	108	5.3
Verbal nonconsent	119	4.6	130	2.9	116	4.5
Long-term relationship						
Consent						
Verbal consent	114	1.8 %	112	5.0 %	124	5.3 %
Nonverbal consent	120	4.2	103	4.9	106	4.7
Nonverbal nonconsent	112	4.4	126	4.1	136	4.5
Verbal nonconsent	116	4.9	98	3.7	110	3.3
Married						
Consent						
Verbal consent	105	3.0 %	132	4.8 %	123	4.8 %
Nonverbal consent	120	3.8	101	4.7	103	4.9
Nonverbal nonconsent	114	4.9	116	4.3	96	4.0
Verbal nonconsent	117	5.8	110	3.6	114	4.0
Tom refilling Sue's glass						
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 11-3. Standard errors for table 11-3: Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will by consent within type of relationship and drinking behavior for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Drinking behavior					
	Neither drunk		Sue gets drunk		Sue drinking due to social pressure	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
First date						
Consent						
Verbal consent	119	1.7 %	123	1.6 %	115	3.7 %
Nonverbal consent	113	4.1	90	6.6	114	4.3
Nonverbal nonconsent	113	4.8	120	5.4	109	6.2
Verbal nonconsent	125	4.1	132	3.8	116	5.1
Long-term relationship						
Consent						
Verbal consent	119	0.8 %	116	2.5 %	125	3.1 %
Nonverbal consent	120	3.6	102	5.0	106	5.2
Nonverbal nonconsent	113	5.8	126	5.1	135	5.1
Verbal nonconsent	116	4.8	95	5.3	110	4.9
Married						
Consent						
Verbal consent	106	0.8 %	136	1.9 %	127	2.9 %
Nonverbal consent	121	3.4	102	4.7	105	4.7
Nonverbal nonconsent	108	5.0	113	5.4	95	5.0
Verbal nonconsent	115	4.6	110	3.9	114	3.0
Tom refilling Sue's glass						
Number						
Percent						

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 11-4. Standard errors for table 11-4: Percentage reporting that Tom was trying to get Sue drunk so he could sexually take advantage of her by consent within type of relationship and drinking behavior for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Drinking behavior						Tom refilling Sue's glass		
	Neither drunk		Sue gets drunk		Sue drinking due to social pressure		Number		Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
First date									
Consent									
Verbal consent	116	2.6 %	111	5.4 %	107	5.5 %	130	2.8 %	
Nonverbal consent	107	4.1	78	6.1	104	5.1	132	2.0	
Nonverbal nonconsent	107	5.2	114	5.3	104	5.6	88	1.3	
Verbal nonconsent	118	5.7	122	4.4	110	5.2	137	1.8	
Long-term relationship									
Consent									
Verbal consent	117	1.8 %	105	4.6 %	115	5.4 %	112	4.1 %	
Nonverbal consent	116	5.8	101	5.4	95	5.6	108	4.3	
Nonverbal nonconsent	112	4.9	117	5.1	129	4.9	116	3.1	
Verbal nonconsent	111	5.4	91	5.3	102	5.0	108	3.1	
Married									
Consent									
Verbal consent	105	1.6 %	134	2.7 %	124	3.6 %	98	5.7 %	
Nonverbal consent	120	3.3	95	4.2	97	5.0	115	5.9	
Nonverbal nonconsent	110	4.7	108	4.2	89	5.1	119	3.7	
Verbal nonconsent	113	5.0	109	5.0	102	5.4	117	2.8	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 11-5. Standard errors for table 11-5: Percentage reporting that alcohol made Sue unable to give consent within relationship type and drinking behavior for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Drinking behavior					
	Neither drunk		Sue gets drunk		Sue drinking due to social pressure	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
First date						
Consent						
Verbal consent	118	3.5 %	117	5.4 %	110	4.8 %
Nonverbal consent	107	5.0	87	3.1	112	3.0
Nonverbal nonconsent	116	5.5	120	4.0	106	4.2
Verbal nonconsent	124	4.5	129	4.8	116	4.7
Long-term relationship						
Consent						
Verbal consent	116	2.3 %	111	4.7 %	120	5.2 %
Nonverbal consent	115	5.2	100	3.5	104	4.2
Nonverbal nonconsent	112	5.0	125	4.3	134	4.0
Verbal nonconsent	115	5.0	97	5.3	111	4.0
Married						
Consent						
Verbal consent	107	3.8 %	130	5.0 %	122	5.2 %
Nonverbal consent	118	4.7	98	4.5	101	4.4
Nonverbal nonconsent	111	4.5	114	3.8	95	3.6
Verbal nonconsent	115	6.0	109	4.8	111	4.7

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 11-7. Standard errors for table 11-7: Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Becky have vaginal sex against her will by use of gentle force within type of relationship and coercion for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Type of coercion					
	End relationship if no sex		Share something special		Persuade to have sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
First date						
Gentle force						
None	176	4.6 %	172	2.9 %	184	3.9 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	184	4.5	198	3.0	169	4.3
Work relationship; first date						
Gentle force						
None	178	3.8 %	184	3.5 %	183	3.9 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	187	3.6	180	3.8	188	3.9
Long-term relationship						
Gentle force						
None	176	3.6 %	169	2.9 %	184	3.6 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	206	3.7	194	3.4	202	4.0
Work relationship; long-term relationship						
Gentle force						
None	209	3.9 %	192	3.0 %	181	4.0 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	194	3.5	182	4.1	195	4.4
Married						
Gentle force						
None	186	4.1 %	180	2.5 %	174	3.8 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	179	3.7	177	4.5	163	4.2

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 11-8. Standard errors for table 11-8: Percentage reporting that someone made Becky have sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her, by use of gentle force within type of relationship and coercion for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Type of coercion					
	End relationship if no sex		Share something special		Persuade to have sex	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	n	Percent
First date						
Gentle Force						
None	172	4.0 %	173	2.0 %	178	3.1 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	185	3.6	197	1.9	164	3.5
Work relationship; first date						
Gentle Force						
None	178	3.7 %	181	2.9 %	178	4.2 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	189	3.8	179	3.7	189	3.4
Long-term relationship						
Gentle Force						
None	176	4.5 %	170	1.5 %	178	2.7 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	206	3.1	195	2.1	195	3.5
Work relationship; long-term relationship						
Gentle Force						
None	208	2.4 %	191	3.1 %	180	3.5 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	195	2.7	184	3.0	188	4.2
Married						
Gentle Force						
None	186	3.1 %	178	1.9 %	170	3.1 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	177	2.5	176	2.0	159	3.8

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 11-9. Standard errors for table 11-9: Type of event history calendar entry, by sample type, 2014–2015

	General population	Volunteer sample
Family milestones	0.7 %	1.0 %
Vacation	1.0 %	1.6 %
Work-related events	1.0 %	1.5 %
Change in residence	1.0 %	1.6 %
Other events	1.0 %	1.5 %
Number of sample cases	3,053	984

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014–2015.

Appendix table 11-10. Standard errors for table 11-10: The respondent's usage of the event history calendar during the interview, by sample type, 2014–2015

	General population	Volunteer sample
Interviewer observed the respondent using the event history calendar?		
Yes	0.5 %	1.0 %
No	1.0 %	1.4 %
I Did Not Notice	1.0 %	1.1 %
Number of sample cases	3,042	972

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014–2015.

Appendix table 11-12. Standard errors for table 11-12: Victimization reports in the last 12 months, by number of event types entered on the event history calendar for females ages 18 and over in the general population, 2014-2015

		Number of event types					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
Victimization reported in the last 12 months							
Yes	1.73 %	1.13 %	1.15 %	1.38 %	1.97 %	5.47 %	
No	1.73 %	1.13 %	1.15 %	1.38 %	1.97 %	5.47 %	
Number of unweighted sample cases	62	500	1,088	887	425	91	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 11-14. Standard errors for table 11-14: Parameter estimates from multi-level regression models predicting prevalence of rape, sexual assault and other unwanted sexual contact with respondent characteristics and interviewer experience, for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Parameter	Rape						Other unwanted sexual contact		
	Empty model		Full model		Sexual assault		Empty model	Full model	
	Rape	Sexual assault	Empty model	Full model	0.005	0.031			
Intercept	0.004	0.024							
Interview-level variables									
Respondent age									
18-21			0.015				0.019		0.021
22-24			0.013				0.018		0.019
25-29			0.014				0.018		0.020
30-34			0.014				0.019		0.020
35-39			0.013				0.017		0.018
40-49									
Respondent race/ethnicity									
White only			0.010				0.014		0.015
Black only			0.009				0.011		0.012
Hispanic			0.011				0.015		0.016
Other									
Respondent education									
Less than high school									
High school/GED			0.013				0.017		0.018
Some college/associate's			0.012				0.016		0.017
Bachelor's or more			0.012						
Respondent marital status									
Married									
Not married			0.008				0.010		0.011

Appendix table 11-14. Standard errors for table 11-14: Parameter estimates from multi-level regression models predicting prevalence of rape, sexual assault and other unwanted sexual contact with respondent characteristics and interviewer experience, for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015 (continued)

Parameter	Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
			Empty model	Full model		
	Empty model	Full model			Empty model	Full model
Interviewer day in field						
Days 1-3	~	0.011	~	0.015	~	0.016
Days 4-15	~	0.013	~	0.017	~	0.018
Days 16-25	~	0.013	~	0.017	~	0.018
Days 26+	~	0.013	~	0.017	~	0.018
Interviewer-level variables						
Total completed interviews	~	0.016	~	0.021	~	0.022
6-15 total completes	~	0.018	~	0.022	~	0.023
16-68 total completes	~	~	~	~	~	~
69+ total completes	~	~	~	~	~	~

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix for standard errors.

~ Not applicable. Not included in model.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 12-1. Standard errors for kappa statistics in table 12-1: Estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items overall and by mode in the general population, 2014–2015

Item	Unweighted number	Kappa SE
Overall		
Any past 12 month incident	863	0.03
SV1 - SV5: Rape	863	0.07
SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex	863	0.05
SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact	863	0.03
Lifetime incidents only	863	0.04
ACASI		
Any past 12 month incident	360	0.04
SV1 - SV5: Rape	360	0.08
SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex	360	0.07
SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact	360	0.04
Lifetime incidents only	360	0.05
CATI		
Any past 12 month incident	503	0.04
SV1 - SV5: Rape	503	0.13
SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex	503	0.08
SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact	503	0.05
Lifetime incidents only	503	0.04

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 12-14. Standard errors for kappa statistics in table 12-14: Estimates of reliability for detailed incident form classifications overall and by mode among the general population

Classification	Unweighted number	Kappa SE
Overall	857	
Rape and sexual assault		0.05
Rape		0.06
Completed		0.08
Forced		0.08
Unable to consent		s
Attempted or threatened		0.1
Sexual assault		0.06
Completed		0.07
Attempted or threatened		s
Other unwanted sexual contact		0.05
No unwanted behavior		s
ACASI	360	
Rape and sexual assault		0.05
Rape		0.07
Completed		0.09
Forced		0.09
Unable to consent		s
Attempted or threatened		0.11
Sexual assault		0.08
Completed		0.08
Attempted or threatened		0.15
Other unwanted sexual contact		0.05
No unwanted behavior		s
CATI	497	
Rape and sexual assault		0.09
Rape		0.13
Completed		0.15
Forced		0.17
Unable to consent		s
Attempted or threatened		s
Sexual assault		s
Completed		s
Attempted or threatened		s
Other unwanted sexual contact		0.08
No unwanted behavior		s

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-1. Standard errors for table 14-1: Respondents' reactions to the survey, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Total	
	ACASI	CATI
Negative reactions		
You experienced intense emotions	0.8 %	1.1 %
Made you think about things you didn't want to	1.0	1.0
Raised unpleasant emotional issues that you had not expected	0.8	1.0
Positive reactions		
Believe you have helped others by participating	1.0 %	0.9 %
You were glad to have the opportunity to participate	0.9	0.9
You gained something positive from participating	1.0	1.0
Lack of regret		
You would make the same choice to participate	0.9	0.7
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,030	2,593

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-2. Standard errors for table 14-2: Respondents' reactions to the survey, by mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Total	
	ACASI	CATI
Negative reactions		
You experienced intense emotions	1.5 %	1.2 %
Made you think about things you didn't want to	1.6	1.5
Raised unpleasant emotional issues that you had not expected	1.4	1.3
Positive reactions		
Believe you have helped others by participating	1.3 %	1.0 %
You were glad to have the opportunity to participate	0.7	0.8
You gained something positive from participating	1.4	1.3
Lack of regret		
You would make the same choice to participate	0.9	0.7
Number of unweighted sample cases	981	1,087

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-3. Standard errors for table 14-3: Respondents' reactions to the survey, by type of victimization for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Total	Past 12 months only
Negative reactions		
You experienced intense emotions	0.6 %	2.1 %
Made you think about things you didn't want to	0.7	2.0
Raised unpleasant emotional issues that you had not expected	0.6	2.2
Positive reactions		
Believe you have helped others by participating	0.7 %	1.6 %
You were glad to have the opportunity to participate	0.6	1.7
You gained something positive from participating	0.7	2.1
You would make the same choice to participate	0.6	1.5
Ease of understanding		
How easy or hard were the questions to understand	0.6 %	2.2 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	5,623	649

Appendix table 14-3 (continued)

	Lifetime only	No victimizations
Negative reactions		
You experienced intense emotions	1.2 %	0.8 %
Made you think about things you didn't want to	1.3	0.9
Raised unpleasant emotional issues that you had not expected	1.2	0.8
Positive reactions		
Believe you have helped others by participating	1.1 %	0.9 %
You were glad to have the opportunity to participate	1.1	0.9
You gained something positive from participating	1.4	0.9
You would make the same choice to participate	0.9	0.8
Ease of understanding		
How easy or hard were the questions to understand	1.2 %	0.8 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,751	3,226

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-4. Standard errors for table 14-4: Respondents' reactions to the survey, by type of victimization for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Total	Past 12 months only
Negative reactions		
You experienced intense emotions	1.0 %	1.7 %
Made you think about things you didn't want to	1.1	1.8
Raised unpleasant emotional issues that you had not expected	0.9	1.6
Positive reactions		
Believe you have helped others by participating	0.8 %	1.3 %
You were glad to have the opportunity to participate	0.5	0.9
You gained something positive from participating	1.0	1.5
You would make the same choice to participate	0.5	1.0
Ease of understanding		
How easy or hard were the questions to understand	0.8 %	1.5 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	2,068	815

Appendix table 14-4 (continued)

	Lifetime only	No victimizations
Negative reactions		
You experienced intense emotions	1.7 %	1.4 %
Made you think about things you didn't want to	2.0	1.7
Raised unpleasant emotional issues that you had not expected	1.7	1.2
Positive reactions		
Believe you have helped others by participating	1.3 %	1.6 %
You were glad to have the opportunity to participate	0.8	1.0
You gained something positive from participating	1.7	1.7
You would make the same choice to participate	0.8	0.9
Ease of understanding		
How easy or hard were the questions to understand	1.4 %	1.2 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	640	613

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-5. Standard errors for table 14-5: Respondents' reactions to the survey, by number of detailed incident forms completed for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	One detailed incident form completed	Two detailed incident forms completed	Three or more detailed incident forms completed
Negative reactions			
You experienced intense emotions	2.8 %	4.9 %	3.9 %
Made you think about things you didn't want to	3.1	4.9	3.7
Raised unpleasant emotional issues that you had not expected	3.2	5.1	3.8
Positive reactions			
Believe you have helped others by participating	2.4 %	3.6 %	2.9 %
You were glad to have the opportunity to participate	2.7	3.7	2.5
You gained something positive from participating	3.2	5.0	3.9
You would make the same choice to participate	2.1	4.5	2.2
Ease of understanding			
How easy or hard were the questions to understand	2.7 %	4.2 %	3.8 %
Total number of respondents	306	129	212

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-6. Standard errors for table 14-6: Respondents' reactions to the survey, by number of detailed incident forms completed for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	One detailed incident form completed	Two detailed incident forms completed	Three or more detailed incident forms completed
Negative reactions			
You experienced intense emotions	2.7 %	3.7 %	2.6 %
Made you think about things you didn't want to	2.9	4.0	2.5
Raised unpleasant emotional issues that you had not expected	2.7	3.6	2.5
Positive reactions			
Believe you have helped others by participating	2.3 %	2.7 %	1.9 %
You were glad to have the opportunity to participate	1.7	1.6	1.4
You gained something positive from participating	2.6	3.2	2.3
You would make the same choice to participate	1.6	1.9	1.7
Ease of understanding			
How easy or hard were the questions to understand	2.2 %	3.3 %	2.3 %
Total number of respondents	287	158	370

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-7. Standard errors for Table 14-7: Respondents' ease of understanding the survey, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Total		Past 12 months only	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Questions were easy to understand	0.9 %	0.9 %	2.6 %	3.5 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,030	2,593	401	248

Appendix table 14-7 (continued)

	Lifetime only		No victimizations	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Questions were easy to understand	1.6 %	1.5 %	1.0 %	1.2
Number of unweighted sample cases	610	1,141	2,020	1,206

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-8. Standard errors for table 14-8: Respondents' ease of understanding the survey, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Total		Past 12 months only	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Questions were easy to understand	1.0 %	1.2 %	1.6 %	2.8 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	981	1,087	518	297

Appendix table 14-8 (continued)

	Lifetime only		No victimizations	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Questions were easy to understand	2.0 %	1.7 %	1.4 %	1.9 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	181	459	282	331

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-10. Standard errors for table 14-10: Interviewer ratings of distress, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Total		Past 12 months only	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Interviewer assessment of respondent emotional state				
Neutral	0.4 %	0.4 %	1.5 %	2.5 %
Low to moderate	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.5
Elevated	~	~	~	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,049	2,597	407	254

Appendix table 14-10 (continued)

	Lifetime only		No victimizations	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Interviewer assessment of respondent emotional state				
Neutral	0.8 %	0.6 %	0.4 %	0.3 %
Low to moderate	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
Elevated	~	~	~	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	610	1,138	2,032	1,205

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-11. Standard errors for table 14-11: Interviewer ratings of distress, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Total		Past 12 months only	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Interviewer assessment of respondent emotional state				
Neutral	0.6 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	1.2 %
Low to moderate	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.2
Elevated	~	~	~	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	984	1,096	521	306

Appendix table 14-11 (continued)

	Lifetime only		No victimizations	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Interviewer assessment of respondent emotional state				
Neutral	0.8 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	~ %
Low to moderate	0.8	0.2	0.7	~
Elevated	~	~	~	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	181	459	282	331

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-12. Standard errors for table 14-12: Interviewer ratings of cooperativeness and distress, by type of victimization and mode of interview or females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Total		Any past 12 month	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
How cooperative was the respondent?				
Very	0.6 %	0.2 %	1.2 %	1.1 %
Fairly	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.1
Not very	0.1	~	0.4	~
Hostile	0.1	~	~	~
Did the respondent show any signs of nonverbal distress?				
Yes	0.3 %	0.3 %	1.2 %	2.3 %
Did the respondent show any signs of verbal distress?				
Yes	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.6 %	2.1 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,045	2,584	404	254

Appendix table 14-12 (continued)

	Lifetime only		No victimization	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
How cooperative was the respondent?				
Very	1.1 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	0.3 %
Fairly	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.3
Not very	~	~	0.1	~
Hostile	~	~	0.2	~
Did the respondent show any signs of nonverbal distress?				
Yes	0.4 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.3 %
Did the respondent show any signs of verbal distress?				
Yes	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	608	1,131	2,033	1,199

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-13. Standard errors for table 14-13: Interviewer ratings of cooperativeness and distress, by type of victimization and mode of interview or females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Total		Any past 12 month	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
How cooperative was the respondent?				
Very	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.7 %	0.9 %
Fairly	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.9
Not very	0.1	0.1	~	0.3
Hostile	~	~	~	~
Did the respondent show any signs of nonverbal distress?				
Yes	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.8 %	1.4 %
Did the respondent show any signs of verbal distress?				
Yes	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	1.1 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	972	1,096	515	306

Appendix table 14-13 (continued)

	Lifetime only		No victimization	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
How cooperative was the respondent?				
Very	1.3 %	0.4 %	1.0 %	0.4 %
Fairly	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.4
Not very	~	~	0.4	~
Hostile	~	~	~	~
Did the respondent show any signs of nonverbal distress?				
Yes	0.6 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	~ %
Did the respondent show any signs of verbal distress?				
Yes	0.6 %	0.3 %	~ %	~ %
Number of unweighted sample cases	180	459	277	331

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-14. Standard errors for table 14-14: Interviewer ratings of the presence of others during the CATI interview, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Total	Any past 12 month		Lifetime only		No victimization
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
Did it seem like someone may have been listening in on any part of the interview?						
Yes	0.5 %	1.5 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.8 %	0.8 %
How much of the time did it seem like someone was listening to the interview?						
100% of the time	4.2 %	8.4 %	4.9 %	4.9 %	5.9 %	5.9 %
50-99% of the time	4.7	13.3	11.5	11.5	5.0	5.0
25-49% of the time	4.5	11.3	5.5	5.5	6.3	6.3
Less than 25% of the time	4.8	13.0	10.3	10.3	6.2	6.2
Total number of interviewer observations	2,584	254	1,131	1,131	459	1,199

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-15. Standard errors for table 14-15: Interviewer ratings of the presence of others during the CATI interview, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18+ in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Total	Any past 12 month		Lifetime only		No victimization
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
Did it seem like someone may have been listening in on any part of the interview?						
Yes	0.5 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	1.1 %	1.1 %
How much of the time did it seem like someone was listening to the interview?						
100% of the time	8.7 %	S	S	S	S	13.5 %
50-99% of the time	7.9	S	S	S	S	7.0
25-49% of the time	8.7	S	S	S	S	12.3
Less than 25% of the time	7.9	S	S	S	S	11.2
Total number of interviewer observations	1,096	306	1,096	306	459	331

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-16. Standard errors for table 14-16: Interviewer ratings of the presence of others during ACASI, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Total	Any past 12 month	Lifetime only	No victimization
Was anyone in the room during any part of the interview?				
Yes	1.0 %	2.5 %	2.1 %	1.3 %
Who else was in the room during the interview?				
The respondent's mother or father (or both)	1.3 %	4.3 %	3.0 %	1.5 %
The respondent's spouse or partner	1.6	3.8	3.4	1.9
Some other adult	1.6	5.7	3.8	1.8
A child/children	1.8	5.6	4.1	2.3
When someone was in the room, was this because . . .				
The person walked through the area	1.6 %	4.8 %	3.2 %	1.8 %
The person was sitting or standing in the room for less than 5 minutes	1.8	4.4	3.4	2.1
The person was sitting or standing in the room for at least 5 minutes	1.8	4.9	3.8	2.0
During which portion of the interview was someone else in the room?				
While asking the CAPI questions (for at least 3 questions)	2.0 %	5.9 %	5.4 %	2.3 %
While administering the event history calendar (for all or most of the time)	2.6	5.9	5.8	3.3
While the respondent was completing the ACASI (for at least 5 minutes)	2.4	5.8	4.1	2.9
While debriefing and collecting information for the incentive (for at least 2 questions)	2.9	7.2	6.0	3.6
At any point during the ACASI interview, did anyone seem to be looking over the respondent's shoulders at the questions on the laptop?				
Yes	2.0 %	5.7 %	3.4 %	2.5 %
No	2.0	5.7	3.4	2.6
Not sure	0.3	~	~	0.4
Total number of unweighted interviewer observations	285	32	65	188

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-17. Standard errors for table 14-17: Interviewer ratings of the presence of others during ACASI, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Total	Any past 12 month	Lifetime only	No victimization
Was anyone in the room during any part of the interview?				
Yes	1.5 %	2.1 %	3.0 %	2.7 %
Who else was in the room during the interview?				
The respondent's mother or father (or both)	1.6 %	1.8 %	4.5 %	3.8 %
The respondent's spouse or partner	1.4	1.7	4.5	3.1
Some other adult	2.7	3.2	8.0	5.4
A child/children	2.6	3.3	8.0	5.1
When someone was in the room, was this because . . .				
The person walked through the area	2.0 %	2.6 %	3.7 %	4.2 %
The person was sitting or standing in the room for less than 5 minutes	2.7	3.3	8.1	5.2
The person was sitting or standing in the room for at least 5 minutes	2.7	3.3	8.0	5.4
During which portion of the interview was someone else in the room?				
While asking the CAPI questions (for at least 3 questions)	4.5 %	6.6 %	11.5 %	5.3 %
While administering the event history calendar (for all or most of the time)	4.8	6.9	11.5	7.1
While the respondent was completing the ACASI (for at least 5 minutes)	3.6	5.4	8.8	5.3
While debriefing and collecting information for the incentive (for at least 2 questions)	4.7	6.7	10.4	8.3
At any point during the ACASI interview, did anyone seem to be looking over the respondent's shoulders at the questions on the laptop?				
Yes	1.8 %	3.5 %	~ %	~ %
No	1.8	3.5	~	~
Not sure	~	~	~	~
Total number of unweighted interviewer observations	77	40	13	24

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-18. Standard errors for table 14-18: Interviewer ratings of what type of setting the ACASI interview was conducted in, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Total	Any past 12 month	Lifetime only	No victimization
In what type of setting was the interview conducted?				
A room with all doors closed	0.7 %	2.1 %	1.4	0.9 %
A room with doors, but at least one door was not closed	0.9	2.0	1.6	1.1
A room without any doors	1.3	3.4	2.4	1.5
Other setting	0.9	2.3	1.8	1.1
Was there any resistance to the request to conduct the interview in a private setting?				
Yes	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.7 %	0.6 %
Who resisted the request?				
The respondent	4.6 %	s	11.1 %	5.1 %
The respondent's mother or father (or both)	3.5	s	9.8	3.9
The respondent's spouse or partner	2.7	s	4.9	3.2
Some other adult	3.3	s	~	3.9
A child/children	3.3	s	7.2	3.5
Did the respondent wear the headphones during the entire ACASI instrument, for part of it, or for none of it?				
All of interview	1.4 %	3.0 %	2.6 %	1.6 %
Part of Interview	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.5
Did not wear headphones at all	1.4	3.0	2.5	1.6
Total number of unweighted interviewer observations	3,045	404	608	2,033

~ Not applicable.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-19. Standard errors for table 14-19: Interviewer ratings of what type of setting the ACASI interview was conducted in, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Total	Any past 12 month	Lifetime only	No victimization
In what type of setting was the interview conducted?				
A room with all doors closed	1.4 %	1.9 %	3.4 %	2.6 %
A room with doors, but at least one door was not closed	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.2
A room without any doors	1.5	2.1	3.5	2.9
Other setting	1.3	1.8	3.3	2.4
Was there any resistance to the request to conduct the interview in a private setting?				
Yes	0.6 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	1.2 %
Who resisted the request?				
The respondent	4.2 %	~ %	\$ %	8.1 %
The respondent's mother or father (or both)	3.0	~	\$	~
The respondent's spouse or partner	3.0	~	\$	8.1
Some other adult	~	~	\$	~
A child/children	3.0	~	\$	~
Did the respondent wear the headphones during the entire ACASI instrument, for part of it, or for none of it?				
All of interview	1.6 %	2.2 %	3.7 %	3.0 %
Part of Interview	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.2
Did not wear headphones at all	1.6	2.2	3.7	3.0
Total number of unweighted interviewer observations	972	515	180	277

~ Not applicable.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-20. Standard errors for table 14-20: Interviewer ratings of respondent ACASI and event history calendar usage, by type of victimization and mode for general population ages 18-49 (weighted)

	Total	Any past 12 month	Lifetime only	No victimization
Did the respondent ask you any questions at any time while completing the ACASI?				
Yes	0.9 %	2.5 %	1.7 %	1.1 %
What types of questions did the respondent ask?				
Computer related	2.3 %	6.9 %	4.9 %	2.7 %
Questionnaire related	2.3	5.9	5.7	2.9
Participation related	1.8	4.0	3.8	2.3
Other questions	1.7	4.6	5.0	1.7
Did the respondent ever look at the event history calendar during the ACASI interview?				
Yes	0.5 %	1.9 %	0.8 %	0.5 %
No	1.0	2.8	2.0	1.1
Did not notice	1.0	2.2	1.9	1.1
Total number of unweighted interviewer observations	3,042	404	608	2,030

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table 14-21. Standard errors for table 14-21: Interviewer ratings of respondent ACASI and event history calendar usage during ACASI, by type of victimization and mode for volunteer sample (unweighted)

	Total	Any past 12 month	Lifetime only	No victimization
Did the respondent ask you any questions at any time while completing the ACASI?				
Yes	1.1 %	1.7 %	1.9 %	1.9 %
What types of questions did the respondent ask?				
Computer related	4.1 %	4.8 %	14.3 %	8.8 %
Questionnaire related	4.3	5.2	14.3	8.9
Participation related	3.0	3.6	12.6	6.0
Other questions	3.3	3.8	13.7	7.1
Did the respondent ever look at the event history calendar during the ACASI interview?				
Yes	1.0 %	1.5 %	2.1 %	1.7 %
No	1.4	2.0	3.2	2.5
Did not notice	1.1	1.6	2.8	2.1
Total number of unweighted interviewer observations	972	515	180	277

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix B

NSHS Survey Instruments

- B1. ACASI Instrument**
- B2. CATI Instrument**

Appendix B1

ACASI Instrument

RSA PILOT FIELD INTERVIEW

Household Screener

HHLS1

SELECT THE LANGUAGE YOU WILL USE TO ADMINISTER THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER.

- 1 ENGLISH
- 2 SPANISH

INTRO01 (IF HOUSEHOLD RETURNED ROSTER)

Hello, I am _____ from Westat. Someone from your household recently returned a brief survey regarding an important health and safety study being conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. We have determined that your household is eligible to participate in the study.

I have a few questions that will tell us whether anyone living here can take part in our study. All information you provide will be treated as confidential and is protected by federal statute (Title 42 USC, Section 3735 and 3789g). Your participation is voluntary. However, your cooperation is very important to the success of this study. If an adult is selected for the study, that person will receive \$20 as a thank you for completing a full interview.

INTRO02 (IF HOUSEHOLD DID NOT RETURN ROSTER)

Hello, I am _____ from Westat. We recently sent your household a brief survey regarding an important health and safety study being conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. I have a few questions that will tell us whether anyone living here can take part in our study.

All information you provide will be treated as confidential and is protected by federal statute (Title 42 USC, Section 3735 and 3789g). Your participation is voluntary. However, your cooperation is very important to the success of this study. If an adult is selected for the study, that person will receive \$20 as a thank you for completing a full interview.

IF NOT OBVIOUS, ASK IF THE RESPONDENT IS 18 OR OLDER.

First let me verify, do you live here at (ADDRESS)?

- 1 YOU ARE SPEAKING TO AN ADULT RESIDENT AT CORRECT ADDRESS
 GO TO INTRO03
 - 2 YOU ARE NOT SPEAKING TO AN ADULT RESIDENT AT CORRECT ADDRESS
 (ASK TO SPEAK TO ADULT RESIDENT AND RESET TO INTRO01 OR INTRO02)
 - 3 YOU ARE NOT AT CORRECT ADDRESS (GO TO END)

INTRO03

We would like to record some of the questions and answers for training and data quality. I'd like to continue now, unless you have any questions.

- 1 CONSENT TO RECORDING GO TO NOTE BEFORE HM0001
7 DOES NOT CONSENT TO RECORDING GO TO INTRO04

INTRO04 (IF INTRO03=7)

That's fine, the interview will not be recorded.

**(IF THIS IS A RE-INTERVIEW AND A LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAS BEEN OBTAINED
ALREADY, OR IF HOUSEHOLD ROSTER WAS RETURNED, GO TO HM0001a. ELSE, CONTINUE.)**

HM0001

I am going to ask some questions about the adults ages 18 or over who think of this address as their main home.

This includes adults who usually stay at this address but are temporarily away on business, on vacation, or in a hospital.

It does not include college students who live away from home.

Including yourself, how many adults live at this address and have no other place they usually live?

NUMBER OF PEOPLE

HM0001a

I need to confirm the number of adults who think of this address as their main home. (We have listed/You told me) that {LIST OF ALL HH MEMBERS} live(s) here, for a total of {NUMBER OF ADULTS} adult(s). How many adults live here?

|_____| NUMBER OF PEOPLE

(IF HM0001a WAS ASKED TO CONFIRM THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LISTED IN THE PRE-POPULATED ENUMERATION GRID, GO TO HM0002a. IF HM0020c=1/YES AND THE INTERVIEW WAS RE-ROUTED BACK TO HM0001a, GO TO HM0002b)

HM0002a

What is your first name? _____

HM0002b

Next, I'd like to collect some information for the other adults in this household. What is the name of another person in this household? / Now I'd like to confirm some information about {NAME}..

HM0005

Just to confirm, {you are / NAME is} ...?

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1 | MALE |
| 2 | FEMALE |
| 8 | DON'T KNOW |
| 7 | REFUSED |

HM0006

(Just to confirm,) (How/how) old {are you / is NAME}?

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1 | _____ YEARS OLD |
| 8 | DON'T KNOW |
| 7 | REFUSED |

HM0008 (IF DK OR REFUSED IN HM0006)

Please look at this list on my computer screen. [Are you/Is NAME] ...

- 1 Under 18 years old,
 - 2 18 to 24 years old,
 - 3 25 to 29 years old,
 - 4 30 to 39 years old,
 - 5 40 to 49 years old,
 - 6 50 to 59 years old,
 - 9 60 to 64 years old,
 - 10 65 years old or above
-
- 8 DON'T KNOW
 - 7 REFUSED

HM0010

(Just to confirm,) {Are/are you/Is/is NAME} Hispanic or Latino?

- 1 HISPANIC OR LATINO
 - 2 NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO
-
- 8 DON'T KNOW
 - 7 REFUSED

HM011

(Just to confirm,) (What/what) is {your/NAME's} race? Please look at my computer screen and select one or more.

- 1 White
 - 2 Black or African American
 - 3 American Indian or Alaska Native
 - 4 Asian
 - 5 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
-
- 8 DON'T KNOW
 - 7 REFUSED

HM0020a

I want to confirm that I have the correct information entered for adults who live in this household.

(Is this entry/Are the entries) for sex, age and race correct?

- 1 YES GO TO HM0020c
- 2 NO GO TO HM0020b

HM0020b

Please tell me the person's name and correct age.

HM0020c

I just asked you questions about {NUMBER} adult household member(s).

Before we move on, I just want to confirm, are there any other adults who live at this address?

- 1 YES GO TO HM0001a
- 2 NO GO TO H2

H2

RUN THE SAMPLING ALGORITHM. ELIGIBILITY IS DETERMINED WHEN THE ENUMERATION IS COMPLETED. SELECTION IS BASED ON RANDOM SELECTION OF ADULT FEMALE AGES 18-49. SP=SAMPLED ADULT. IF AN SP HAS BEEN SELECTED, GO TO HX0014. ELSE IF NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER IS SELECTED, END SCREENER AND DISPLAY(HX0012)

HX0012:

"Thank you for your time today. Based on the information you've given us, your household has not been selected for participation in the study."

HX0014

Based on the information you have provided, we have selected {you/SP FILL 1} to participate in the study. Can I just confirm that {you are/SP FILL 1 is} {SEX} and {AGE/years old/AGE CATEGORY}?

- 1 SP SEX AND AGE ARE CORRECT GO TO HX0014c
- 2 SP SEX IS NOT CORRECT GO TO HX0014B
- 3 SP AGE IS NOT CORRECT GO TO HX0014A
- 4 SP SEX AND AGE ARE NOT CORRECT GO TO HX0014B

HX0014a

Please tell me (your/SP Fill 1's) correct age.

Age: _____ (IF RESPONDENT'S AGE IS IN RANGE, GO TO HX0014c. ELSE, GO TO HX0014b.)

- 8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

HX0014b

Thank you for your time today. Based on the information you've given us, (you are/SP Fill1 is) not eligible for participation in the study.

HX0014c

Would (you/SPFILL1) prefer to do the survey in English or Spanish?

- 1 ENGLISH
2 SPANISH

8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

Contact Information**HL0002**

I'd like to take a brief moment and get some contact information for my records.

In case I need to reach (you/SPFILL1), what is (your/her) telephone number?

_____ AREA CODE _____ PHONE NUMBER _____ EXT.

DON'T KNOW GO TO HL0006
REFUSED GO TO HL0006

HL0003

Is this a home or cell phone number?

- 1 HOME
- 2 CELL
- 3 OTHER
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

If reference adult is not selected respondent, continue. Otherwise, skip to HL0006.

HL0004

What is your telephone number, in case my office wants to check my work?

AREA CODE	PHONE NUMBER	EXT.
8	DON'T KNOW	GO TO HL0006
7	REFUSED	GO TO HL0006

HL0005

Is this a home or cell phone number?

- 1 HOME
- 2 CELL
- 3 OTHER
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

HL006

Thank you for the contact information.

[Are you/Is {SPFILL1}] available now to participate in the survey interview?

IF {SP FILL 1} IS AVAILABLE, ATTEMPT TO ADMINISTER INTERVIEW. GO TO INTRODUCTION SECTION.

IF {SP FILL 1} IS NOT AVAILABLE, ATTEMPT TO SCHEDULE APPOINTMENT FOR RETURN VISIT.

Scheduling an Interview with Volunteer Sample

Hello, my name is [NAME] from Westat, a research firm in Rockville, MD. May I speak with [RESPONDENT NAME]?

1) Recently you expressed willingness to take part in an interview about health and safety issues for the US Bureau of Justice Statistics. Is now a good time to talk?

- YES – Great. GO TO QUESTION 2.
- NO – Can we schedule a better time for me to contact you? ADD CALLBACK TO ROC AND ENTER INTO EROC.

2) Let me tell you a little bit about the study. The study is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, of the U.S. Department of Justice. The goal is to improve the way the surveys collect information on health and safety. All the information collected as part of the study will be treated as confidential and you receive \$30 as a thank you for completing the interview. The interview will last between 15 and 30 minutes. We would like to meet with you in person to explain the study and conduct it with you in a quiet and private area. If, after we meet, you decide you don't want to participate, that is completely fine.

For your convenience, I can conduct the data collection in your home. Would you like to participate in the study at your home?

- YES – Please provide me with your address. ENTER THIS ADDRESS IN YOUR APPOINTMENT EROC
- NO – Okay, do you have a preference on the place that we met? Remember, this needs to be a private space where no one else can hear or see the interview?

GO TO QUESTION 3.

3) When would be a good day and time for me to {come by/meet you}? {Would you be available on [MONTH DAY, YEAR]?}

GO TO QUESTION 4.

4) I have your phone number as XXX-XXX-XXXX. Is this the best number to reach you for a reminder about our appointment?

- YES
- NO – ENTER BEST PHONE NUMBER.

Introduction– ABS and Volunteer Sample

(IF HX0014c=1/ENGLISH, ADMINISTER ICLang1 IN ENGLISH. IF HX0014c=2/SPANISH, ADMINISTER ICLang1 IN SPANISH.)

ICLang1

Would you prefer to answer questions in English or Spanish?

- 1. ENGLISH
- 2. SPANISH

- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

IC01

INITIAL INTERVIEW: We are conducting a study called the National Survey on Health and Safety. This is a study being conducted for the US Bureau of Justice Statistics, which is part of the US Justice Department. I work for Westat, a social science research firm that is conducting the study for BJS.

(ABS SAMPLE) We are conducting this study with women(between 18 to 39 years old/between 18 to 49 years old). Can you confirm that you fall into this category?

- 1 Yes CONTINUE
- 2 No (IF 'NO' (IC02a): Thank you for your time today. We are conducting this study with women (between 18 to 39 years old/between 18 to 49 years old). You are not eligible for participation in the study.)

IC01b

We would like to record some of the questions and answers for training and data quality. I'd like to continue now, unless you have any questions.

- 1 CONSENT TO RECORDING GO TO IC02
- 7 DOES NOT CONSENT TO RECORDING GO TO IC01c

IC01c (IF IC01b=7)

That's fine, the interview will not be recorded.

ICO3 This study will help improve the way we monitor and measure health and safety issues in communities like yours. In order to give you more information about the study, please review this short description of the study on the computer. Here are some headphones for you to listen to the recorded voice. At the end I will also ask if you have any questions. (TURN LAPTOP OVER TO RESPONDENT. ONCE THEY HAVE REVIEWED IT, INTERVIEWER ASKS IF THEY HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT IT. RESPONDENT CLICKS "ACCEPT" AND INTERVIEWER ENTERS ID TO ACKNOWLEDGE CONSENT. HARD COPY OF CONSENT FORM IS AVAILABLE IF RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE IT)

(ICO1a) RE-INTERVIEW: Hello, my name is _____ with Westat. As a reminder, we are conducting a study called the National Study on Health and Safety. This is a study being conducted for the US Bureau of Justice Statistics, which is part of the US Justice Department. Recently, you participated in this study, answering questions on a computer. At that time you agreed to be re-interviewed to help us understand the quality of information we are collecting.

Today I am here to conduct that re-interview. We would like you to answer the same questions as last time, using the computer. It should take about the same amount of time as last time, and when you are done, we will add \$[20/30] onto your debit card in appreciation.

(IC03) Before we begin, I'd like you to read the short description of the study, which contains the same information you saw last time. (TURN THE LAPTOP TOWARD THE RESPONDENT SO SHE CAN REVIEW INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY ON THE NEXT FEW SCREENS HERSELF. AFTER SHE HAS FINISHED, ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS SHE HAS ABOUT WHAT SHE HAS READ. RESPONDENT CLICKS "ACCEPT" AND INTERVIEWER ENTERS ID TO ACKNOWLEDGE CONSENT. HARD COPY OF CONSENT FORM IS AVAILABLE IF RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE IT)

CONSENT FORM ABS and Volunteer Sample

Screen 1 (IC04)

Westat is conducting this research for the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Justice Statistics . We are developing a survey about the health and safety issues associated with unwanted sexual experiences and the consequences associated with these experiences. Your participation will help us improve the way we monitor these health and safety issues around the country. Over the next few screens we will provide you with a description of what is involved with taking this survey.

Screen 2 (IC05)

- The interview should take approximately 20 minutes. It may take longer, depending on how you answer the questions.
- Your participation is voluntary;you can withdraw at any time. If you don't want to answer particular questions, you can skip them.
- You will receive {\$20/\$30} in a debit card as a token of our appreciation..

Screen 3 (IC06)

- Later in the interview, you will be asked questions about health and safety issues related to unwanted sexual experiences. You will answer these questions by yourself on this computer. Some of the language used on the survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions this way so that you are clear about what we mean.
- If you become upset during the interview or want to stop the interview at any time, please let the interviewer know. We can provide access to resources to help you.

Screen 4 (IC07)

- All information obtained during this study will be treated as confidential and will only be used to analyze study results. The data are collected under federal statute (Title 42 USC, Section 3735 and 3789g) and are protected from any request by a law enforcement or any other agency, organization, or individual.
- Your answers will be combined with responses from other study participants when writing up reports and conducting analyses. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3789g, neither BJS nor Westat will publish any data identifiable specifically to a private person.
- There are two exceptions to this. One is if we feel that you are a danger to yourself or others. The other is if we think that a child is being abused or neglected in this home. In both cases, in order to protect your safety and the safety of others, we would report this to a mental health provider or law enforcement/child protection agency.

Screen 5 (IC08)

- If you have questions about this research, please contact the National Study on Health and Safety Information Line at (1-888-205-5286). If you have questions about your rights and welfare as a research participant, please contact Westat's Human Subjects Protection Office at 1-888-920-7631. Parts of this interview will be recorded for quality control purposes. If you do not want to have this recorded, please let us know.
- If you wish, the interviewer can provide a copy of this consent form for your records.

(IC09) Please tell the Interviewer if you have any questions about what is involved with taking this survey.

(IC10) If you agree to participate in this interview, please press 1, "I accept" to indicate your consent.
(INTERVIEWER ENTERS INTID TO CONTINUE)

(IC11a) (IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT CONSENT:) Since you have not consented to participate, we will not proceed with the interview any further. Thank you for speaking with me today.

Introduction– Service Provider Sample

(IF HX0014c=1/ENGLISH, ADMINISTER ICLang1 IN ENGLISH. IF HX0014c=2/SPANISH, ADMINISTER ICLang1 IN SPANISH.)

ICLang1

Would you prefer to answer questions in English or Spanish?

- 1. ENGLISH
- 2. SPANISH

- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

INITIAL INTERVIEW: We are conducting a study called the National Survey on Health and Safety. This is a study being conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, which is part of the U.S. Department of Justice. I work for Westat, a social science research firm that is conducting the study for BJS.

IC01b

We would like to record some of the questions and answers for training and data quality. I'd like to continue now, unless you have any questions.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | CONSENT TO RECORDING | GO TO IC02 |
| 7 | DOES NOT CONSENT TO RECORDING | GO TO IC01c |

IC01c (IF IC01b=7)

That's fine, the interview will not be recorded.

We are conducting this study with women age 18 and older. Can you confirm that you fall into this category?

- | | | |
|---|-----|--|
| 1 | Yes | CONTINUE |
| 2 | No | (IF 'NO': Thank you for your time today. We are conducting this study with women age 18 and older. You are not eligible for participation in the study.) |

This study will help improve the way we monitor and measure health and safety issues in communities like yours. In order to give you more information about the study, please review this short description of the study on the computer. Here are some headphones for you to listen to the recorded voice. At the end I will also ask if you have any questions. (TURN LAPTOP OVER TO RESPONDENT SO SHE CAN REVIEW INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY ON THE NEXT FEW SCREENS HERSELF. AFTER SHE HAS FINISHED, ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS SHE HAS ABOUT WHAT SHE HAS READ. RESPONDENT CLICKS "ACCEPT" AND INTERVIEWER ENTERS ID TO ACKNOWLEDGE CONSENT. HARD COPY OF CONSENT FORM IS AVAILABLE IF RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE IT)

(ICO1a)RE-INTERVIEW: Hello, my name is _____ with Westat. As a reminder, we are conducting a study called the National Study on Health and Safety. This is a study being conducted for the US Bureau of Justice Statistics, which is part of the US Justice Department. Recently, you participated in this study, answering

questions on a computer. At that time you agreed to be re-interviewed to help us understand the quality of information we are collecting.

Today I am here to conduct that re-interview. We would like you to answer the same questions as last time, using the computer. It should take about the same amount of time as last time, and when you are done, we will add \$30 onto your debit card in appreciation.

Before we begin, I'd like you to read the short description of the study, which contains the same information you saw last time. Here are some headphones for you to listen to the recorded voice. At the end I will also ask if you have any questions. (TURN LAPTOP OVER TO RESPONDENT SO SHE CAN REVIEW INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY ON THE NEXT FEW SCREENS HERSELF. AFTER SHE HAS FINISHED, ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS SHE HAS ABOUT WHAT SHE HAS READ. RESPONDENT CLICKS "ACCEPT" AND INTERVIEWER ENTERS ID TO ACKNOWLEDGE CONSENT. HARD COPY OF CONSENT FORM IS AVAILABLE IF RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE IT)

CONSENT FORM Service Provider Sample

Screen 1 (IC04)

Westat is conducting this research for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). We are developing a survey about the health and safety issues associated with unwanted sexual experiences and the consequences associated with these experiences. Your participation will help us improve the way we monitor these health and safety issues around the country. Over the next few screens we will provide you with a description of what is involved with taking this survey.

Screen 2 (IC05)

- The interview should take approximately 30 minutes. It may take longer, depending on how you answer the questions.
- Your participation is voluntary, and you can withdraw at any time. If you don't want to answer particular questions, you can skip them.
- You will receive \$30 in a debit card as a token of our appreciation.
- If you have traveled somewhere today in order to be in a safe and private location, we will give you an additional \$10 to help offset your travel costs.

Screen 3 (IC06)

- Later in the interview, you will be asked questions about health and safety issues related to unwanted sexual experiences. You will answer these questions by yourself on this computer. Some of the language used on the survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions this way so that you are clear about what we mean.
- If you become upset during the interview or want to stop the interview at any time, please let the interviewer know. We can provide access to resources to help you.

Screen 4 (IC07)

- All information obtained during this study will be treated as confidential and will only be used to analyze study results. The data are collected under federal statute (Title 42 USC, Section 3735 and 3789g) and are protected from any request by a law enforcement or any other agency, organization, or individual.
- Your answers will be combined with responses from other study participants when writing up reports and conducting analyses. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3789g, neither BJS nor Westat will publish any data identifiable specifically to a private person.
- There are two exceptions to this. One is if we feel that you are a danger to yourself or others. The other is if we think that a child is being abused or neglected in this home. In both cases, in order to protect your safety and the safety of others, we would report this to a mental health provider or law enforcement/child protection agency.

Screen 5 (IC08)

- If you have questions about this research, please contact the National Study on Health and Safety Information Line at (1-888-205 -5286). If you have questions about your rights and welfare as a research participant, please contact Westat's Human Subjects Protection Office at 1-888-920-7631.
- Parts of this interview will be recorded for quality control purposes. If you do not want to have this recorded, please let us know.
- If you wish, the interviewer can provide you with a copy of this consent form for your records.

(IC09) Please tell the Interviewer if you have any questions about what is involved with taking this survey.

(IC10) If you agree to participate in this interview, please press 1, "I accept" to indicate your consent..

(INTERVIEWER ENTERS INTID TO CONTINUE)

(IC11a) (IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT CONSENT:) Since you have not consented to participate, we will not proceed with the interview any further. Thank you for speaking with me today.

Demographics

This first set of questions are about you and your household.

IQ1. In what month and year were you born?

[MONTH/YEAR: _____]

IQ2. (IF DK or REFUSED to IQ1) What is your current age?

IQ2a. (IF DK or REFUSED to IQ2) Please look at this list on my computer screen. Are you...

- 1. Under 18 years old
- 2. 18 to 24 years old
- 3. 25 to 29 years old
- 4. 30 to 39 years old
- 5. 40 to 49 years old
- 6. 50 to 59 years old
- 9. 60 to 64 years old
- 10. 65 years old or above
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

(IF GEN POP ACASI, AND AGE<18 or >49 **OR** IF VOLUNTEER AND AGE<18 OR >39 **OR** IF SERVICE PROVIDER OR CATI AND AGE<18, INTERVIEWER READ: Thank you for your time today. We are conducting this study with women ages (18 to 39/18 to 49/18 and older). You are not eligible for participation in the study.

IQ3. What is your current marital status? Are you

- 1 Now married –SKIP to IQ6
- 2 Widowed
- 3 Divorced
- 4 Separated
- 5 Never married

8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ4. Are you currently living in this household with a girlfriend, boyfriend or romantic partner?

- 1 Yes – SKIP TO IQ6
- 2 No

8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ5. In the last year, have you been involved in a romantic relationship?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

8 DON'T KNOW

7 REFUSED

IQ6. What is the highest level of school you have completed, or the highest degree you have received? (DO NOT READ CATEGORIES)

- 1 Never attended
 - 2 Elementary (grades 1 – 8)
 - 3 High school (grades 9 – 11)
 - 4 12th grade (No diploma)
 - 5 High school graduate or GED (Diploma or equivalent)
 - 6 Some college, trade or vocational school (No Degree)
 - 9 Associate's degree or trade/vocational school diploma
 - 10 Bachelor's degree (e.g., BA, AB, BS)
 - 11 Master's degree (e.g., MA, MS, MEng, MSW, MBA)
 - 12 Professional school degree (e.g., MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
 - 13 Doctorate degree (e.g., PhD, EdD)
- 8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ7. Are you currently attending or enrolled in a regular school such as high school, or enrolled either full-time or part-time in college or university, trade, or vocational school?

- 1 High school – GO TO IQ9
- 2 College/University – GO TO IQ8
- 3 Trade School– GO TO IQ9
- 5 Vocational school– GO TO IQ9
- 6 Not currently attending or enrolled– GO TO IQ9

8 DON'T KNOW

7 REFUSED

IQ8. (IF ATTENDING COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY) Are you currently a member of a sorority?

- 1 Yes
 - 2 No
- 8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ9. Are you currently, or have you ever served on active duty in the military?

1 Yes currently
2 Yes, in the past
3 No, never

8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ9a. Did you have a job or work at a business LAST WEEK? (Do not include volunteer work or work around the house.)

1 Yes
2 No

8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ10. Are you Hispanic or Latina?

1 HISPANIC OR LATINA
2 NOT HISPANIC OR LATINA

8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ12. What is your race? Please select one or more.

1 White
2 Black or African American
3 American Indian or Alaska Native
4 Asian
5 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ13. The next questions are about your USUAL activities. We have found that people's lifestyles may be related to their overall safety. On average, during the last 12 months, how often have you gone shopping? For example at drug stores, clothing, grocery, hardware and convenience stores?

Is that...?

- 1 Almost every day (or more frequently)
- 2 At least once a week
- 3 At least once a month
- 4 Less often
- 5 Never
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

IQ14. On average, during the last 12 months, how often have you spent the evening out - away from home - for work, school or entertainment?

Is that...?

- 1 Almost every day (or more frequently)
- 2 At least once a week
- 3 At least once a month
- 4 Less than once a month
- 5 Never
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

IQ15. On average, during the last 12 months, how often did you use public transportation?

Is that...?

- 1 Almost every day (or more frequently)
- 2 At least once a week
- 3 At least once a month
- 4 Less often
- 5 Never
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

IQ16. Do you have a working cell phone number?

- 1 Yes - CONTINUE
- 2 No – SKIP TO IQ18
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

IQ17. I won't ask you for the full number, but what is the area code of that cell phone?

- 8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ18. Is this home owned or rented?

- 1 Owned by you or someone in this household
2 Rented
3 Occupied without payment of rent
8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ19. How long have you lived at this address?

 years (enter 0 if less than 1 year)

if IQ19 is DK or refused go to IQ20. Else Go to IQ21

IQ20. Have you lived here....

- 1 Less than 6 months
2 6 months to less than a year
3 One year to less than 5 years
4 5 years or more
8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ21. What was the total income from ALL household members during 2013, before taxes? Include income from all sources such as work, investments, child support and public assistance. Was it ...?

IQ21a Less than \$25,000?

1. Yes Continue
 2. No Skip to IQ21e
- 8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ21b Less than \$20,000?

1. Yes Continue
 2. No Skip to Event History Calender (EH1)
- 8 DON'T KNOW
7 REFUSED

IQ21c Less than \$15,000?

1. Yes Continue
- 2.No Skip to Event History Calender (EH1)
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

IQ21d Less than \$10,000?

1. Yes Skip to Event History Calender (EH1)
2. No Skip to Event History Calender (EH1)
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

IQ21e Less than \$35,000?

1. Yes Skip to Event History Calender
- 2.No Skip to IQ21f
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

IQ21f Less than \$50,000?

1. Yes Skip to Event History Calender
2. No Skip to IQ21g
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

IQ21g Less than \$75,000?

1. Yes Skip to Event History Calender
2. No Skip to Event History Calender
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 7 REFUSED

Event History Calendar

EH1. This survey will ask you about things that happened to you since (ANCHORDATE). To help you remember and date anything you tell us, we would like you to first think about what was going on in your life over this time period. Please look at this calendar and tell me about any events that happened to you since (ANCHORDATE). We have put in a few types of events that may have happened to you to help you think of things, but please think of anything that you can remember

INTERVIEWER: RECORD ANY EVENTS THAT THE RESPONDENT RECALLS ONTO THE CALENDAR.

1. RESPONDENT RECALLED EVENTS THAT WERE ENTERED INTO THE CALENDAR (GO TO EH3)
2. RESPONDENT DID NOT RECALL ANY EVENTS TO ENTER INTO THE CALENDAR (GO TO EH2)

EH2. Things that you did or things that happened to you over the past year will be helpful context for this interview.

Is there anything that happened since {CURRENT MONTH/LAST YEAR} that we can note on the calendar? It doesn't have to be anything unusual or important, just anything that you remember from the past year.

1. ONE OR MORE EVENTS ADDED TO CALENDAR
2. NO EVENTS ADDED TO CALENDAR

EH3. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ROWS 1-3 OF CALENDAR. IF THERE ARE ANY X'S IN THESE ROWS, PRESS 2 TO SKIP TO NEXT PROMPT. OTHERWISE, ASK:

Since [ANCHORDATE], were there any family events, such as a birthday celebration, the birth of a child, a wedding, or a death in the family?

1. ONE OR MORE FAMILY EVENTS (rows 1-3) ARE ON CALENDAR
2. NO FAMILY EVENTS (rows 1-3) ARE ON CALENDAR

EH4. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ROW 4 OF CALENDAR. IF THERE ARE ANY X'S IN ROW 4, PRESS 1 TO SKIP TO NEXT PROMPT. OTHERWISE, ASK:

Did you or anyone in your family take a vacation since [ANCHORDATE]?

1. ONE OR MORE VACATION EVENTS (row 4) ARE ON CALENDAR
2. NO VACATION EVENTS (row 4) ARE ON CALENDAR

EH5. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ROW 5 OF CALENDAR. IF THERE ARE ANY X'S IN THIS ROW, PRESS 1 TO SKIP TO NEXT PROMPT. OTHERWISE, ASK:

Since [ANCHORDATE], did you or anyone in your household change jobs, or get a promotion?

1. ONE OR MORE WORK RELATED EVENTS (row 5) ARE ON CALENDAR
2. NO WORK RELATED EVENTS (row 5) ARE ON CALENDAR

EH6. INTERVIEWER: CHECK ROW 6 OF CALENDAR. IF THERE ARE ANY X'S IN THIS ROW, PRESS 1 TO SKIP TO NEXT PROMPT. OTHERWSE, ASK:

Since [ANCHORDATE], did you move to a different house or apartment?

1. ONE OR MORE EVENTS (row 6) ARE ON CALENDAR
2. NO MORE EVENTS (row 6) ARE ON CALENDAR

EH7. Can you think of anything else that happened since [ANCHORDATE] that we could put on this calendar? This may help you in the survey when it asks you about the past 12 months.

1. ONE OR MORE OTHER EVENTS (row 7) ARE ON CALENDAR
2. NO OTHER EVENTS (row 7) ARE ON CALENDAR

EH8.

Thank you. This calendar may be helpful to you in the next part of the survey. Now, I'm going to give you the laptop to fill out the next part of the survey by yourself. I will sit somewhere else so you can answer the questions privately and at your own pace. I will give you some headphones if you would like to listen to the questions that appear on the screen.

TASM ACASI Tutorial

TLang1

Would you prefer to have the questions displayed in English or Spanish?

1. ENGLISH
2. SPANISH

T5 Introduction

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this study. Before you start, we have some sample questions and instructions for completing this survey on the computer.

Each question will be shown one at a time and read aloud to you. Once you select your answer, the audio will stop until you move on to the next question. If you wish to have a question repeated, you can touch anywhere in the question to re-start the audio.

You have the option of adjusting the volume of the audio by pressing the two volume control buttons located on the bottom right-hand corner of the tablet screen. The first (1) button allows you to decrease the audio's volume. If you hold down on it, it will mute the audio. The second button (2) allows you to increase the audio's volume. If you do not want to use the audio at all, you may also just take off the headphones.

You will select an answer to each question by touching your answer choice on the screen. You can move to the next screen by touching the NEXT button or move to a prior screen by touching the BACK button.

Touch the **NEXT** button now to move to the next screen.

T10 Sample Question That Allows Only One Answer

Here is an example of a question that allows for only one answer.

Do you like orange juice?

Yes

No

Try touching YES or NO now to answer this question. You can either touch the radio button or you can touch the words to respond. If you want to erase your answer, you can touch ERASE and enter a new answer.

Touch the NEXT button when you are ready to move to the next screen.

Programming Note: If the respondent does not select an answer to T10, the non-response screen should not display.

T20 Sample Question That Allows for More Than One Answer

Some questions allow you to select more than one answer.

To answer this question, touch each answer choice that describes a beverage you like to drink.

Which of the following beverages do you like? Choose all that apply.

- Water***
- Juice***
- Lemonade***
- Milk***
- Tea***
- Coffee***

Touch the NEXT button when you are ready to move to the next screen.

Programming Note: If the respondent does not select an answer to T20 , the non-response screen should **not** display.

T22 How to Use the Other Option

Some questions will offer you an “Other” option in case the answer you are looking for isn’t listed. When you select this “Other” option, a text box will display so you can type in an answer.

To see how this works, touch the “Some other beverage” answer choice in the question below, click on the text box and type an answer using the laptop keyboard.

Which of the following beverages do you like? Choose all that apply.

- Water***
- Juice***
- Lemonade***
- Milk***
- Tea***
- Coffee***
- Some other beverage***

Touch the NEXT button when you are ready to move to the next screen.

Programming Note: If the respondent does not select an answer to T22, the non-response screen should **not** display.

T25 Sample Question That Asks for a Number Answer

Sometimes you will be asked a question that requires you to answer with a number.

For example:

How many times during the past week did you drink orange juice?

Enter your answer using the numbers on the laptop keyboard.

Touch the NEXT button when you are ready to move to the next screen.

Programming Note:

If the respondent does not select an answer to T25 , the non-response screen should **not** display.

T35 Sample Question with Several Parts

Sometimes, you will be asked to answer “Yes” or “No” to several questions:

Have you tried any of the following types of juice?

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| a. Orange | Yes | No |
| b. Apple | Yes | No |
| c. Grape | Yes | No |
| d. Cranberry | Yes | No |
| e. Grapefruit | Yes | No |

To answer each question, touch the **YES** or **NO** answer choice.

Touch the **NEXT** button when you are ready to move to the next screen.

Programming Note: If the respondent does not select an answer to T35 , the non-response screen should **not** display.

T50 What Happens if You Don’t Select an Answer to a Question

If you want to skip a question, press the **NEXT** button without answering the question. The computer will ask you for the reason why you didn’t answer the question.

Try touching the **NEXT** button now to see how this works.

Please select the reason why you did not answer this question.

- I really meant to answer
I don’t know the answer
I’d rather not answer*

Programming Note: The respondent may or may not answer this question. Regardless of the response chosen, proceed to T55.

T55 Questions You May Have

You have now finished answering the sample questions and learning how to use this computer.

If you have any questions or problems while completing this survey, please ask the Interviewer for assistance.

Touch the **NEXT** button when you are ready to begin the survey.

Introduction

The next questions ask about unwanted sexual situations that you may have experienced.. Your answers will be used to help determine how often these things happen to women. Some of the language used in this survey is explicit and may be uncomfortable to you, but it is important that the questions are asked in this way so that you are clear about what is meant.

Unwanted sexual experiences can occur in all different types of situations. These situations may involve strangers, but they also may involve someone you know well, such as a romantic partner, friend, acquaintance, teacher, coworker, supervisor, or family member. Please keep this in mind when answering these questions.

As we mentioned before, the information you are providing will be kept private. Also remember that you can skip questions that you don't want to answer and you can stop at anytime.

PART ONE:

Questions about the last 12 months

These first few questions ask you to recall any incidents since [ANCHORDATE] that happened against your will. You will be asked to count how many separate incidents happened to you since [ANCHORDATE] and to list the month when they occurred. The questions begin with the most serious types of incidents and then move to less serious incidents.

SV1. Since [ANCHORDATE], has a male used force or threats of force to make you have vaginal sex against your will? By vaginal sex, it means putting his penis in your vagina.

- Yes → Continue to SV1A
 - No → Skip to question SV2
-

SV1A. Since [ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

- Once → Skip to question SV1B
- Two or more ____ (Please specify number: ____)
[If the number entered is more than 4, say: "You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?" If respondent answers "No" enable entry of a different number. → Else, skip to question SV1B]
- DON'T KNOW → Continue
- REFUSED → Continue

SV1A1. Do you remember if it was...?

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times
- 15 or more times

SV1B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV1], in/In) what month and year did (this/the most recent/ 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

- [INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]
- [1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]
- [2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV1B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV1B[1-4] = SV1B1, SV1B2, SV1B3, SV1B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV1B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV1B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV1B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- I really meant to answer [Back to SV1B](#)
- I don’t know the answer [Continue](#)
- I’d rather not answer [Continue](#)

(ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV1A1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV1B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV1B1])

- I don’t have any more dates to report [Skip to programming note #3](#)

SV1B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don't know when it happened.
- I'd rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV1B[1-4] or SV1B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV1B[1-4] OR SV1B_1 = 4/I don't have any more dates to enter OR SV1B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don't know when it happened or 4/I'd rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV1B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV1C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV1C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV1C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported [in (MONTH/YEAR)]?

ALTERNATE WORDING: “Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?”

- Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed
- No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV1B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV1B. Else, go to SV2.

SV2. Since [ANCHORDATE], has anyone, male or female, used force or threats of force to make you have oral sex against your will? By oral sex, it means that someone penetrated your vagina or anus with their mouth or tongue, or you were forced to use your mouth or tongue on someone else's genitals or anus.

- Yes → Continue to SV2A
 - No → Skip to question SV3
-

SV2A. Since [ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

- Once → Skip to question SV2B
- Two or more ____ (Please specify number: _____)
[If the number entered is more than 4, say: "You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?" If respondent answers "No" enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV2B.]
- DON'T KNOW → Continue
- REFUSED → Continue

SV2A1. Do you remember if it was...?

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times
- 15 or more times

SV2B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV2], in/In) what month and year did (this /the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

- [INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]
- [1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]
- [2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

- [6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV2B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV2B[1-4] = SV2B1, SV2B2, SV2B3, SV2B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV2B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV2B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV2B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I really meant to answer | Back to SV2B |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don’t know the answer | <u>Continue</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I’d rather not answer | <u>Continue</u> |

(ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV2A1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV2B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV2B1])

- I don’t have any more dates to report Skip to programming note #3

SV2B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don’t know when it happened.
- I’d rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV2B[1-4] or SV2B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV2B[1-4] OR SV2B_1 = 4/I don't have any more dates to enter OR SV2B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don't know when it happened or 4/I'd rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV2B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV2C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV2C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV2C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported [in (MONTH/YEAR)]?

ALTERNATE WORDING: “Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?”

Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed

No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV2B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV2B. Else, go to SV3.

SV3. Since [ANCHORDATE], has a male used force or threats of force to make you have anal sex against your will? By anal sex, it means that a man or boy put his penis in your anus.

- Yes → Continue to SV3A
 - No → Skip to question SV4
-

SV3A. Since [ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you ?

- Once → Skip to question SV3B
- Two or more ____ (Please specify number: _____)
[If the number entered is more than 4, say: "You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?" If respondent answers "No" enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV3B.]
- DON'T KNOW → Continue
- REFUSED → Continue

SV3A1. Do you remember if it was...?

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times
- 15 or more times

SV3B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV3, in/In] what month and year did (this/the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

- [INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]
- [1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]
- [2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

- [7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV3B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV3B[1-4] = SV3B1, SV3B2, SV3B3, SV3B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV3B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV3B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV3B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- I really meant to answer Back to SV3B
- I don’t know the answer Continue
- I’d rather not answer Continue

(ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV3A1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV3B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV3B1])

- I don’t have any more dates to report Skip to programming note #3

SV3B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don’t know when it happened.
- I’d rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV3B[1-4] or SV3B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV3B[1-4] OR SV3B_1 = 4/I don't have any more dates to enter OR SV3B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don't know when it happened or 4/I'd rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV3B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV3C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV3C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV3C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported in (MONTH/YEAR)?

ALTERNATE WORDING: “Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?”

- Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed
- No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV3B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV3B. Else, go to SV4.

SV4. Since [ANCHORDATE], has a male or female used force or threats of force to put fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus against your will?

- Yes → Continue to SV4A
 - No → Skip to question SV5
-

SV4A. Since [ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

- Once → Skip to question SV4B
- Two or more ____ (Please specify number:____)
[If the number entered is more than 4, say: "You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?" If respondent answers "No" enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV4B.]
- DON'T KNOW → Continue
- REFUSED → Continue

SV4A1. Do you remember if it was...?

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times
- 15 or more times

SV4B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV4, in/In] what month and year did (this/the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

- [INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]
- [1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]
- [2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

- [6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV4B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV4B[1-4] = SV4B1, SV4B2, SV4B3, SV4B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV4B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV4B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV4B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- I really meant to answer [Back to SV4B](#)
- I don’t know the answer [Continue](#)
- I’d rather not answer [Continue](#)

(ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV4A1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV4B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV4B1])

- I don’t have any more dates to report [Skip to programming note #3](#)

SV4B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don’t know when it happened.
- I’d rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV4B[1-4] or SV4B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV4B[1-4] OR

SV4B_1 = 4/I don't have any more dates to enter OR SV4B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don't know when it happened or 4/I'd rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV4B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV4C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV4C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV4C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported in (MONTH/YEAR)?

ALTERNATE WORDING: "Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?"

- Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed
- No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV4B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV4B. Else, go to SV5 Intro.

These questions will now focus on other unwanted experiences that may not have involved force.

When answering these next questions, please consider all the types of sex acts that you have been asked about.

SV5. (Other than the incidents you have already mentioned, since/Since) [ANCHORDATE] has anyone made you have any type of sex when you were unable to consent because you were too drunk, high or passed out?

- Yes → Continue to SV5A
 - No → Skip to SV6
-

SV5A. Since [MONTH/YEAR ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

- Once → Skip to question SV5B
- Two or more ____ (Please specify number: _____)
[If the number entered is more than 4, say: "You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?" If respondent answers "No" enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV5B.]

- DON'T KNOW → Continue
- REFUSED → Continue

SV5A1. Do you remember if it was...?

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times
- 15 or more times

SV5B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV5, in/In] what month and year did (this/the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

- [INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]
- [1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]
- [2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV5B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV5B[1-4] = SV5B1, SV5B2, SV5B3, SV5B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV5B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV5B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV5B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- I really meant to answer Back to SV5B
- I don’t know the answer Continue
- I’d rather not answer Continue

(ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV5A1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV5B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV5B1])

- I don’t have any more dates to report Skip to programming note #3

SV5B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don't know when it happened.
- I'd rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV5B[1-4] or SV5B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV5B[1-4] OR SV5B_1 = 4/I don't have any more dates to enter OR SV5B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don't know when it happened or 4/I'd rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV5B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV5C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV5C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV5C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported in (MONTH/YEAR)?

ALTERNATE WORDING: “Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?”

- Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed
- No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV5B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV5B. Else, go to SV6.

SV6. (Other than the incidents you have already mentioned, since/Since) [ANCHORDATE], has anyone made you have any type of sex by threatening to cause problems for you, such as at your job or school, at home, in your relationships or in any other way?

- Yes → Continue to SV6A
 - No → Skip to question SV7
-

SV6A. Since [ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

- Once → Skip to question SV6B
- Two or more ____ (Please specify number:_____)
[If the number entered is more than 4, say: "You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?" If respondent answers "No" enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV6B.]
- DON'T KNOW → Continue
- REFUSED → Continue

SV6A1. Do you remember if it was...?

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times
- 15 or more times

SV6B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV6, in/In] what month and year did (this/the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

- [INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]
- [1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]
- [2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

- [7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV6B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV6B[1-4] = SV6B1, SV6B2, SV6B3, SV6B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV6B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV6B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV6B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I really meant to answer | Back to SV6B |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don’t know the answer | <u>Continue</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I’d rather not answer | <u>Continue</u> |

(ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV6A1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV6B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV6B1])

I don’t have any more dates to report Skip to programming note #3
SV6B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don’t know when it happened.
- I’d rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV6B[1-4] or SV6B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV6B[1-4] OR SV6B_1 = 4/I don’t have any more dates to enter OR SV6B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don’t know when it happened or 4/I’d rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV6B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV6C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and

year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV6C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV6C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported in (MONTH/YEAR)?

ALTERNATE WORDING: “Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?”

Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed

No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV6B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV6B. Else, go to SV7.

SV7. (Other than the incidents you have already mentioned, since/Since) [ANCHORDATE], have you been in any other situations where someone made you have any type of sex against your will?

- Yes → Continue to SV7A
 No → Skip to SV8
-

SV7A. Since [ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

- Once → Skip to question SV7B
 Two or more ____ (Please specify number:____)
[If the number entered is more than 4, say: "You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?" If respondent answers "No" enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV7B.]
 DON'T KNOW → Continue
 REFUSED → Continue

SV7A1. Do you remember if it was...?

- 1-4 times
 5-9 times
 10-14 times
 15 or more times

SV7B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV7, in/In] what month and year did (this/the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

- [INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]
 [1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]
 [2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
 [3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
 [4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
 [5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
 [6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

- [7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV7B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV7B[1-4] = SV7B1, SV7B2, SV7B3, SV7B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV7B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV7B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV7B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- I really meant to answer Back to SV7B
- I don’t know the answer Continue
- I’d rather not answer Continue

(ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV7A1 **AND** THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV7B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV7B1])

- I don’t have any more dates to report Skip to programming note #3

SV7B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don’t know when it happened.
- I’d rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV7B[1-4] or SV7B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago

in SV7B[1-4] OR SV7B_1 = 4/I don't have any more dates to enter OR SV7B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don't know when it happened or 4/I'd rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV7B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV7C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV7C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV7C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported in (MONTH/YEAR)?

ALTERNATE WORDING: “Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?”

- Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed
- No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV7B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV7B. Else, go to SV8.

SV8. Thinking about all the different types of situations you have been asked about so far, since [ANCHORDATE], has anyone tried, but did not succeed at making you have any type of sex against your will?

-
- Yes → Continue to SV8A
 - No → Skip to SV9
-

SV8A. Since [MONTH/YEAR ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

- Once → Skip to question SV8B

- Two or more ____ (Please specify number:____)

[If the number entered is more than 4, say: “You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?” If respondent answers “No” enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV8B.]

- DON'T KNOW → Continue
- REFUSED → Continue

SV8A1. Do you remember if it was...?

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times
- 15 or more times

SV8B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV8, in/In] what month and year did (this/the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

- [INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]
- [1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]
- [2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

- [6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV8B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV8B[1-4] = SV8B1, SV8B2, SV8B3, SV8B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV8B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV8B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV8B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I really meant to answer | Back to SV8B |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don’t know the answer | <u>Continue</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I’d rather not answer | <u>Continue</u> |
- (ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV8A1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV8B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV8B1])
- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don’t have any more dates to report | <u>Skip</u> to programming note #3 |
|--|------------------------------------|

SV8B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don’t know when it happened.
- I’d rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV8B[1-4] or SV8B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV8B[1-4] OR

SV8B_1 = 4/I don't have any more dates to enter OR SV8B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don't know when it happened or 4/I'd rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV8B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV8C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV8C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV8C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported in (MONTH/YEAR)?

ALTERNATE WORDING: "Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?"

- Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed
- No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV8B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV8B. Else, go to SV9.

SV9. (Other than the incidents you have already mentioned, since/Since) [ANCHORDATE] has anyone, male or female, kissed you in a sexual way against your will?

Yes → Continue to question SV9A

No → Skip to question SV10

SV9A. Since [ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

Once

→ Skip to question SV9B

Two or more ____ (Please specify number:____)

[If the number entered is more than 4, say: “You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?” If respondent answers “No” enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV9B.]

DON’T KNOW

→ Continue

REFUSED

→ Continue

SV9A1. Do you remember if it was...?

1-4 times

5-9 times

10-14 times

15 or more times

SV9B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV9, in/In] what month and year did (this/the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

[INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]

[1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]

[2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV9B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (DV9B[1-4] = SV9B1, SV9B2, SV9B3, SV9B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV9B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV9B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV9B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- I really meant to answer Back to SV9B
- I don’t know the answer Continue
- I’d rather not answer Continue
 (ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV9A1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV9B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV9B1])
- I don’t have any more dates to report Skip to programming note #3

SV9B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don’t know when it happened.
- I’d rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV9B[1-4] or SV9B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV9B[1-4] OR SV9B_1 = 4/I don’t have any more dates to enter OR SV9B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don’t know when it happened or 4/I’d rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV9B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV9C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and

year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV9C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV9C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported in (MONTH/YEAR)?

ALTERNATE WORDING: “**Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?**”

- Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed
- No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV9B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV9B. Else, go to SV10.

SV10. (Other than the incidents you have already mentioned, since/Since) [ANCHORDATE], has anyone, male or female, fondled, groped, grabbed, or touched you against your will?

- Yes → Continue to question SV10A
 - No → Skip to question SV11
-

SV10A. Since [ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

- Once → Skip to question SV10B
- Two or more ____ (Please specify number:____)
[If the number entered is more than 4, say: “You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?” If respondent answers “No” enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV10B.]
- DON’T KNOW → Continue
- REFUSED → Continue

SV10A1. Do you remember if it was...?

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times
- 15 or more times

SV10B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV10, in/In] what month and year did (this/the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

- [INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]
- [1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]
- [2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

- [7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV10B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV10B[1-4] = SV10B1, SV10B2, SV10B3, SV10B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV10B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV10B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV10B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- I really meant to answer Back to SV10B
- I don’t know the answer [Continue](#)
- I’d rather not answer [Continue](#)
(ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV10A1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV10B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV10B1])
- I don’t have any more dates to report [Skip](#) to programming note #3

SV10B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don’t know when it happened.
- I’d rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV10B[1-4] or SV10B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV10B[1-4] OR SV10B_1 = 4/I don't have any more dates to enter OR SV10B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don't know when it happened or 4/I'd rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV10B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV10C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV10C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV10C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported in (MONTH/YEAR)?

ALTERNATE WORDING: “Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?”

- Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed
- No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV10B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV10B. Else, go to SV11.

SV11. Since [ANCHORDATE], has anyone tried, but did not succeed at kissing, fondling, groping, grabbing or touching you against your will?

- Yes → Continue to question SV11A
 - No → Skip to question SV12
-

SV11A. Since [ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

- Once → Skip to question SV11B
- Two or more ____ (Please specify number:____)
[If the number entered is more than 4, say: "You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?" If respondent answers "No" enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV11B.]
- DON'T KNOW → Continue
- REFUSED → Continue

SV11A1. Do you remember if it was...?

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times
- 15 or more times

SV11B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV12, in/In] what month and year did (this/the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

- [INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]
- [1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]
- [2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

- [7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV11B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV11B[1-4] = SV11B1, SV11B2, SV11B3, SV11B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV11B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV11B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. **SV11B_1** You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- I really meant to answer Back to SV11B
- I don’t know the answer Continue
- I’d rather not answer Continue
(ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV11A1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV11B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV11B1])
- I don’t have any more dates to report Skip to programming note #3

SV11B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don’t know when it happened.
- I’d rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV11B[1-4] or SV11B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV11B[1-4] OR SV11B_1 = 4/I don’t have any more dates to enter OR SV11B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don’t know when it happened or 4/I’d rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV11B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV11C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV11C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV11C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported in (MONTH/YEAR)?

ALTERNATE WORDING: “Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?”

- Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed
- No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV11B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV11B. Else, go to SV12.

SV12. (Other than the incidents you have already mentioned, since/Since) [ANCHORDATE], has anyone, male or female, made you watch against your will while they exposed their sexual body parts to you, flashed you, or masturbated in front of you?

Yes → Continue to question SV12A

No → Skip to question SV13

SV12A. Since [ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

Once

→ Skip to question SV12B

Two or more ____ (Please specify number:____)

[If the number entered is more than 4, say: “You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?” If respondent answers “No” enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV12B.]

DON’T KNOW

→ Continue

REFUSED

→ Continue

SV12A1. Do you remember if it was...?

1-4 times

5-9 times

10-14 times

15 or more times

SV12B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV13, in/In] what month and year did (this/the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

[INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]

[1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]

[2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

- [7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV12B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV12B[1-4] = SV12B1, SV12B2, SV12B3, SV12B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV12B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV12B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV12B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- I really meant to answer Back to SV12B
- I don’t know the answer [Continue](#)
- I’d rather not answer [Continue](#)
(ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV12A1 **AND** THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV12B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV12B1])
- I don’t have any more dates to report [Skip](#) to programming note #3

SV12B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don’t know when it happened.
- I’d rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV12B[1-4] or SV12B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV12B[1-4] OR SV12B_1 = 4/I don’t have any more dates to enter OR SV12B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don’t know when it happened or 4/I’d rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV12B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV12C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV12C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV12C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported in (MONTH/YEAR)?

ALTERNATE WORDING: “Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?”

- Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed
- No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV12B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV12B. Else, go to SV13.

SV13. (Other than the incidents you have already mentioned, since/Since) (ANCHORDATE), has anyone, male or female, made you show your sexual body parts to them against your will?

- Yes → Continue to question SV13A
 - No → Skip to question SV14
-

SV13A. Since [ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

- Once → Skip to question SV13B
- Two or more ____ (Please specify number:____)
[If the number entered is more than 4, say: “You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?” If respondent answers “No” enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV13B.]
- DON’T KNOW → Continue
- REFUSED → Continue

SV13A1. Do you remember if it was...?

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times
- 15 or more times

SV13B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV13, in/In] what month and year did (this/the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

- [INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]
- [1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]
- [2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV13B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV13B[1-4] = SV13B1, SV13B2, SV13B3, SV13B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV13B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV13B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV13B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- I really meant to answer Back to SV13B
- I don’t know the answer Continue
- I’d rather not answer Continue
 (ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV13A1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV13B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV13B1])
- I don’t have any more dates to report Skip to programming note #3

SV13B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don’t know when it happened.
- I’d rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV13B[1-4] or SV13B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV13B[1-4] OR SV13B_1 = 4/I don’t have any more dates to enter OR SV13B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don’t know when it happened or 4/I’d rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV13B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV13C1 and use alternate wording. If the month

and year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV13C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV13C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported in (MONTH/YEAR)?

ALTERNATE WORDING: “Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?”

Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed

No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV13B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV13B. Else, go to SV14.

SV14. (Other than the incidents you have already mentioned, since/Since) [ANCHORDATE], has anyone, male or female, made you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies against your will?

Yes → Continue to question SV14A

No → Skip to Part 2

SV14A. Since [ANCHORDATE], how many times did this happen to you?

Once → Skip to question SV14B

Two or more ____ (Please specify number:____)
[If the number entered is more than 4, say: "You said that this happened to you more than 4 times since [ANCHORDATE]. To confirm that all of these incidents happened since [ANCHORDATE] press the Yes button. If they did not all happen since [ANCHORDATE], press the No button. Is this the correct answer?" If respondent answers "No" enable entry of a different number. Else, skip to question SV14B.]

DON'T KNOW → Continue

REFUSED → Continue

SV14A1. Do you remember if it was...?

1-4 times

5-9 times

10-14 times

15 or more times

SV14B. (Still thinking about the times when [INCIDENT_SV14, in/In] what month and year did (this/the most recent/the 2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/ the 4th most recent) incident happen? (REFER TO EVENT HISTORY CALENDAR IF NEEDED. FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED TO YOU IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED TO YOU MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

[INTERVIEW MONTH AND YEAR]

[1 MONTH AGO AND YEAR]

[2 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[3 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[4 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[5 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[6 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

[7 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

- [8 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [9 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [10 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [11 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]
- Before [12 MONTHS AGO AND YEAR]

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV14B WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV14B[1-4] = SV14B1, SV14B2, SV14B3, SV14B4). AFTER A RESPONSE HAS BEEN GIVEN, FOLLOW SKIP LOGIC FOR EACH SV14B[1-4].

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV14B[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. SV14B_1 You did not enter a response to this question. Please select one of the following:

- I really meant to answer Back to SV14B
- I don’t know the answer Continue
- I’d rather not answer Continue
 (ONLY DISPLAY THE LAST RESPONSE OPTION IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED SV14A1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST INCIDENT BEING REPORTED [DISPLAY FOR SV14B[2-4] BUT NOT FOR SV14B1])
- I don’t have any more dates to report Skip to programming note #3

SV14B_2 Can you recall if the incident occurred since [ANCHORDATE], or did it happen before [ANCHORDATE]?

- It happened since [ANCHORDATE]
- It happened before [ANCHORDATE]
- I don’t know when it happened.
- I’d rather not answer.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: If month/year is within the past 12 months in SV14B[1-4] or SV14B_2= 1/It happened since ANCHORDATE, go to programmer note #4. If month/year is greater than 12 months ago in SV14B[1-4] OR SV14B_1 = 4/I don’t have any more dates to enter OR SV14B_2= 2/It happened before ANCHORDATE or 3/I don’t know when it happened or 4/I’d rather not answer, go to programming note #5.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: If SV14B_2 = 1/ It happened since ANCHORDATE (DK to Month and Year, but knows it was since ANCHORDATE), go to SV14C1 and use alternate wording. If the month and year of the current incident matches the month and year of previously reported incidents, go to SV14C1. Else, go to programming note #5.

SV14C1. Is this part of (any other incidents/other incidents) you already reported in (MONTH/YEAR)?

ALTERNATE WORDING: “Is this part of (any other incident/other incidents) you already reported since [ANCHORDATE]?”

Yes, happened at the same time as the other incident(s) already discussed

No, separate incidents

PROGRAMMING NOTE #5: If there are other incidents (SV14B[1-4]) to report, go back to SV14B. Else, go to part 2.

PART 2

Lifetime Questions

Continue if you skipped or answered “no” to any questions SV1 through SV8 in Part 1

If you answered “yes” to all questions SV1 through SV8 in part 1, please skip to Programmer Note at end of screener.

Else, skip to the programmer note at the end of the screener.

These next questions ask about whether you have had any of these same types of experiences at any point in your life, not just since [ANCHORDATE].

ANSWER ONLY IF YOU SKIPPED OR RESPONDED “NO” TO QUESTION SV1 IN PART 1. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE QUESTION SV2EVER.

SV1Ever. At any time in your life, has a male used force or threats of force to make you have vaginal sex against your will?

Yes → Continue to SV1EV_A

No → Skip to note before SV2Ever

SV1EV_A. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

____ age first time occurred

[If respondents age is greater than the age calculated in IQ1 OR age entered in IQ2 OR the highest number of the age range reported in IQ2a, display: “The age you have entered is older than the age you said you are now. Please enter a different number.” Else, Skip to note before SV2Ever.]

DON’T KNOW → Continue to SV1EV_B.

REFUSED → Continue to SV1EV_B.

SV1EV_B. Do you recall if you were ...?

11 years old or younger

Between 12 and 17 years old

Between 18 and 24 years old

Between 25 and 34 years old

35 or older

ANSWER ONLY IF YOU SKIPPED OR RESPONDED “NO” TO QUESTION SV2 IN PART 1. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE QUESTION SV3EVER.

SV2Ever At any time in your life, has anyone, male or female, used force or threats of force to make you have or give oral sex against your will?

Yes → Continue to SV2EV_A

No → Skip to note before SV3Ever

SV2EV_A. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

____ age first time occurred

[If respondents age is greater than the age calculated in IQ1 OR age entered in IQ2 OR the highest number of the age range reported in IQ2a, display: “The age you have entered is older than the age you said you are now. Please enter a different number.” Else, skip to note before SV3Ever.]

DON’T KNOW → Continue to SV2EV_B.

REFUSED → Continue to SV2EV_B.

SV2EV_B. Do you recall if you were ...?

11 years old or younger

Between 12 and 17 years old

Between 18 and 24 years old

Between 25 and 34 years old

35 or older

ANSWER ONLY IF YOU SKIPPED OR RESPONDED “NO” TO QUESTION SV3 IN PART 1. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE QUESTION SV4EVER.

SV3Ever At any time in your life, has a male used force or threats of force to make you have anal sex against your will?

- Yes → Continue to SV3EV_A
 No → Skip to note before SV4Ever
-

SV3EV_A. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- ____ age first time occurred

[If respondents age is greater than the age calculated in IQ1 OR age entered in IQ2 OR the highest number of the age range reported in IQ2a, display: “The age you have entered is older than the age you said you are now. Please enter a different number.” Else, skip to note before SV4Ever.]

- DON’T KNOW → Continue to SV3EV_B.
 REFUSED → Continue to SV3EV_B.

SV3EV_B. Do you recall if you were ...?

- 11 years old or younger
 Between 12 and 17 years old
 Between 18 and 24 years old
 Between 25 and 34 years old
 35 or older

ANSWER ONLY IF YOU SKIPPED OR RESPONDED “NO” TO QUESTION SV4 IN PART 1. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE QUESTION SV5EVER.

SV4Ever At any time in your life, has anyone, male or female, ever used force or threats of force to put fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus against your will?

- Yes → Continue to SV4EV_A
 No → Skip to note before SV5Ever
-

SV4EV_A. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- ____ age first time occurred

[If respondents age is greater than the age calculated in IQ1 OR age entered in IQ2 OR the highest number of the age range reported in IQ2a, display: “The age you have entered is older than the age you said you are now. Please enter a different number.” Else, skip to note before SV5EverIntro.]

- DON’T KNOW → Continue to SV4EV_B
 REFUSED → Continue to SV4EV_B.

SV4EV_B. Do you recall if you were ...?

- 11 years old or younger
 Between 12 and 17 years old
 Between 18 and 24 years old
 Between 25 and 34 years old
 35 or older

When answering these next questions, please consider all types of sex acts.

These questions will now focus on other unwanted sexual experiences that may not have involved force.

ANSWER ONLY IF YOU SKIPPED OR RESPONDED “NO” TO QUESTION SV5 IN PART 1. OTHERWISE Skip TO NOTE BEFORE SV6EVER.

SV5Ever At any time in your life, has anyone ever made you have sex against your will when you were unable to consent because you were too drunk, high or passed out?

- Yes** → Continue to SV5EV_A
 No → Skip to note before SV6Ever
-

SV5EV_A. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- age first time occurred**

[If respondents age is greater than the age calculated in IQ1 OR age entered in IQ2 OR the highest number of the age range reported in IQ2a, display: “The age you have entered is older than the age you said you are now. Please enter a different number.” Else, skip to note before SV6Ever.]

- DON'T KNOW** → Continue to SV5EV_B.
 REFUSED → Continue to SV5EV_B.

SV5EV_B. Do you recall if you were ...?

- 11 years old or younger**
 Between 12 and 17 years old
 Between 18 and 24 years old
 Between 25 and 34 years old
 35 or older

ANSWER ONLY IF YOU SKIPPED OR RESPONDED “NO” TO QUESTION SV6 IN PART 1. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE SV7EVER.

SV6ever. At any time in your life, has anyone made you have sex against your will by threatening to cause problems for you, such as at your job or school, at home, in your relationships, or in any other ways?

Yes → Continue to SV6EV_A

No → Skip to note before SV7Ever

SV6EV_A. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

____ age first time occurred

[If respondents age is greater than the age calculated in IQ1 OR age entered in IQ2 OR the highest number of the age range reported in IQ2a, display: “The age you have entered is older than the age you said you are now. Please enter a different number.” Else, skip to note before SV7Ever.]

DON’T KNOW

→ Continue to SV6EV_B

REFUSED

→ Continue to SV6EV_B.

SV6EV_B. Do you recall if you were ...?

11 years old or younger

Between 12 and 17 years old

Between 18 and 24 years old

Between 25 and 34 years old

35 or older

ANSWER ONLY IF YOU SKIPPED OR RESPONDED “NO” TO QUESTION SV7 IN PART 1. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE SV8EVER.

SV7ever. At any time in your life, have you been in any other situations where someone made you have any type of sex against your will?

- Yes → Continue to SV7EV_A
 - No → Skip to note before SV8Ever
-

SV7EV_A. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- ____ age first time occurred

[If respondents age is greater than the age calculated in IQ1 OR age entered in IQ2 OR the highest number of the age range reported in IQ2a, display: “The age you have entered is older than the age you said you are now. Please enter a different number.” Else, skip to note before SV8Ever.]

- DON'T KNOW → Continue to SV7EV_B
- REFUSED → Continue to SV7EV_B.

SV7EV_B. Do you recall if you were ...?

- 11 years old or younger
- Between 12 and 17 years old
- Between 18 and 24 years old
- Between 25 and 34 years old
- 35 or older

ANSWER ONLY IF YOU SKIPPED OR RESPONDED “NO” TO QUESTION SV8 IN PART 1. OTHERWISE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE AT END OF SCREENER.

SV8Ever Thinking about all the different types of situations you have been asked about so far, at any time in your life, has anyone ever tried, but did not succeed at making you have any type of sex against your will?

- Yes → Continue to SV8EV_A
 - No → Skip to Programmer Note at end of screener
-

SV8EV_A. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- ____ age first time occurred

[If respondents age is greater than the age calculated in IQ1 OR age entered in IQ2 OR the highest number of the age range reported in IQ2a, display: “The age you have entered is older than the age you said you are now. Please enter a different number.” Else, skip to programmer note at the end of the screener.]

- DON’T KNOW → Continue to SV8EV_B
- REFUSED → Continue to SV8EV_B.

SV8EV_B. Do you recall if you were ...?

- 11 years old or younger
- Between 12 and 17 years old
- Between 18 and 24 years old
- Between 25 and 34 years old
- 35 or older

PROGRAMMER NOTE (END OF SCREENER):

- IF “NO” TO ALL QUESTIONS SV1, SV2, SV3, SV4, SV5, SV6, SV7, SV8, SV9, SV10, SV11, SV12, SV13, SV14 SKIP TO VIGNETTES.
- IF “YES” TO ANY QUESTIONS SV1, SV2, SV3, SV4, SV5, SV6, SV7, SV8, SV9, SV10, SV11, SV12, SV13, SV14 CONTINUE.

1) CREATE A LIST OF ALL DEDUPLICATED INCIDENTS REPORTED BY RESPONDENT
FOR EXAMPLE:

SV1	5/13
SV1	DON'T KNOW (but happened since ANCHORDATE)
SV4	10/13
SV6	8/13
SV8	5/13
SV8	6/13
SV8	6/13
SV8	10/13
SV10	9/13
SV12	1/14

2) ASSIGN GROUP CODE TO EACH INCIDENT USING THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

- GROUP=1 IF INCIDENT FALLS IN SV1
- GROUP=2 IF INCIDENT FALLS IN SV2 THROUGH SV4
- GROUP=3 IF INCIDENT FALLS IN SV5
- GROUP=4 IF INCIDENT FALLS IN SV6 THROUGH SV8
- GROUP=5 IF INCIDENT FALLS IN SV9 THROUGH SV14

3) SORT INCIDENTS WITHIN GROUP:

- MOST RECENT DATE OF INCIDENT HAS HIGHEST PRIORITY
- IF THERE IS A TIE IN DATES WITHIN A GROUP, MOST SERIOUS GETS HIGHER PRIORITY (WHERE SV1 IS MOST SERIOUS, SV14 IS LEAST SERIOUS)
- IF THERE IS A TIE IN BOTH DATES AND TYPE OF INCIDENT, SELECT THE FIRST INCIDENT THAT WAS RECORDED WITH THAT DATE/TYPE OF INCIDENT .
- IF THERE IS A DON'T KNOW RESPONSE TO MONTH/YEAR, IT TAKES LOWEST PRIORITY WITHIN THAT GROUP

BY THIS LOGIC, THE EXAMPLE ABOVE WOULD BE SORTED AS FOLLOWS:

SV1	5/13
SV1	DON'T KNOW
SV4	10/13
SV8	10/13
SV6	8/13
SV8	6/13
SV8	6/13
SV8	5/13
SV12	1/14
SV10	9/13

4) ASSIGN A NUMBER TO THE SORTED INCIDENTS WHERE 1 IS MOST SERIOUS. A DETAILED INCIDENT FORM WILL BE COMPLETED FOR UP TO THREE INCIDENTS, STARTING WITH THE MOST SERIOUS INCIDENT.

CREATE A NEW VARIABLE CALLED “DIFLNGTH”, WITH VALUES 1=LONG, 2=SHORT. THE FIRST DETAILED INCIDENT FORM WILL BE A LONG VERSION OF THE FORM. (DIFLNGTH=1)

PROGRAMMER NOTE: THE NEXT INSTRUCTIONS ARE ABOUT SKIPPING OUT OF DIF BECAUSE OF MISSING DATA AND WHETHER TO ADMINISTER LONG OR SHORT DIFS.

- THE FIRST DIF WILL ALWAYS BE A LONG DIF.
- IF THE SKIP FLAG IS ACTIVATED (BECAUSE RESPONDENT GIVES 10 DK/REF RESPONSES), THE NEXT DIF WOULD ALSO BE A LONG DIF.
- AND SO ON, UNTIL A LONG DIF IS FULLY COMPLETED. THEN THE REST OF THE DIFS WILL BE SHORT VERSIONS.

CREATE NEW VARIABLES CALLED “SKIPCNTR” AND “SKIPFLAG” FOR EACH DIF. SET BOTH=0. At the beginning of the DIF, EACH TIME A RESPONDENT ANSWERS DK OR REF TO A QUESTION, SKIPCNTR=SKIPCNTR+1.

IF ALL ITEMS IN D1a-d AND D2a-e ARE DK/REF OR THE SKIP COUNTER REACHES A VALUE OF 10, THEN SKIPFLAG=1.

IF SKIPFLAG=1:

- CHECK THE SV ITEM THAT TRIGGERED THE DIF.
 - IF IT WAS SV5, THEN SKIP TO G4. ASK G4-G15, THEN SKIP TO I12.
 - IF IT WAS NOT SV5, THEN SKIP TO I12.
- AT END OF DIF, IF DIFLNGTH=1 AND SKIPFLAG=0, THEN ALL OTHER DIF'S SHOULD BE SET TO DIFLNGTH=2.
- AT END OF DIF, IF SKIPFLAG=1 AND I12=DK/RF, THEN DIF IS INCOMPLETE AND WILL NOT COUNT TOWARDS GOAL OF 3 DIFS.

A DETAILED INCIDENT FORM FOR A GIVEN INCIDENT IS CONSIDERED COMPLETE, IF THE RESPONDENT HAS ANSWERD QUESTION I12.

IF THE RESPONDENT HASN'T COMPLETED A TOTAL OF THREE DETAILED INCIDENT FORMS USING THE THREE MOST SERIOUS INCIDENTS REPORTED, LAUNCH A DETAILED INCIDENT FORM ON THE FOURTH MOST SERIOUS INCIDENT (IF APPLICABLE). IF THE RESPONDENT STILL HASN'T COMPLETED A TOTAL OF THREE DETAILED INCIDENT FORMS, LAUNCH A DETAILED INCIDENT FORM FOR THE FIFTH MOST SERIOUS INCIDENT (IF APPLICABLE).

GO TO PART 3 TO COMPLETE THE DETAILED INCIDENT FORM.

PROGRAMMER NOTE:

- USE THE FOLLOWING SHORT-TEXT FOR (INCIDENT_SV[x]) SELECTED:
 - SV1: “you had vaginal sex against your will”
 - SV2: “you had oral sex against your will”
 - SV3: “you had anal sex against your will”
 - SV4: “someone put fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus against your will”
 - SV5: “you had some type of sex while you were drunk, high or passed out”
 - SV6: “you were coerced into having some type of sex”
 - SV7: “you had some type of sex against your will”
 - SV8: “someone tried to make you have some type of sex against your will, but did not succeed”
 - SV9: “someone kissed you in a sexual way against your will”
 - SV10: “someone groped or fondled you against your will”
 - SV11: “someone tried to kiss, grope or fondle you against your will, but did not succeed”
 - SV12: “someone exposed sexual body parts to you against your will”
 - SV13: “someone made you expose your sexual body parts against your will”
 - SV14: “someone made you look at or participate in sexual photos or videos”

PART 3: DETAILED INCIDENT FORM

SECTION A:

Anchoring the Incident

PROGRAMMER NOTE: CAPTURE WHICH SV ITEM HAS TRIGGERED THE DETAILED INCIDENT FORM.

FOR FIRST INCIDENT, GO TO A1. IF THIS IS THE SECOND OR THIRD INCIDENT, GO TO B1

A1. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) You said that (INCIDENT) in (MONTH/YEAR). The next questions ask you for the details about this incident. You may skip any question if you don't recall a particular detail or don't want to answer the question.

(USE ALTERNATE WORDING IF MONTH AND YEAR WASN'T REPORTED FOR INCIDENT: "You said that [INCIDENT_SVx] sometime since [ANCHORDATE]. The next questions ask you for the details about this incident. You may skip any question if you don't recall a particular detail or don't want to answer the question.

GO TO SECTION C

SECTION B

SECTION B:FOR FIRST INCIDENT, SKIP TO SECTION C. IF THIS IS THE SECOND OR THIRD INCIDENT, CONTINUE TO B1

B1. Thank you for providing the details about that incident. You said that (INCIDENT) occurred in (MONTH/YEAR). The next questions are a shorter series of items asking for the details about this incident. You may skip any question if you don't recall a particular detail or don't want to answer the question.

SECTION C:

When and where did it happen?

C1. About what time of day did this incident happen? (Mark one response)

- Between 6 a.m. and 12 noon
- Between 12 noon and 6 p.m.
- Between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight.
- Between 12 midnight and 6 a.m.
- Don't know, but it was daytime
- Don't know, but it was nighttime
- DON'T KNOW
- REFUSED

C2. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Where did this incident happen ...? (Mark one response)

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inside a home or building | → <u>Continue</u> to C3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outside a home or building | → <u>Skip</u> to question C4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Or both inside and outside | → <u>Continue</u> to C3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED | → <u>Skip</u> to section C7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW | → <u>Skip</u> to section C7 |

C3. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Where (inside) did the incident happen? (Mark one response)

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> In your home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In someone else's home |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At a business such as a restaurant, bar or store |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place (Please specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW |

IF (IF DIFLNGTH=1) AND C2= "STARTED OUTSIDE AND MOVED INSIDE" OR "STARTED INSIDE AND MOVED OUTSIDE", CONTINUE. ELSE, IF C3=1, 2, , SKIP TO C5. ELSE, SKIP TO SECTION D.

C4. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Where (outside) did the incident happen? (Mark one response)

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> On your property |
| <input type="checkbox"/> On someone else's property |
| <input type="checkbox"/> On the property of your workplace |
| <input type="checkbox"/> On public transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In another type of open area, such as the street |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In a motor vehicle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place (Please specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW |

IF THE INCIDENT HAPPENED IN A HOME (C3=1, 2), CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO C7.

C5. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Did the person who did this to you live (here/there)?

- Yes → Skip to section D
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

C6. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) How did this person get in? (Mark one response)

- Let in
- Pushed his/her way in after door opened
- Through OPEN door or other opening
- Through a CLOSED door or window
- Some other way (Please specify) _____
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF C3=1, SKIP TO SECTION D. ELSE CONTINUE.

C7. Which of the following best describes what were you doing at the time of the incident? (Mark one response)

- On your way to or from some place, or in transit
- Hanging out at someone's home , or at a party or gathering
- At a restaurant, bar, movie, sporting event, or other public activity
- Working or at school
- (IF DIFLNGTH=2) Hanging out at your home
- Something else (Please specify _____)
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

SECTION D:

Description of Incident

The next set of questions ask about what actually happened during this incident (IF MONTH PROVIDED: in (MONTH/YEAR)). It may seem like you've already answered these questions, but we want to be sure we understand what happened to you during this incident.

Please focus only on the parts of the incident that were unwanted.

D1a. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually put his penis in your vagina when you didn't want it to happen? (Mark one response)

- Yes, the person verbally threatened to do this but did not physically try to do it
- Yes, the person physically tried to do this but did not actually do it
- Yes, the person actually did do this
- No, this did not happen

D1b. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually put their mouth on your vagina or anus or make you put your mouth on their genitals or anus when you didn't want it to happen? (Mark one response)

- Yes, the person verbally threatened to do this but did not physically try to do it
- Yes, the person physically tried to do this but did not actually do it
- Yes, the person actually did do this
- No, this did not happen

D1c. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually put a penis in your anus when you didn't want it to happen? (mark one response)

- Yes, the person verbally threatened to do this but did not physically try to do it
- Yes, the person physically tried to do this but did not actually do it
- Yes, the person actually did do this
- No, this did not happen

D1d. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually put fingers or another object in your vagina or anus when you didn't want it to happen? (Mark one response)

- Yes, the person verbally threatened to do this but did not physically try to do it
- Yes, the person physically tried to do this but did not actually do it
- Yes, the person actually did do this
- No, this did not happen

D2. Please continue to only think about aspects of the incident that were unwanted and indicate if the person threatened, tried to or actually did any of the following during this incident.

a. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually kiss or lick you when you didn't want it to happen? (Mark one response)

- Yes, the person verbally threatened to do this but did not physically try to do it
- Yes, the person physically tried to do this but did not actually do it
- Yes, the person actually did do this
- No, this did not happen

b. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually touch, grab, or fondle your breasts, genitals, or buttocks over or under your clothes when you didn't want it to happen? (Mark one response)

- Yes, the person verbally threatened to do this but did not physically try to do it
- Yes, the person physically tried to do this but did not actually do it
- Yes, the person actually did do this
- No, this did not happen

c. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually expose their sexual body parts or make you expose your sexual body parts when you didn't want it to happen? (Mark one response)

- Yes, the person verbally threatened to do this but did not physically try to do it
- Yes, the person physically tried to do this but did not actually do it
- Yes, the person actually did do this
- No, this did not happen

- d. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually make you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies when you didn't want it to happen? (Mark one response)
- Yes, the person verbally threatened to do this but did not physically try to do it
- Yes, the person physically tried to do this but did not actually do it
- Yes, the person actually did do this
- No, this did not happen
- e. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually make you do something else when you didn't want it to happen? (Mark one response)
- Yes, the person verbally threatened to do this but did not physically try to do it
- Yes, the person physically tried to do this but did not actually do it
- Yes, the person actually did do this
- No, this did not happen

DISPLAY IF RESPONDENT SELECTED A “Yes” RESPONSE:

(Please specify: _____)

(IF YOU MARKED YES TO ANY ITEM IN D1 OR D2, CONTINUE. ELSE, SKIP TO SECTION E)

D3. Did the person do any of the following at any point *leading up* to this incident?

Did the person...?

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>Refuse/DK</u>
a. Verbally pressure you or continually argue with you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Threaten to cut off financial support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Threaten to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships, or to cause some other problem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Promise rewards in your relationship, your job, your grades, or something else	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D4. Did the person do any of the following at any point *during* this incident?

Did the person....?

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>Refuse/DK</u>
a. Hold you or pin you so you had difficulty moving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Use a weapon, or threaten to use a weapon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Physically attack you or threaten to attack you, but not with a weapon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Physically attack, or threaten to attack someone else	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Use any other type of force (PLEASE SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(IF ALL D3a-d AND D4a-e = 2/NO AND/OR DK AND/OR RF, CONTINUE. IF YOU MARKED YES TO D4B – USE OR THREATEN TO USE A WEAPON, GO TO D5. ELSE SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE D8)

f. Was there anything the person did that made this unwanted or against your will?

YES (Please specify: _____)

NO

SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE D8

- D5. What was the weapon?** (Mark all that apply)
- Gun, such as a pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun
 - Knife or other sharp object
 - Some other weapon (Please specify)
-

REFUSED

DON'T KNOW

(IF WEAPON WAS A GUN, CONTINUE TO D6. ELSE SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE D7.)

D6. Were you shot or did the person try to shoot you?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

(IF WEAPON WAS A KNIFE OR SHARP OBJECT, CONTINUE TO D7. ELSE SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE D8.)

D7. Were you stabbed or did the person try to stab you?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

(IF YOU MARKED YES TO D4A-E (PHYSICAL FORCE), CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO SECTION E1)

D8. Did the person do any of the following to you during the incident? (Mark all that apply)

- Slap, hit or punch you?
- Kick, bite or scratch you?
- Choke or suffocate you?
- Hit you with an object?
- Grab, hold, trip, jump on or push you?
- Do any other physical things to you? (Please specify) _____
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

SECTION E:
Injuries and Hospital Care

E1. Did you experience any physical injuries as a result of this incident?

- Yes** → Continue to E1a
 - No** → Skip to F1
 - REFUSED** → Skip to F1
 - DON'T KNOW** → Skip to F1
-

E1a. What were those injuries? (Mark all that apply)

- Injury from sexual intercourse, such as to your vagina or anus**
- Gun shot or stab wounds**
- Broken bones or teeth knocked out**
- Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth**
- Internal injuries**
- Knocked unconscious**
- Other injuries (Please specify) _____**
- REFUSED**
- DON'T KNOW**

E2. Did you receive any medical care as a result of this incident, including self-treatment?

- Yes → Continue to E3
- No → Skip to Section F
- REFUSED → Skip to Section F
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to Section F

E3. Where did you receive this care? (Mark all that apply)

- At the scene
- At home, at a neighbor's or a friend's
- At a medical setting such as a emergency room, hospital, clinic or doctor's office
- Some other place (Please specify)

REFUSED

DON'T KNOW

IF RECEIVED CARE AT A MEDICAL SETTING OR SOME OTHER PLACE, CONTINUE TO E4. ELSE GO TO Section F

E4. Did you stay overnight in the hospital?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

SECTION F:

Offender Characteristics

The next questions are about who did this to you.

F1. Did one or more than one person do this to you?

- One** → Continue to F2
- More than one** → Skip to F12
- REFUSED** → Continue to Section G
- DON'T KNOW** → Continue to F2

F2. Was this person male or female?

- Male**
- Female**
- REFUSED**
- DON'T KNOW**

F5. Was this person someone you knew or had seen before, or a stranger you had never seen before?

- Knew or had seen before** → Skip to F7
- Stranger** → Continue to F6
- REFUSED** → Continue to F6
- DON'T KNOW** → Continue to F6

F6. Would you be able to recognize this person if you saw him/her, or are you not sure?

- Yes** → Skip to F8
- No** → Skip to Section G
- Not sure** → Skip to Section G
- REFUSED** → Skip to F8
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to F8

F7. How well did you know this person – by sight only, casual acquaintance, or well known?

- Sight only** → Continue to F8
- Casual acquaintance** → Skip to F9
- Well known** → Skip to F9
- REFUSED** → Skip to F9
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to F9

F8. Would you have been able to tell the police how they might find this person, for instance, where he/she lived, worked, went to school, or spent time?

- Yes** → Skip to Section G
- No** → Skip to Section G
- REFUSED** → Skip to Section G
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to Section G

F9. Was this person a relative ?

- Yes** → Continue to F10
- No** → Skip to F11
- REFUSED** → Skip to F11
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to F11

F10. How was this person related to you? (Mark one response)

- Spouse**
 - Ex-spouse**
 - Parent or step-parent**
 - Some other relation to you (Please specify)**
-

- REFUSED**
- DON'T KNOW**

SKIP TO SECTION G.

F11. Was this person a ...

- Boyfriend or girlfriend**
- Ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend**
- Friend or ex-friend**
- Something else (Please specify)** _____
- REFUSED**
- DON'T KNOW**

→ IF THE PERSON WAS A (EX)BOYFRIEND/(EX)GIRLFRIEND (F11=1 OR 2), SKIP TO F24.
OTHERWISE, SKIP TO SECTION G

F12. How many people did this to you?

_____ (enter number)

[If the number is less than 2: "You said earlier that more than one person did this to you." After Respondent clicks the "I want to go back" button, program should go back to F1 and allow Respondent to answer that item again.]

[If the number is greater than 25: "You said that more than 25 people did this to you. Please enter a number that is 25 or less."]

[If the number is greater than 4: "You said that more than 4 people did this to you. To confirm, press the YES button. If that is the wrong number, press the NO button and enter a different number."]

- REFUSED**

- DON'T KNOW**

F13. Were they male or female?

- All male** → Skip to F17
- All female** → Skip to F17
- Both male and female** → Continue to F14
- REFUSED** → Skip to F17
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to F17

F14. Were they mostly male or mostly female?

- Mostly male**
- Mostly female**
- Evenly divided** → Display response option only if F12 = an even number.
- REFUSED**
- DON'T KNOW**

F17. Were any of these persons someone you knew or had seen before, or were they all strangers you had never seen before?

- Knew or had seen before** → Skip to F19
- All strangers** → Continue to F18
- REFUSED** → Continue to F18
- DON'T KNOW** → Continue to F18

F18. Would you be able to recognize any of these persons if you saw him/her, or are you not sure?

- Yes** → Skip to F20
- No** → Skip to F20
- Not sure** → Skip to Section G
- REFUSED** → Skip to F20
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to F20

F19. Which of the following describes how well you knew the people who did this to you? (Mark all that apply)

- At least one was well known**
- At least one was a casual acquaintance**
- I knew at least one by sight only**
- REFUSED**
- DON'T KNOW**

IF THE ONLY RESPONSE IN F19 IS "I KNEW AT LEAST ONE BY SIGHT ONLY", REFUSED OR DON'T KNOW, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE SKIP TO F21

F20. Would you have been able to tell the police how they might find any of these persons, for instance, where he/she lived, worked, went to school, or spent time?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF YOU ANSWERED “AT LEAST ONE WAS WELL KNOWN” OR “AT LEAST ONE WAS A CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE” TO QUESTION F19, CONTINUE TO F21. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO SECTION G.

F21. Were any of these persons a relative?

- Yes → Continue to F22
- No → Skip to F23
- REFUSED → Skip to F23
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to F23

F22. How were any of these persons related to you? (Mark all that apply)

- Spouse
- Ex-spouse
- Parent or step-parent
- Some other relation to you (Please specify)

-
- REFUSED
 - DON'T KNOW

→ SKIP TO SECTION G

F23. Were any of these persons a ...? (Mark all that apply)

- Boyfriend or girlfriend
 - Ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend
 - Friend or ex-friend
 - Something else (Please specify) _____
 - REFUSED
 - DON'T KNOW
-

→ IF (IF DIFLNGTH=1) AND ANY OF THE PERSONS WAS A (EX)BOYFRIEND/(EX)GIRLFRIEND (F23=1 OR 2), CONTINUE TO F24. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO SECTION G

F24. Approximately how long had you been dating this person? Enter a number and select whether your answer is in days, months or years.

_____ days/months/years

REFUSED

DON'T KNOW

F25. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Are you currently dating or romantically involved with this person?

Yes

No

REFUSED

DON'T KNOW

SECTION G:

Circumstances of Incident

The next questions are about the circumstances related to the incident.

IF IQ9=1 or 2, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE G2.

G1. Did this occur while you were in the military?

- Yes
- No
- Does not apply, was not in military
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF IQ6>6, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE G4.

G2. Did this occur while you were a student?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

G4. Had (the person/any of the people) who did this to you been using alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to the incident?

- Alcohol
- Drugs
- Both alcohol and drugs
- Neither alcohol nor drugs
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

G5. Had you been using alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to the incident?

- Alcohol** → Continue to G6
- Drugs** → Continue to G6
- Both alcohol and drugs** → Continue to G6
- Neither alcohol nor drugs** → Skip to G16
- REFUSED** → Skip to G16
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to G16

G6. Did the (person/any of the people who did this to you) give you (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs) without your knowledge?

- Yes**
- No**
- REFUSED**
- DON'T KNOW**

G7. Do you think (the person was/any of the people who did this to you were) trying to get you (drunk/high/drunk or high) so (he/she/her or she/they) could sexually take advantage of you, or are you not sure?

- Yes** → Continue to G9
- No** → Skip to G10
- Not Sure** → Continue to G9
- REFUSED** → Continue to G9
- DON'T KNOW** → Continue to G9

G9. Did (the person/any of the pople who did this to you) keep giving you (drinks/drugs/drinks and drugs) after you were clearly very (drunk/high/drunk or high)?

- Yes**
- No**
- REFUSED**
- DON'T KNOW**

G10. Were you passed out for all or parts of this incident, or are you not sure? By passed out, it means that you were unconscious or asleep because of the (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs).

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, for all of the incident | → <u>Skip</u> to G16 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, for parts of the incident | → Continue to G11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | → <u>Continue</u> to G11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure | → <u>Continue</u> to G11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED | → <u>Continue</u> to G11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW | → <u>Continue</u> to G11 |

G11. Sometimes using (alcohol/drugs/alcohol and drugs) can make it difficult to remember what might have happened. Which of the following best describes how (alcohol/drugs/alcohol and drugs) affected how much you are able to remember about the incident?

- I am able to remember all of the incident
- I am able to remember most of the incident
- I am able to remember a few parts of the incident
- I am not able to remember any part of the incident (SKIP TO G16)

G12. Please answer the following questions on how (alcohol/drugs/alcohol and drugs) affected what happened.

YES NO RF/DK

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Did the (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs)
make you unable to give consent? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Did it make you less able to physically resist? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Did it lead you to make decisions that you
would not have made otherwise? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Did it affect you in some other way? (Please specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-

G13. Were you too (drunk/high/drunk or high) to walk by yourself?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

G15. Were you able to communicate clearly to others?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF DIFLNGTH=1, CONTINUE TO G16. IF DIFLNGTH=2 AND {ANY IN D3a-d OR D4a-e = 1/YES} OR G5=1/2/3, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO SECTION I.

These next questions are about what you did when this incident occurred.

Please remember that people may react differently to certain situations and that there are no right or wrong ways to react in these situations. Everyone is different. These questions will help to get a better picture of what the range of things women in similar situations have done.

Collecting this information will help develop better policies and advice for women who have these experiences in the future.

G16. Did you do any of the following at any point during the incident? Did you...

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RF/DK</u>
a. physically resist, or try to physically resist the person	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. say "no", "stop", or that you did not want the act to happen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) leave or stop the situation before the act occurred	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) attack or threaten the person	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) try to persuade, plead, or argue with the person	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) try to escape or get away	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) try to get help	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. do something else (Please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IF YOU ANSWERED "NO" TO ALL QUESTIONS G16A-H, THEN SKIP TO QUESTION G18.

IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO G16B (SAID 'NO' OR 'STOP') CONTINUE.

OTHERWISE SKIP TO SECTION H.

G17. Did the person immediately stop after you said that you didn't want it to happen?

- Yes [Skip to Section H](#)
- No [Skip to Section H](#)
- REFUSED [Skip to Section H](#)
- DON'T KNOW [Skip to Section H](#)

G18. You answered "no" to all of the actions that were listed on the previous screen. Were any of the following reasons why you did not take any actions? (Mark all that apply)

- I was afraid that (he/she/they) would physically hurt me
- I was afraid that (he/she/they) would physically hurt someone else
- I was too (drunk/high/drunk or high) to either physically or verbally resist
[DON'T DISPLAY RESPONSE OPTION 3 IF G5 = 4/NEITHER ALCOHOL NOR DRUGS, DK, OR RF.]
- I did not want to hurt the person's feelings
- I was surprised or it happened too quickly for me to take any action.
- Some other reason (Please specify)

- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF {ANY IN D3a-d OR D4a-e = 1/YES} OR G5=1/2/3, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, IF DIFLNGTH=1, SKIP TO SECTION H. IF DIFLNGTH=2, SKIP TO SECTION I.

G19 . In the days following the incident, how distressed were you by this incident? (Mark one response)

- Not at all distressed
- Mildly distressed
- Moderately distressed
- Severely distressed
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

G20 (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Sometimes people's feelings change over time. *Thinking about it now, how distressed are you by this incident? (Mark one response)*

- Not at all distressed
- Mildly distressed
- Moderately distressed
- Severely distressed
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

PROGRAMMER NOTE: IF DIFLNGTH=1 AND "NOT AT ALL DISTRESSED", AND/OR "REFUSED," AND/OR "DON'T KNOW" TO BOTH G19 AND G20, SKIP TO G22 . IF DIFLNGTH=2 AND, "NOT AT ALL DISTRESSED", AND/OR "REFUSED," AND/OR " DON'T KNOW" TO G19 , SKIP TO SECTION I. ELSE CONTINUE.

G21 As a result of this incident, please indicate if you felt any of the following ways for less than one month, for one month or longer , or if you did not feel that way.

	YES <u><1 MO</u>	YES <u>1 MO+</u>	NO	Refuse/DK
a. worried or anxious?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. angry?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. sad or depressed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. vulnerable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. violated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. like you couldn't trust people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. fearful?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

G22 (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Did you lose time from work or school because of the incident?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

SECTION H:

Follow-up with Service Providers and Friends

H1. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Did you ever talk to a psychologist, psychiatrist, counselor or other mental health professional about this incident?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

H2. (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Have you ever talked to a crisis hotline operator about what (this person/these persons) did?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

SECTION I:

Follow-up with the Police

I1a. At the time, did you consider this incident to be a crime?

- Yes → Skip to I1c
- No → Continue to I1b
- REFUSED → Skip to I1c
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to I1c

I1b. Why did you not consider this incident to be a crime? (Mark all that apply)

- Because the person stopped when I resisted
- Because I didn't think the person knew what I wanted to happen
- Because I didn't think it was against the law
- Because I had been using (alcohol/drugs/alcohol and drugs) at the time
[DON'T DISPLAY RESPONSE OPTION FOUR IF G5 = 4/NEITHER ALCOHOL NOR DRUGS, DK,
OR RF.]
- Some other reason (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

I1c. Now, looking back, do you consider this incident to be a crime?

- Yes → Skip to I2
- No → Continue to programmer note before I1d
- REFUSED → Skip to I2
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to I2

PROGRAMMER NOTE: IF NO IN I1c AND YES/DK/RF IN I1a, CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO I2.

I1d. Looking back, why do you not consider this incident to be a crime? (Mark all that apply)

- Because the person stopped when I resisted
 - Because I don't think the person knew what I wanted to happen
 - Because I don't think it was against the law
 - Because I had been using (alcohol/drugs/alcohol and drugs) at the time
- [DON'T DISPLAY RESPONSE OPTION FOUR IF G5 = 4/NEITHER ALCOHOL NOR DRUGS, DK, OR RF.]
- Some other reason (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

I2. Were the police informed or did they find out about this incident in any way?

- Yes → Continue to I3
- No → Go to note before I3
- REFUSED → Go to note before I3
- DON'T KNOW → Go to note before I3

NOTE: IF I1a = 1/YES OR DK OR RF, GO TO I4. ELSE GO TO I8.

I3. How did the police find out about it? (Mark one response)

- I contacted the police → Skip to I8
 - (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Other household member contacted the police → Skip to I8
 - (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Some official contacted police (guard, apt. manager, school official, etc) → Skip to I8
 - (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Someone else contacted the police → Skip to I8
 - (IF DIFLNGTH=1) Police were at the scene → Skip to I8
 - Some other way (Please specify) → Skip to I8
-
- REFUSED → Skip to I8
 - DON'T KNOW → Skip to I8

I4. Which of the following are the reasons you did not report it to the police? (Mark all that apply)

- I did not want anyone else to know
 - It was my word against the person
 - The police wouldn't think it was a crime
 - I was afraid of being treated with hostility by police or lawyers
 - I was afraid of retaliation by the person or others
 - I did not think it was serious enough to report
 - Some other reason (Please specify)
-

REFUSED

DON'T KNOW

I8. (Not counting the police, is/Is) there any other person you have told about this incident?

- Yes → Continue to I8a
- No → Skip to I9
- REFUSED → Skip to I9
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to I9

I8a. Who have you told? (Mark all that apply)

- Parents or a parent
 - Husband, boyfriend, or partner
 - A family member other than parents
 - A friend
 - Some other person (Please specify)
-

REFUSED

DON'T KNOW

I9. (Not counting the police, Is/is) there any other organization you have told about this incident?

- Yes → Continue to I9a
- No → Skip to I10
- REFUSED → Skip to I10
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to I10

I9a. What organization have you told? (Mark all that apply)

- Women's program or service
 - Rape crisis center or victim services hotline
 - Counselor or therapist not associated with a rape crisis center or victim services hotline
 - Some other organization (Please specify)
-

- REFUSED

- DON'T KNOW

I10. Have you received any help from any office or agency (other than the police) that deals with victims of crime?

- Yes → Continue to I11
- No → Skip to I12
- REFUSED → Skip to I12
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to I12

I11. We are interested in the type of help that you have received. Have you received...?

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>RF/DK</u>
a. psychological or emotional counseling?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. compensation for your injury?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. help to remove you from danger?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. legal advice or advocacy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thank you for providing this information about the incident. On the next screen, you will be asked to describe the incident in your own words. Remember that you can skip any question, including this one, if you don't recall particular details or don't want to answer.

I12. Please use the space below to describe the circumstances of the incident, what happened during the incident, including what the person did to you, whether there was a weapon, if alcohol or drugs were used, and any other details you feel are important to understand what happened.

PROGRAMMER NOTE:

AT END OF FIRST DETAILED INCIDENT FORM: Return to “Programmer Note” at end of Part 2. If there is another incident to report, return to part 3, section A. If there is no other incident to report, skip to Part 4.

AT END OF SECOND DETAILED INCIDENT FORM: Return to “Programmer Note” at end of Part 2. If there is another incident to report, return to part 3, section A. If there is no other incident to report, skip to Part 4.

AT END OF THIRD DETAILED INCIDENT FORM: If the respondent has completed a total of three detailed incident forms, skip to Part 4.

Else, return to “Programmer Note” at the end of Part 2. If there is another incident to report, return to part 3, section A. If there is no other incident to report, skip to Part 4.

AT END OF FOURTH DETAILED INCIDENT FORM (INCIDENT_SV4): : If the respondent has completed a total of three detailed incident forms, skip to Part 4.

Else, return to “Programmer Note” at end of Part 2. If there is another incident to report, return to part 3, section A. If there is no other incident to report, skip to Part 4.

AT END OF FIFTH DETAILED INCIDENT FORM (INCIDENT_SV5): Continue to Part 4.

PART 4: VIGNETTES

PROGRAMMER NOTE: Randomly rotate order of alcohol and coercion vignettes (1/2 get alcohol, then coercion. 1/2 get coercion then alcohol).

Thank you for your responses so far. The interview is almost done. In this next part, you will be shown two fictional situations about a woman and a man, and then you will be asked questions about the woman in the situation. Here is the first situation.

Alcohol Vignettes

Tom and Sue {INSERT RELATIONSHIP}. They both drank alcohol. {INSERT DRINKING BEHAVIOR} They then went back {LOCATION}. {INSERT CONSENT}.
RELATIONSHIP
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. went on their first date2. have been in a sexual relationship for three months and went on a date3. have been married for five years and went out for dinner
DRINKING BEHAVIOR
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Both Sue and Tom ordered drinks, but neither became drunk.2. Both Sue and Tom ordered drinks. Sue clearly became very drunk.3. Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept on drinking because she wanted to be social and clearly became drunk.4. Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily but Tom kept refilling Sue's wine glass. Sue clearly became drunk.
LOCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. home [ALWAYS SELECT WHEN RELATIONSHIP = 3]2. to Tom's place [ALWAYS SELECT WHEN RELATIONSHIP = 1 or 2]
CONSENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Tom asked if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes and they had sexual intercourse.2. Tom kissed Sue and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.3. Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away, but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.4. Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her and they then had sexual intercourse. Sue did not resist again because she was afraid of Tom .

How would you answer the following questions about Sue?

1. Has a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will? By vaginal sex, it means putting his penis in her vagina.

1 Yes

2 No

2. Has anyone made Sue have sex when she was unable to consent because she was too drunk, high or passed out?

1 Yes

2 No

3. Do you think Tom was trying to get Sue drunk so he could sexually take advantage of her?

1 Yes

2 No

- 4. Did the alcohol make Sue unable to give consent?**

1 Yes

2 No

5. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means Sue definitely did not give consent and 10 means she definitely gave consent, to what extent did Sue give consent?

Definitely did not give consent *Definitely gave consent*

Thank you. Here is the second situation. This one is about Mike and Becky.

Coercion Vignettes

{INSERT RELATIONSHIP}. After dinner they went {LOCATION} to watch a movie together. During the movie, Mike began to kiss Becky {GENTLE FORCE}. He asked her if she would have sex with him. Becky said no, because she didn't feel like having sex. {INSERT COERCION} They eventually had sexual intercourse.

RELATIONSHIP

1. Mike and Becky went on their first date.
 2. Mike is Becky's manager at work. They went on their first date.
 3. Mike and Becky have been in a sexual relationship for three months and went on a date.
 4. Mike is Becky's manager at work. They have been in a sexual relationship for three months and went on a date.
 5. Mike and Becky have been married for five years and went out for dinner.

LOCATION

1. to Mike's home
 2. home

[ONLY SELECT WHEN RELATIONSHIP = 5]

GENTLE FORCE

1. {Blank}
 2. and began to remove her clothes.

COERCION

1. Mike then said that he would not go out with her again if she did not have sex with him. [IF RELATIONSHIP=1 or 2]
 2. Mike then said that he was going to end the romantic relationship if she did not have sex with him. [IF RELATIONSHIP= 3, 4 or 5]
 3. Mike then said, "You're so beautiful. I really want us to share something special."
 4. Mike also tried several times to persuade her to have sex.

How would you answer the following questions about Becky?

- 1. Has a male used force or threats of force to make Becky have vaginal sex against her will?*

- 1 Yes
2 No

2. Has anyone made Becky have any type of sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her, such as at her job or school, at home, in her relationships or in any other way?

- 1 Yes
2 No

3. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means Becky was definitely not pressured and 10 means she was definitely pressured, to what extent was Becky pressured to have sexual intercourse?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

*Definitely not
pressured*

*Definitely
pressured*

Debriefing Protocol, Distress Check-In and Distribution of Incentive

Thank you for answering these questions. We appreciate that you were willing to share your personal experiences and answer questions about some very private and sensitive issues in this survey.

Debriefing questions

The following questions are about your reaction to this survey. Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with each statement.

1 Strongly Disagree	2 Disagree	3 Neutral	4 Agree	5 Strongly Agree
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DQ1. You experienced intense emotions while completing the survey.

DQ2. The research made you think about things you didn't want to think about.

DQ3. The research raised unpleasant emotional issues for you that you had NOT expected.

DQ4. You believe you have been able to help others by participating in this study.

DQ5. You were glad to have had the opportunity to participate.

DQ6. You feel you gained something positive from participating.

DQ7. Now that you know what the survey is about, you would have made the same choice to participate.

DQ8. How easy or hard were the questions on this survey to understand?

1 Very Hard	2 Hard	3 Neutral	4 Easy	5 Very Easy
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First Interview:

IF DQ8 = 3,4. or 5, skip to end screen.

Else continue with DQ9.

Re-Interview:

IF DQ8=3,4, or 5, go to DQ10a.

Else Continue with DQ9

DQ9. Which kinds of questions were hard to understand? Mark all that apply.

- A. Questions about your background (e.g., education, employment).**
- B. Questions about whether you had a specific type of unwanted sexual experience.**
- C. (IF DETAILED INCIDENT FORM WAS COMPLETED) Questions about the details of a specific unwanted sexual experience.**
- D. Questions about the fictional situations**
- E. Some other kinds of questions. (Please specify : _____)**

If this is a first interview, skip to end.

If this is re-interview, go to DQ10a.

DQ10a. One of the reasons for this second interview is to understand how people's answers might change over time. There are many reasons why people might answer questions differently when asked them a second time. Did you answer any of the following questions differently today than you did in the first interview?

a. Questions about you and your household?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

b. Questions about whether you have had an unwanted sexual experience in the past 12 months?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

c. (IF YES TO ANY IN SV1-SV13) Questions asking you to provide the month the incident occurred?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

d. Questions about whether you have had an unwanted sexual experience in your life?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

e. (IF ANY DIF'S COMPLETED IN 2nd INTERVIEW) Details about specific incidents that have happened to you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

f. Questions about the fictional stories (Tom and Sue, Mike and Becky)?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

DQ10Ab1. (IF YES TO 10Ab:) Which of the following describes why your answers changed to questions about unwanted sexual experiences you may have had in the past 12 months? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1 I understood the questions differently than I did in the first interview
- 2 Since the first interview, I remembered something differently
- 3 I realized my situation fit better with a different question on the survey
- 4 I did not want to be asked the detailed follow-up questions
- 5 Other (please specify)

DQ10Ac1. (IF YES TO 10Ac:) Which of the following describes why your answer changed to the questions about the month the incident happened? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1 I understood the questions differently than I did in the first interview
- 2 Since the first interview, I remembered something differently
- 3 I didn't feel comfortable giving an answer
- 4 Other (specify)

DQ10Ad1. (IF YES TO 10Ad:) Which of the following describes why your answer changed to some of the questions about unwanted sexual experiences you may have had at any point in your life?

- 1 I understood the questions differently than I did in the first interview
- 2 Since the first interview, I remembered something differently
- 3 I realized my situation fit better with a different question on the survey
- 4 Other (specify)

DQ10Ae1. (IF YES TO 10Ae:) Which of the following describes why your answer changed to some of the questions asking for the details of what happened to you during a specific incident?

- 1 I understood the questions differently than I did in the first interview
- 2 Since the first interview, I remembered something differently
- 3 Other (Please specify)

DQ10Af1. (IF YES TO 10Af:) Which of the following describes why your answer changed to some of the questions about the fictional stories?

- 1 I understood the questions differently than I did in the first interview
- 2 I changed the way I felt about the stories
- 3 Other (Please specify)

DQ10. These next questions ask about the resources you were offered at the end of the first interview. Did you use any of the resources that were shared with you?

- Yes → Continue to DQ11
 No → Skip to question DQ12

DQ11. Did you find these resources helpful?

- Yes → Skip to End Screen
 No → Skip to End Screen

DQ12. Do you plan to use any of these resources in the future?

- Yes → Skip to End Screen
 No → Continue to question DQ13
 Don't know → Skip to End Screen

DQ13. Please indicate the reason you do not plan on using these resources. (Mark all that apply)

- I do not need or want to use these type of resources
 - I am not ready to use these type of resource
 - I already have access to similar resources and do not need additional resources
 - I do not think these particular resources would be helpful
 - Some other reason (Please specify : _____)
-

END SCREEN (ACASI ONLY)

This is the end of the survey—thank you for your participation. Please inform the interviewer that you have completed all of the questions.

Distress Check-In (CAPI)

DB1a. Those are all the questions we have and we just have to wrap things up. I just want to check and see how you are doing right now. Are you OK to finish up?

[IF YES, GO TO DB3]

[IF NO, GO TO DB2]

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, GO TO DB2]

DB2. I'm not a counselor, but I want to make sure that you are able to connect with resources that can help you with any difficult thoughts or emotions that may have come up. Is there a safe person (for example, a counselor, friend, or relative) that you can talk to about how you're feeling?

[IF YES, say "OK, it sounds like you have someone that you feel comfortable talking to about this." THEN GO TO DB3]

[IF NO, GO TO DB3]

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, GO TO DB3]

DB3. [(Here is some)/(Would you like me to give you another copy of the)] contact information for local and national organizations that you can use if you want to talk about any feelings or emotions you experience(./?)

[PROVIDE RESOURCE INFORMATION, THEN GO TO DB4/Assessment of Emotional State]

DB4. Assessment of Emotional State

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: Before closing the interview, silently take notice of the Respondent's emotional state using the following 3 levels to guide your next steps. SELECT THE NUMBER FOR THE EMOTIONAL LEVEL THE RESPONDENT APPEARS TO BE EXPERIENCING.]

- I. NEUTRAL EMOTIONAL STATE: Respondent seems relatively calm, does not appear to be in distress. >>> GO TO INCENTIVE.
- II. LOW TO MODERATE EMOTIONAL STATE: Respondent is showing some signs of emotional distress, such as crying or anger, but there is no perceived or expressed threat to her own safety or the safety of others.
>>> GO TO INCENTIVE
- III. ELEVATED EMOTIONAL STATE: Respondent is showing signs of extreme emotional distress, such as uncontrollable crying, rage, or there is a perceived or expressed threat to her own safety or the safety of others.

[IF YES, FOLLOW THE PROTOCOL FOR MANAGING EXTREME CASES OF DISTRESS OUTLINED IN THE DISTRESS PROTOCOL. DISTRIBUTE THE INCENTIVE PAYMENT BEFORE YOU LEAVE THE INTERVIEW SETTING.]

INCENTIVE FOR IN-PERSON RESPONDENTS

CI1. I appreciate your taking the time to participate in this study today. I would like to give you a debit card with \$ {20/30/40, which includes \$10 to help offset your local travel costs} on it in appreciation of your participation.

[IF SAMPLE TYPE=SP AND INTERVIEW IS NOT AT HOME FILL: "40, WHICH INCLUDES \$10 TO HELP OFFSET YOUR LOCAL TRAVEL COSTS"]

Here is your debit card. This debit card is a Mastercard® and is accepted anywhere Mastercard® is accepted. The card cannot be used to withdraw money from an ATM. Your incentive payment will be available for use on the card within 3 business days. Please use it soon, because after 1 month, the value on the card starts to go down.

You'll find answers to many of the most commonly asked questions on the card carrier sheet. (HAND CARD CARRIER SHEET TO RESPONDENT)

CLOSING: Thank you for participating in this important study. We appreciate your time. (IF RESPONSE PROVIDED IN CR2, say:) We look forward to talking to you again in a few weeks.

Interviewer Observations

IOQ1. How cooperative was the respondent?

- Very cooperative
- Fairly cooperative
- Not very cooperative
- Hostile

IOQ2. In what type of setting was the interview conducted?

- A room with all doors closed
- A room with doors, but at least one door was closed
- A room without any doors
- Other setting→Please specify what other type of setting the interview was conducted in.

IOQ3. Was there any resistance to the request to conduct the interview in a private setting?

- Yes→GO TO IOQ4
- No→GO TO IOQ5

IOQ4. Who resisted the request? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- The respondent
- The respondent's mother or father (or both)
- The respondent's spouse or partner
- Some other adult
- A child/children

IOQ5. Did the respondent ask you any questions at any time while completing the ACASI?

- Yes→GO TO IOQ6
- No→GO TO IOQ7

IOQ6. What types of questions did the respondent ask? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- Computer related
- Questionnaire related
- Participation related
- Other questions → Please specify what other types of questions the respondent asked.

IOQ7. Did the respondent wear the headphones during the entire ACASI instrument, for part of it, or for none of it?

- Entire ACASI interview
- Part of ACASI interview
- Did not wear headphones at all

IOQ7a. Did the respondent ever look at the event history calendar during the ACASI interview?

- Yes
- No
- I did not notice

IOQ9. Was anyone else in the room during any part of the interview?

- Yes → GO TO IOQ10
- No → GO TO IOQ13

IOQ10. When someone was in the room, was this because...? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- The person walked through area → GO TO IOQ12
- The person was sitting or standing in the room for less than 5 minutes → GO TO IOQ12
- The person was sitting or standing in the room for at least 5 minutes → GO TO IOQ11

IOQ11. During which portion of the interview was someone else in the room? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- During CAPI → GO TO IOQ12
- During event history calendar → GO TO IOQ12
- During ACASI → GO TO IOQ11a
- During debrief and incentive → GO TO IOQ12

IOQ11a. At any point during the ACASI interview, did anyone seem to be looking over the respondent's shoulders at the questions on the laptop?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

IOQ12. Who else was in the room during the interview? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

- The respondents Mother or Father (or both)
- The respondent's spouse or partner
- Some other adult
- A child/children

IOQ13. During the interview, did the respondent say anything to suggest that she was emotionally upset or distressed?

- Yes
- No

IOQ14. During the interview, did the respondent display any non-verbal behaviors suggesting that she was emotionally upset or distressed?

- Yes
- No

IOQ15. Please enter any additional information about the interview that you feel would be important for the project team to be aware of.

Appendix B2

CATI Instrument

RSA PILOT PHONE INTERVIEW

Landline Screener

SINTRO_1 (MOD)

Hello, my name is {INTERVIEWER NAME}. I am calling on behalf of the US Department of Justice. We are doing a scientific study on health and safety.

I am calling to see if you or someone in your household would be eligible to take part in this study. Eligible participants will be asked questions about health and safety and will be sent \$20 in appreciation for their time after they complete the study. It will take about 2 minutes to see if you or someone in your household qualifies. (IF LETTER WAS SENT:) Your household may have received a letter about this.

Are you a member of this household and at least 18 years old?

[A HOUSEHOLD EXCLUDES SCHOOL DORMITORIES, NURSING HOMES, VACATION HOMES, AND ANY LIVING QUARTERS WITH MORE THAN 9 UNRELATED ADULTS. IF YOU HAVE REACHED ONE OF THESE, CODE "NH. NOT A HOUSEHOLD"]

1. YES..... [GO TO SINTRO_2a]
2. NO..... [GO TO S3A]
3. PROBABLE BUSINESS..... [GO TO SINTRO_2a]

SINTRO2a. In what state {is this household located/do you live}?

- ARIZONA..... [GO TO SINTRO_2b]
- CALIFORNIA..... [GO TO SINTRO_2c]
- FLORIDA..... [GO TO SINTRO_2d]
- NEW JERSEY..... [GO TO SINTRO_2e]
- NEW YORK..... [GO TO SINTRO_2f]
- PENNSYLVANIA..... [GO TO SINTRO_2g]
- TEXAS [GO TO SINTRO_2h]
- OTHER (TWO LETTER STATE ABBREVIATION: ____)...[GO TO NOTE BEFORE SINTRO_2B]
- REFUSED..... [GO TO NOTE AFTER SINTRO_2I]
- DON'T KNOW..... [GO TO NOTE AFTER SINTRO_2I]

NOTE: IF THE STATE ABBREVIATION IS AZ, CA, FL, NJ, NY, PA, OR TX, RETURN TO SINTRO2A AND CODE ELIGIBLE STATE. ELSE GO TO NOTE AFTER SINTRO_2I.

SINTRO_2b.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- MARICOPA COUNTY
- PINAL COUNTY
- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF SINTRO_2b='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER SINTRO_2I. ELSE GO TO SINTRO_2I.

SINTRO_2c.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- ORANGE COUNTY
- LOS ANGELES COUNTY
- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF SINTRO_2c='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER SINTRO_2I. ELSE GO TO SINTRO_2I.

SINTRO_2d.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- BROWARD COUNTY
- MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
- PALM BEACH COUNTY
- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF SINTRO_2d='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER SINTRO_2I. ELSE GO TO SINTRO_2I.

SINTRO_2e.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- BERGEN COUNTY
- ESSEX COUNTY
- HUDSON COUNTY
- HUNTERDON COUNTY

- MIDDLESEX COUNTY
- MONMOUTH COUNTY
- MORRIS COUNTY
- OCEAN COUNTY
- PASSAIC COUNTY
- SOMERSET COUNTY
- SUSSEX COUNTY
- UNION COUNTY
- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF SINTRO_2e='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER SINTRO_2I. ELSE GO TO SINTRO_2I.

SINTRO_2f.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- BRONX COUNTY
- KINGS COUNTY
- NASSAU COUNTY
- NEW YORK COUNTY
- PUTNAM COUNTY
- QUEENS COUNTY
- RICHMOND COUNTY
- ROCKLAND COUNTY
- SUFFOLK COUNTY
- WESTCHESTER COUNTY
- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF SINTRO_2f='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER SINTRO_2I. ELSE GO TO SINTRO_2I.

SINTRO_2g.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- PIKE COUNTY

- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF SINTRO_2g='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER SINTRO_2I. ELSE GO TO SINTRO_2I.

SINTRO_2h.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- COLLIN COUNTY
- DALLAS COUNTY
- DELTA COUNTY
- DENTON COUNTY
- ELLIS COUNTY
- HUNT COUNTY
- JOHNSON COUNTY
- KAUFMAN COUNTY
- PARKER COUNTY
- ROCKWALL COUNTY
- TARRANT COUNTY
- WISE COUNTY
- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF SINTRO_2h='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER SINTRO_2I. ELSE GO TO SINTRO_2I.

SINTRO_2I. What is your zip code?

NOTE: IF LANDLINE SAMPLE AND:

- SINTRO2a = ('OTHER', 'REFUSED' OR, 'DON'T KNOW), **OR**
- SINTRO_2 [b-h]= 'OTHER', **OR**
- SINTRO_2 [b-h]= ('REFUSED' OR 'DON'T KNOW') AND ZIP CODE FROM SINTRO_2I ISN'T AN ELIGIBLE ZIP CODE FOR STATE SELECTED AT SINTRO_2a, THEN SAY: "We are only interviewing people who live in certain counties. Thank you for your time today. Good-bye."

ELSE, GO TO SINTRO_3.

SINTRO_3

(ASK IF NOT OBVIOUS)

- Are you...
1. male, or.....
 2. female?.....
 - 7. REFUSED.....
 - 8. DON'T KNOW.....

SINTRO_4

Is this phone number used for...

1. Home use,..... [GO TO SL5]
 2. Home and business use, or..... [GO TO SL5]
 3. Business use only?..... [GO TO THANK01]
- GT. GO TO RESULT..... [GO TO RESULT]

THANK01

Thank you, but we are only interested in residences.

[GO TO RESULT; FINALIZE AS NR]

S3A

May I please speak with a household member who is at least 18 years old?

[HOUSEHOLD (HH) MEMBERS INCLUDE PEOPLE WHO THINK OF THIS HH AS THEIR PRIMARY PLACE OF RESIDENCE. IT INCLUDES PERSONS WHO USUALLY STAY IN THE HH BUT ARE TEMPORARILY AWAY ON BUSINESS, VACATION, IN A HOSPITAL, OR LIVING AT SCHOOL IN A DORM, FRATERNITY OR SORORITY.]

1. AVAILABLE..... [GO TO SINTRO_1]
 2. NOT AVAILABLE..... [GO TO RESULT]
 3. THERE ARE NONE..... [GO TO RESULT]
- GT. GO TO RESULT..... [GO TO RESULT]

SL5

I have a few more questions to see if someone in your household qualifies for the study. This only takes a few minutes.

[PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE.]

SL5A

Including yourself, how many adults AGE 18 AND OLDER, currently live in this household?

[IF NEEDED: Include adults who think of this household as their primary place of residence. Include adults who usually stay in the household but are temporarily away on business, vacation, in a hospital, or living at school in a dorm, fraternity or sorority.]

- _____ NUMBER OF ADULTS.....
- 7. REFUSED..... [GO TO PN SL6C]
 - 8. DON'T KNOW..... [GO TO PN SL6C]

PROGRAMMING NOTE SL5A-b:

SET ADLTCNT = SL5A

IF ADLTCNT=1 AND SEX=1, GO TO THANK02;

ELSE CONTINUE.

SL5B

(IF SEX=1: Including yourself) How many of those (SL5A) adults are male?

_____ NUMBER OF MALES.....

-7. REFUSED.....

-8. DON'T KNOW.....

SL5C

And just to confirm, how many of those (SL5A) adults are female (IF SEX=2: , including yourself)?

_____ NUMBER OF FEMALES.....

-7. REFUSED.....

-8. DON'T KNOW.....

APPLY RIZZO SELECTION METHOD:

If Screener R is selected go to SL6A

If Non-Screener R has been selected, go to SL6B or SL6C, depending on count.

If cannot apply RIZZO method (because of too many females), then go to SL7

SL6A The computer has selected you to participate in this interview. Please tell me just your first name and age.

SL6B The computer has selected the other female adult in your household to participate in this interview. Please tell me just the first name of the other female adult in the household.

SL6C The computer has selected the female adult in your household to participate in this interview. Please tell me just the first name of the female adult in the household.

[IF FIRST NAME REFUSED OR DON'T KNOW, ASK FOR INITIALS, AGE, RELATION OR OTHER IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.]

[PROBE: We need some way to ask for this person if we need to call back.]

(ALL IN SL6/SL6A/SL6B/SL6C SKIP TO SL8)

SL7. Starting with yourself, please tell me the first name and age of each adult, age 18 and older, who normally lives in this household.

[IF FIRST NAME REFUSED OR DON'T KNOW, ASK FOR INITIALS, AGE, RELATION OR OTHER IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.]

[IF NEEDED: We are only interviewing one adult in each household and asking this question helps the computer decide which person that should be.]

Person	Name	Sex	Age
SL7a			
SL7b			
SL7c			
SL7d			
SL7e			
SL7f			
SL7g			
SL7h			

RANDOMLY SELECT FEMALE ADULT FROM SL7

READ: (NAME/INITIALS FROM SL7A-H) has been randomly chosen by my computer to participate in this study.

SL8. I'd like to confirm that {you are/SELECTED RESPONDENT is} currently at least 18 years old. Is that correct?

- 1 Yes
2 No

SL9. IF NEEDED: May I please speak with {SELECTED RESPONDENT}?

- 1 Yes, available
2 No, not available

-7. REFUSED.....
-8. DON'T KNOW.....

RESULT

- 1. RING NO ANSWER.....
- 2. REFUSAL/BREAKOFF.....
- 3. BUSY, REGULAR SIGNAL.....
- 4. CALLBACK/APPOINTMENT.....
- 5. ANSWERING MACHINE.....
- 6. LANGUAGE/SPEECH/HEARING PROBLEM.....
- 7. QUESTIONABLE RING/TELEPHONE PROBLEM.....
- 8. OTHER PROBLEM.....
- 9. MAILOUT REQUESTED.....
- NW. NON-WORKING.....
- NR. NON-RESIDENTIAL.....

CELL PHONE SCREENER

PROGRAMMING NOTE:

IF THIS IS THE FIRST TIME AN ANSWERING MACHINE WAS REACHED AT THIS NUMBER,
CONTINUE WITH MESSAGE; ELSE GO TO NEXT CASE

[PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE INTO THE ANSWERING MACHINE]

Hello.(IF NAME, AGE, OR SEX KNOWN: "This message is for [NAME, AGE, OR SEX].") I'm calling on behalf of the US Department of Justice. We have been trying to reach your household to participate in a study on health and safety. In appreciation for your help, we will send {\$20} if (someone in your household completes/you complete) the interview. We will call you back at another time. If you wish to contact us with questions or to schedule an appointment, you can call us toll-free at 1-855-749-6249. Thank you.

INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is {INTERVIEWER NAME}. I'm calling on behalf of the US Department of Justice. Please let me know if you're currently driving a car or doing any activity that requires your full attention, so I can call you back at a later time.

[END CALL IMMEDIATELY IF R IS DRIVING OR DOING AN ACTIVITY AND SET APPOINTMENT.]

SUBJECT NEEDS AN APPOINTMENT..... [SKIP TO RESULT]

C1a. Do you use this cell phone for...

Personal use

Personal and business use, or

Business use only

NOT A CELL PHONE.....

NOT R's CELL PHONE

[SKIP TO CTHANK01]

[SKIP TO CELLVERF]

[ASK TO SPEAK WITH THE PERSON WHO OWNS THIS PHONE]

We are doing a scientific study on health and safety. I am calling to see if you are eligible to take part in this study. If you are selected, you will be asked questions about health and safety and will be sent \$20 in appreciation for your time after you complete the study. It will take about 2 minutes to see if you qualify.

C1. CINTRO_1

Are you at least 18 years old?

1. YES.....

[SKIP TO THNKTEEN END]

2. NO..... [SKIP TO THNKTEEN END]

-7. REFUSED..... [SKIP TO THNKTEEN END]

-8. DON'T KNOW..... [SKIP TO THNKTEEN END]

C2. CINTRO (SEX)

Are you male or female?

- 1 MALE..... [SKIP TO CTHANK02]
- 2 FEMALE
- 7. REFUSED..... [SKIP TO CTHANK02]
- 8. DON'T KNOW..... [SKIP TO CTHANK02]

C3. CINTRO_2a

In what state {is this household located/do you live}?

- ARIZONA..... [GO TO CINTRO_2b]
- CALIFORNIA..... [GO TO CINTRO_2c]
- FLORIDA..... [GO TO CINTRO_2d]
- NEW JERSEY..... [GO TO CINTRO_2e]
- NEW YORK..... [GO TO CINTRO_2f]
- PENNSYLVANIA..... [GO TO CINTRO_2g]
- TEXAS [GO TO CINTRO_2h]
- OTHER (TWO LETTER STATE ABBREVIATION: __).....[GO TO NOTE BEFORE CINTRO_2b]
- REFUSED..... [GO TO NOTE AFTER C3a]
- DON'T KNOW..... [GO TO NOTE AFTER C3a]

NOTE: IF THE STATE ABBREVIATION IS AZ, CA, FL, NJ, NY, PA, OR TX, RETURN TO CINTRO_2A AND CODE ELIGIBLE STATE. ELSE GO TO NOTE AFTER C3a.

CINTRO_2b.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- MARICOPA COUNTY
- PINAL COUNTY
- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF CINTRO_2b='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER C3a. ELSE GO TO C3a.

CINTRO_2c.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- ORANGE COUNTY
- LOS ANGELES COUNTY

- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF CINTRO_2c='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER C3a. ELSE GO TO C3a.

CINTRO_2d.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- BROWARD COUNTY
- MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
- PALM BEACH COUNTY
- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF CINTRO_2d='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER C3a. ELSE GO TO C3a.

CINTRO_2e.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- BERGEN COUNTY
- ESSEX COUNTY
- HUDSON COUNTY
- HUNTERDON COUNTY
- MIDDLESEX COUNTY
- MONMOUTH COUNTY
- MORRIS COUNTY
- OCEAN COUNTY
- PASSAIC COUNTY
- SOMERSET COUNTY
- SUSSEX COUNTY
- UNION COUNTY
- OTHER
- REFUSED

DON'T KNOW

IF CINTRO_2e='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER C3a. ELSE GO TO C3a.

CINTRO_2f.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- BRONX COUNTY
- KINGS COUNTY
- NASSAU COUNTY
- NEW YORK COUNTY
- PUTNAM COUNTY
- QUEENS COUNTY
- RICHMOND COUNTY
- ROCKLAND COUNTY
- SUFFOLK COUNTY
- WESTCHESTER COUNTY
- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF CINTRO_2f='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER C3a. ELSE GO TO C3a.

CINTRO_2g.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- PIKE COUNTY
- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF CINTRO_2g='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER C3a. ELSE GO TO C3a.

CINTRO_2h.

In what county {is this household located/do you live}?

- COLLIN COUNTY

- DALLAS COUNTY
- DELTA COUNTY
- DENTON COUNTY
- ELLIS COUNTY
- HUNT COUNTY
- JOHNSON COUNTY
- KAUFMAN COUNTY
- PARKER COUNTY
- ROCKWALL COUNTY
- TARRANT COUNTY
- WISE COUNTY
- OTHER
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF CINTRO_2h='OTHER', GO TO NOTE AFTER C3a. ELSE GO TO C3a.

C3a. What is your zip code?

NOTE: GO TO C4.

C4. Including yourself, how many adults AGE 18 AND OLDER, currently live in your household?
**[IF NEEDED: Include adults who think of this household as their primary place of residence.
 Include adults who usually stay in the household but are temporarily away on business, vacation,
 in a hospital, or living at school in a dorm, fraternity or sorority.]**

- _____ NUMBER OF ADULTS.....
 -7. REFUSED..... [GO TO C7]
 -8. DON'T KNOW..... [GO TO C7]

**IF C4=1, GO TO C7.
 ELSE CONTINUE.**

C5. (Including yourself, how/How) many of those (C4) adults are male?

- _____ NUMBER OF MALES.....
 -7. REFUSED.....
 -8. DON'T KNOW.....

C6. And just to confirm, how many of those (C4) adults are (female/female, including yourself)?

_____ NUMBER OF FEMALES.....
-7. REFUSED.....
-8. DON'T KNOW.....

C8

You are eligible to participate in this study. Please tell me just your first name and age.

[IF FIRST NAME REFUSED OR DON'T KNOW, ASK FOR INITIALS, AGE, RELATION OR OTHER IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.]

CELLVERF

So, this is NOT a cell or mobile telephone number?

1. YES, IT IS A CELL PHONE..... [GO BACK TO C1a]
2. NO, THIS IS NOT A CELL PHONE..... [SKIP TO THANK1 END]
-7. REFUSED..... [SKIP TO THANK1 END]
-8. DON'T KNOW..... [SKIP TO THANK1 END]

THANK1

These are all the questions I have. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Your assistance has been very helpful. Good-bye. [PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE]

[GO TO RESULT;
FINALIZE AS IP]

CTHANK01

Thank you, but we are only interviewing people at cell numbers used for personal calls. Your assistance has been very helpful. Good-bye. [PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE]

[GO TO RESULT;
FINALIZE AS NR]

THNKTEEN

Thank you, but we are only interested in cell phones used by adults.

[PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE]
[GO TO RESULT;
FINALIZE AS IP]

CTHANK02

Thank you, but we are only talking with people on their cell phones. Your assistance has been very helpful. Good-bye. [PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE]

[GO TO RESULT;
FINALIZE AS IP]

RESULT

[ENTER THE APPROPRIATE RESULT CODE.]

1. RING NO ANSWER.....
2. REFUSAL/BREAKOFF.....
3. BUSY, REGULAR SIGNAL.....

4. CALLBACK/APPOINTMENT.....
5. ANSWERING MACHINE.....
6. LANGUAGE/SPEECH/HEARING PROBLEM.....
7. QUESTIONABLE RING/TELEPHONE PROBLEM.....
8. OTHER PROBLEM.....
9. MAILOUT REQUESTED.....
10. DEAD AIR.....
.....
NW. NON-WORKING.....
NR. NON-RESIDENTIAL.....

VOLUNTEER SAMPLE INTRODUCTION

Hello, recently you {responded to a Craigslist post to take/ responded to a Facebook post to take, respondent to an online request to take/signed up online to take} part in a study for the U.S. Department of Justice.

My name is [NAME] and I am calling from Westat to conduct the interview.

{Please tell me if you are currently driving a car or doing any activity that requires your full attention so I can call you back at a later time.}

Just to make sure I'm speaking with the correct person, your name is [RESPONDENTS NAME]. Is that correct?

- YES, CORRECT – EXACT MATCH → GO TO NOTE 1
- YES, CORRECT – MATCH WITH QUALIFICATION → EXPLAIN WHY VERIFICATION INFORMATION DOES NOT MATCH THEN GO TO NOTE 1
- NO, INCORRECT – DOES NOT MATCH → END INTERVIEW

NOTE 1: IF THIS IS AN INITIAL INTERVIEW AND THE RESPONDENTS ELIGIBILITY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED GO TO INTRO4. ELSE IF ELIGIBILITY HASN'T BEEN ESTABLISHED GO TO INTRO 4A.

INTRO4. Let me tell you a little bit about the study. We are conducting the study for the U.S. Department of Justice. The goal is to improve the way the government collects information on health and safety.

All the information collected as part of the study will be treated as confidential and to thank you for your participation, we will mail you \$30 after you complete the interview. The interview should take 20 minutes. It may take longer depending on how you answer the questions.

GO TO NOTE 2.

INTRO4A. Thank you for volunteering to participate in the National Study on Health and Safety. {I would just like to remind you that we are recording this interview. You may ask me to stop the recorder at any time.}

GO TO NOTE 2.

NOTE 2:

IF ELIGIBILITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED AND:

- INITIAL CONTACT WAS VOICEMAIL CHECK AGE AND COUNTY.
- INITIAL CONTACT WAS PHONE OR WEB GO TO NOW_CB.

IF ELIGIBILITY HAS ALREADY BEEN ESTABLISHED AND CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN OBTAINED GO TO NOW_CB. ELSE START MAIN INTERVIEW.

NOW_CB. Your privacy is very important so we need to do the interview where no one else can hear us. Are you in a private location right now and is this a good time to talk?

[IF RESPONDENT CAN MOVE TO A PRIVATE LOCATION RIGHT NOW, CONTINUE.]

- YES, CONTINUE→GO TO INTRO4B
- NO, CALL BACK LATER →VERIFY PHONE NUMBER THEN END INTERVIEW AND CALL BACK LATER

INTRO4B. Before we start, I want to tell you a little more about the National Study on Health and Safety.

If it is ok with you, this interview will be recorded for quality control purposes.

[IF NEEDED: These recorded interviews will be used only for purposes of improving the survey, and will be destroyed at the completion of the project.]

GO TO CONSENT PROCESS.

CONSENT: LANDLINE GENERAL POPULATION

Hello, my name is {NAME}. I am calling on behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice.

If it is OK with you this interview will be recorded for quality control purposes.

[IF NEEDED: These recorded interviews will be used only for purposes of improving the survey, and will be destroyed at the completion of the project.]

IF ITS OK SAY: Ok I have turned on the recorder. ELSE SAY: Ok, that's fine. Let's continue.

This study is for the Department of Justice, specifically, the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Westat has been contracted to develop a survey about unwanted sexual experiences and the health and safety consequences of these experiences. We will be interviewing thousands of people for this survey in communities like yours. The information you provide will help us improve the way we monitor these health and safety issues.

Your participation is completely voluntary. If you decide to participate, you can also refuse to answer any particular question. The interview takes about 20 minutes to complete. It may take longer, depending on how you answer the questions. Your answers will be treated as confidential and they are protected by federal law – no one outside the study staff will know your answers to these questions or that you participated in this study. The one exception is that if you express that you are a danger to yourself or to others. If that happens in order to help protect your safety and the safety of others, we would report this to the appropriate healthcare or law enforcement agencies.

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS WHICH FEDERAL LAW, SAY: Federal law 42 U.S.C. Section 3789g)

In appreciation for your help, we will send you a check for \$20 after we complete the interview.

Later in the interview, you will be asked questions about health and safety issues related to unwanted sexual experiences. Some of the language used on the survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions this way so that you are clear about what we mean.

If you become upset during the interview or want to stop the interview at any time, please let me know. We can provide access to resources to help you.

Since some of the questions are personal, you should go to a private area where you feel comfortable taking this survey. We want to make sure that your answers are confidential.

If at any time you need to contact the research project for any reason, I'd like you to write down this phone number: 1-855-749-6249.

WHEN RESPONDENT IS IN A PRIVATE AREA, CONTINUE TO INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS.

CONSENT: CELL PHONE GENERAL POPULATION

This project is for the Department of Justice, specifically, the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

If it is OK with you this interview will be recorded for quality control purposes.

[IF NEEDED: These recorded interviews will be used only for purposes of improving the survey, and will be destroyed at the completion of the project.]

IF ITS OK SAY: Ok I have turned on the recorder. ELSE SAY: Ok, that's fine. Let's continue.

Westat has been contracted to develop a survey about unwanted sexual experiences and the health and safety consequences of these experiences. We will be interviewing thousands of people for this survey in communities like yours. The information you provide will help us improve the way we monitor these health and safety issues.

Your participation is completely voluntary. If you decide to participate, you can also refuse to answer any particular question. The interview takes about 20 minutes. It may take longer, depending on your responses to questions. Your answers will be treated as confidential and they are protected by federal law – no one outside the study staff will know your answers to these questions or that you participated in this study. The one exception is that if you express that you are a danger to yourself or to others. If that happens in order to help protect your safety and the safety of others, we would report this to the appropriate healthcare or law enforcement agencies.

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS WHICH FEDERAL LAW, SAY: Federal law 42 U.S.C. Section 3789g)

In appreciation for your help, we will send you a check for \$20 after we complete the interview.

Later in the interview, you will be asked questions about health and safety issues related to unwanted sexual experiences. Some of the language used on the survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions this way so that you are clear about what we mean.

If you become upset during the interview or want to stop the interview at any time, please let me know. We can provide access to resources to help you.

Since some of the questions are personal, you should go to a private area where you feel comfortable taking this survey. We want to make sure that your answers are confidential.

If at any time you need to contact the research project for any reason, I'd like you to write down this phone number: 1-855-749-6249.

CONSENT: VOLUNTEER SAMPLE

Hello, my name is {NAME}. I am calling from Westat about a study we are conducting. Westat has been contracted to develop a survey about unwanted sexual experiences and the health and safety consequences of these experiences. We will be interviewing thousands of people for this survey in communities like yours. The information you provide will help us improve the way we monitor these health and safety issues.

If it is OK with you this interview will be recorded for quality control purposes.

[IF NEEDED: These recorded interviews will be used only for purposes of improving the survey, and will be destroyed at the completion of the project.]

IF ITS OK SAY: Ok I have turned on the recorder. ELSE SAY: Ok, that's fine. Let's continue.

Your participation is completely voluntary. If you decide to participate, you can also refuse to answer any particular question. The interview takes about 20 minutes. It may take longer, depending on your responses to questions. Your answers will be treated as confidential and they are protected by federal law – no one outside the study staff will know your answers to these questions or that you participated in this study. The one exception is that if you express that you are a danger to yourself or to others. If that happens in order to help protect your safety and the safety of others, we would report this to the appropriate healthcare or law enforcement agencies.

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS WHICH FEDERAL LAW, SAY: Federal law 42 U.S.C. Section 3789g)

In appreciation for your help, we will send you a check for \$30 after we complete the interview.

Later in the interview, you will be asked questions about health and safety issues related to unwanted sexual experiences. Some of the language used on the survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions this way so that you are clear about what we mean.

If you become upset during the interview or want to stop the interview at any time, please let me know. We can provide access to resources to help you.

Since some of the questions are personal, you should go to a private area where you feel comfortable taking this survey. We want to make sure that your answers are confidential.

If at any time you need to contact the research project for any reason, I'd like you to write down this phone number: 1-855-749-6249.

WHEN RESPONDENT IS IN A PRIVATE AREA, CONTINUE TO INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS.

CONSENT: SERVICE PROVIDER SAMPLE

Hello, my name is {NAME}. I am calling from Westat about a study we are conducting. Westat has been contracted to develop a survey about unwanted sexual experiences and the health and safety consequences of these experiences. We will be interviewing thousands of people for this survey in communities like yours. The information you provide will help us improve the way we monitor these health and safety issues.

If it is OK with you this interview will be recorded for quality control purposes.

[IF NEEDED: These recorded interviews will be used only for purposes of improving the survey, and will be destroyed at the completion of the project.]

IF ITS OK SAY: Ok I have turned on the recorder. ELSE SAY: Ok, that's fine. Let's continue

Your participation is completely voluntary. If you decide to participate, you can also refuse to answer any particular question. The interview takes about 30 minutes. It may take longer, depending on your responses to questions. Your answers will be treated as confidential and they are protected by federal law – no one outside the study staff will know your answers to these questions or that you participated in this study. The one exception is that if you express that you are a danger to yourself or to others. If that happens in order to help protect your safety and the safety of others, we would report this to the appropriate healthcare or law enforcement agencies.

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS WHICH FEDERAL LAW, SAY: Federal law 42 U.S.C. Section 3789g)

In appreciation for your help, we will send you a check for \$30 after we complete the interview. If you have traveled somewhere today in order to be in a safe and private location, we will give you \$10 to help offset your travel costs.

Later in the interview, you will be asked questions about health and safety issues related to unwanted sexual experiences. Some of the language used on the survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions this way so that you are clear about what we mean.

If you become upset during the interview or want to stop the interview at any time, please let me know. We can provide access to resources to help you.

Since some of the questions are personal, you should go to a private area where you feel comfortable taking this survey. We want to make sure that your answers are confidential.

If at any time you need to contact the research project for any reason, I'd like you to write down this phone number: 1-855-749-6249.

WHEN RESPONDENT IS IN A PRIVATE AREA, CONTINUE TO INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS.

Demographics

This first set of questions is about you and your household.

IQ1. In what month and year were you born?

IQ2. (IF DK or REFUSED to IQ1) What is your current age?

|__|__|

IQ2b. (IF DK or REFUSED to IQ2) Are you... (READ CATEGORIES 1-8)

1. under 18 years old,
2. 18 to 24 years old
3. 25 to 29,
4. 30 to 39,
5. 40 to 49,
6. 50 to 59,
7. 60 to 64, or
8. 65 years old or above?
- 7 REFUSED
- 8 DON'T KNOW

IQ2BOV. (IF DK or REFUSED to IQ2b) Are you 18 years of age or older?

1. YES
2. NO

(IF AGE<18, INTERVIEWER READ: We are conducting this study with women ages 18 and older. You are not eligible for participation in the study. Thank you for your time today. Goodbye.)

IQ3. What is your current marital status? Are you (READ CATEGORIES 1-5)

- 1 Now married, -SKIP to IQ6
- 2 Widowed,
- 3 Divorced,
- 4 Separated, or
- 5 Never married

IQ4. Are you currently living in this household with a girlfriend, boyfriend or romantic partner?

- 1 Yes – SKIP TO IQ6
- 2 No

IQ5. In the last year, have you been involved in a romantic relationship?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IQ6. What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received? (DO NOT READ CATEGORIES)

- 1 Never attended
- 2 Elementary (grades 1 – 8)
- 3 High school (grades 9 – 11)
- 4 12th grade (No diploma)
- 5 High school graduate or GED (Diploma or equivalent)
- 6 Some college, trade or vocational school (No Degree)
- 7 Associate's degree or trade/vocational school diploma
- 8 Bachelor's degree (e.g., BA, AB, BS)
- 9 Master's degree (e.g., MA, MS, MEng, MSW, MBA)
- 10 Professional school degree (e.g., MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- 11 Doctorate degree (e.g., PhD, EdD)

IQ7. Are you currently attending or enrolled in a regular school such as high school or enrolled either full-time or part-time in college or university, trade, or vocational school?

- 1 High school – GO TO IQ9
- 2 College/University/Graduate school – GO TO IQ8
- 3 Trade School– GO TO IQ9
- 5 Vocational school– GO TO IQ9
- 6 Not currently attending or enrolled– GO TO IQ9

IQ8. Are you currently a member of a sorority?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IQ9. Are you currently, or have you ever served on active duty in the military?

- 4 Yes currently
- 5 Yes, in the past
- 6 No, never

IQ9a. Did you have a job or work at a business LAST WEEK? Do not include volunteer work or work around the house.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IQ10. Are you Hispanic or Latina?

- 1 HISPANIC OR LATINA
- 2 NOT HISPANIC OR LATINA

IQ12. What is your race? Please select one or more. (READ CATEGORIES 1-5)

Are you...

- 1 White,
- 2 Black or African American,
- 3 American Indian or Alaska Native,
- 4 Asian, or
- 5 Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- 6 OTHER

IQ13. The next questions are about your USUAL activities. We have found that people's lifestyles may be related to their overall safety. On average, during the last 12 months, how often have you gone shopping? For example at drug stores, clothing, grocery, hardware and convenience stores? Would you say... (READ CATEGORIES 1-5)

- 1 Almost every day or more frequently
- 2 At least once a week
- 3 At least once a month
- 4 Less often or
- 5 Never?

IQ14. On average, during the last 12 months, how often have you spent the evening out away from home - for work, school or entertainment? Would you say... (READ CATEGORIES 1-5)

- 1 Almost every day or more frequently
- 2 At least once a week
- 3 At least once a month
- 4 Less often, or
- 5 Never?

IQ15. On average, during the last 12 months, how often did you use public transportation? Would you say... (READ CATEGORIES 1-5)

- 1 Almost every day or more frequently
- 2 At least once a week
- 3 At least once a month
- 4 Less often, or
- 5 Never?

(IF RDD SAMPLE AND SPEAKING TO RESPONDENT ON LANDLINE, CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE IQ17)

IQ16. I won't ask you for the number, but do you have a working cell phone?

- 3 Yes - CONTINUE
- 4 No – SKIP TO IQ20

**(IF RDD SAMPLE AND SPEAKING TO RESPONDENT ON CELL PHONE, CONTINUE.
ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE BEFORE IQ19)**

IQ17. Is there a regular or landline telephone in your household?

- 1 Yes– SKIP TO IQ18
- 2 No– SKIP TO IQ20

IQ18. Is that telephone for personal use or business use only?

- 1 Personal use only
- 2 Business use only
- 3 Both personal and business use

[IF RDD SAMPLE AND:

- **LANDLINE RESPONDENT HAS CELL PHONE FOR PERSONAL USE (IQ18 = 1 OR 3), CONTINUE.**
- **CELL PHONE RESPONDENT HAS LANDLINE FOR PERSONAL USE(IQ18 = 1 OR 3), CONTINUE.**

ELSE SKIP TO IQ20.]

IQ19. Of all the telephone calls that you receive, are ...(READ CATEGORIES 1-3)

- 1 All or almost all calls received on cell phones
- 2 Some received on cell phones and some on regular phones, or
- 3 Very few or none on cell phones

IQ20. Is this home....(READ CATEGORIES 1-3)

- 1 Owned by you or someone in this household
- 2 Rented or
- 3 Occupied without payment or rent?

IQ21. How long have you lived at this address?

 years (enter 0 if less than 1 year)

If IQ21 IS DK OR REFUSED GO TO IQ22. ELSE GO TO IQ23

IQ22. Have you lived here....(READ CATEGORIES 1-4)

- 1 Less than 6 months
- 2 6 months to less than 1 year
- 3 1 year to less than 5 years or
- 4 5 years or more

IQ23. What was the total income from ALL household members during 2013, before taxes. Include income from all sources such as work, investments, child support and public assistance. Was it ..

IQ23a Less than \$25,000?

- 3. Yes
- 4. No Skip to IQ23e

IQ23b Less than \$20,000?

- 2. Yes
- 3. No Skip to SV Screener

IQ23c Less than \$15,000?

- 2. Yes
- 3. No Skip to SV Screener

IQ23d Less than \$10,000?

- 3. Yes Skip to SV Screener
- 4. No Skip to SV Screener

IQ23e Less than \$35,000?

- 2. Yes Skip to SV Screener
- 3. No Skip to IQ23f

IQ23f Less than \$50,000?

- 3. Yes Skip to SV Screener
- 4. No Skip to IQ23g

IQ23g Less than \$75,000?

- 3. Yes Skip to SV Screener
- 4. No Skip to IQ23h

IQ23h \$75,000 or more?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

98 (VOL) DK
99 (VOL) RF

SV Screener

Introduction

The next questions ask about unwanted sexual situations that you may have experienced . Your answers will be used to help determine how often these things happen to women.

Unwanted sexual experiences can occur in all different types of situations. These situations may involve strangers, but they also may involve someone you know well, such as a romantic partner, friend, acquaintance, teacher, coworker, supervisor, or family member. Please keep this in mind when answering these questions.

As I mentioned before, the information you are providing will be kept private. Also remember that you can skip questions that you don't want to answer and you can stop at any time.

If at any time you do not feel physically or emotionally safe, you can just say “goodbye”. I will understand and if you would like to complete the interview at another time, you can call us back on the phone number I provided earlier. [IF NEEDED: You can call us back to complete the interview at 1-855-749-6249.]

PART ONE:
Questions about your lifetime and the last 12 months

**The first questions ask you to recall any incidents that have happened against your will.
The questions begin with the most serious types of incidents and then move to less serious
incidents.**

SV5. Has a male ever used force or threats of force to make you have vaginal sex against your will? By vaginal sex, it means putting his penis in your vagina.

- Yes → Continue to SV1A
 No → Skip to question SV2
-

SV1C. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV1B
 No → Skip to question SV1F
 DON'T KNOW → Skip to SV1F
 REFUSED → Skip to SV1F

SV1D. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

___ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV1F. IF MORE THAN
FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR
CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV1B_OV. ELSE GO TO SV1C.

- DON'T KNOW → Skip to SV1B1
 REFUSED → Skip to SV1B1

SV1B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

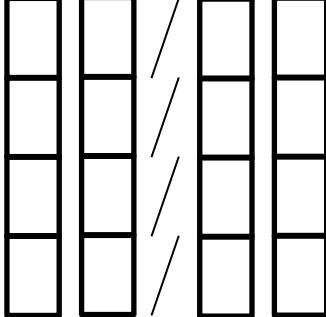
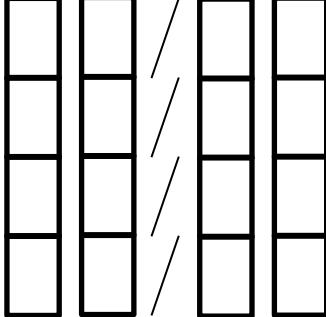
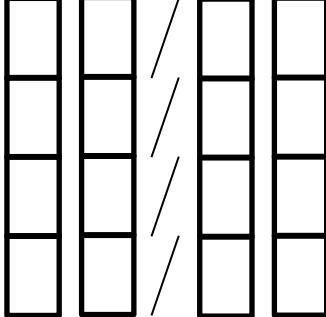
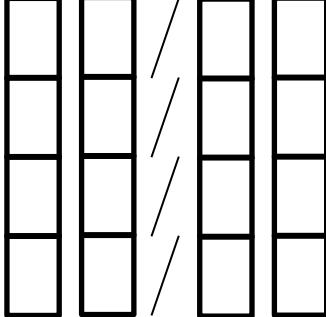
- YES, ALL OF THEM → Skip to SV1C
 NO, NOT ALL OF THEM → Return to SV1B
 DON'T KNOW → Return to SV1B
 REFUSED → Return to SV1B

SV1B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
 5-9 times
 10-14 times, or

15 or more times?

SV1E. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents when you had vaginal sex against your will. Let's start with the most recent.) **In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) incident happen?** (INTERVIEWER: FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

1.		(MONTH/YEAR)
2.		(MONTH/YEAR)
3.		(MONTH/YEAR)
4.		(MONTH/YEAR)

DON'T KNOW

REFUSED

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV1C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV1C[1-4] = SV1C1, SV1C2, SV1C3, SV1C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV1C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV1C[1-4] = "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSED," CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV1C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

SINCE ANCHOR DATE

BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV1C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV1C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF "DON'T KNOW" WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV1C[1-4]), GO TO SV1D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV1D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV1D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV1D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS NOT WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (NOT ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE NO OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO TO SV1F. IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV1C. ELSE GO TO SV2.

SV1F. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- ____ age first time occurred → GO TO SV2
- DON'T KNOW → CONTINUE TO SV1G
- REFUSED → CONTINUE TO SV1G

SV1G. Do you recall if you were ...

- 11 years old or younger? → GO TO SV2
 - Between 12 and 17 years old? → GO TO SV2
 - Between 18 and 24 years old? → GO TO SV2
 - Between 25 and 34 years old? → GO TO SV2
 - 35 or older? → GO TO SV2
-

SV6. Has anyone, male or female, ever used force or threats of force to make you have oral sex against your will? By oral sex, it means that someone penetrated your vagina or anus with their mouth or tongue, or you were forced to use your mouth or tongue on someone else's genitals or anus.

- Yes → Continue to SV2A
 - No → Skip to question SV3
-

SV2A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV2B
- No → Skip to question SV2F
- DON'T KNOW Skip to SV2F
- REFUSED Skip to SV2F

SV2B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

- ____ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV2F. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV2B OV. ELSE GO TO SV2C.
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to SV2B1
- REFUSED → Skip to SV2B1

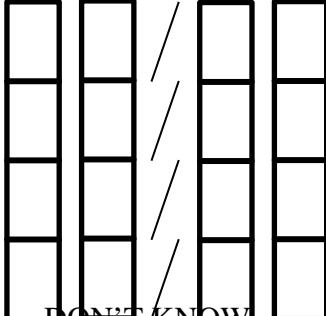
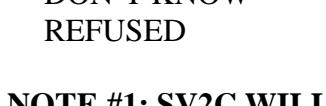
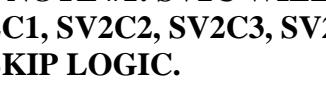
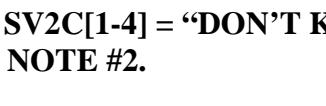
SV2B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- YES, ALL OF THEM → Skip to SV2C
- NO, NOT ALL OF THEM → Return to SV2B
- DON'T KNOW → Return to SV2B
- REFUSED → Return to SV2B

SV2B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times, or
- 15 or more times?

SV2C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents when you had oral sex against your will. Let's start with the most recent.) In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) incident happen? (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

1.		(MONTH/YEAR)
2.		(MONTH/YEAR)
3.		(MONTH/YEAR)
4.		(MONTH/YEAR)
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV2C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV2C[1-4] = SV2C1, SV2C2, SV2C3, SV2C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV2C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV2C[1-4] = "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSED," CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV2C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV2C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV2C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF "DON'T KNOW" WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV2C[1-4]), GO TO SV2D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV2D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV2D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV2D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS NOT WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (NOT ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE NO OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO TO SV2F. IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV2C. ELSE GO TO SV3.

SV2F. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- ____ age first time occurred → GO TO SV3
- DON'T KNOW → CONTINUE TO SV2G
- REFUSED → CONTINUE TO SV2G

SV2G. Do you recall if you were ...

- 11 years old or younger? → GO TO SV3
- Between 12 and 17 years old? → GO TO SV3
- Between 18 and 24 years old? → GO TO SV3
- Between 25 and 34 years old? → GO TO SV3
- 35 or older? → GO TO SV3

SV7. Has a male ever used force or threats of force to make you have anal sex against your will? By anal sex, it means that a man or boy put his penis in your anus.

- Yes → Continue to SV3A
 - No → Skip to question SV4
-

SV3A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV3B
- No → Skip to question SV3F
- DON'T KNOW Skip to SV3F
- REFUSED Skip to SV3F

SV3B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

- ____ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV3F. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV3B OV. ELSE GO TO SV3C.
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to SV3B1
- REFUSED → Skip to SV3B1

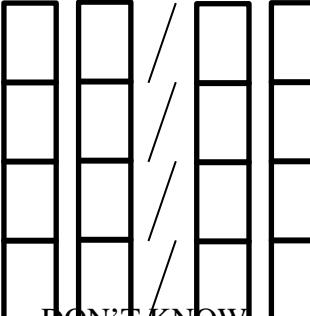
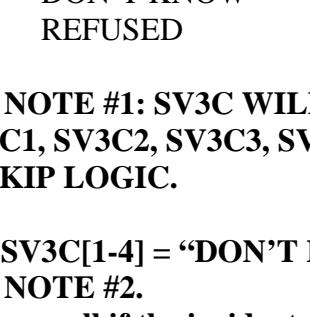
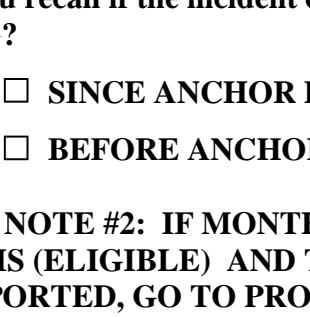
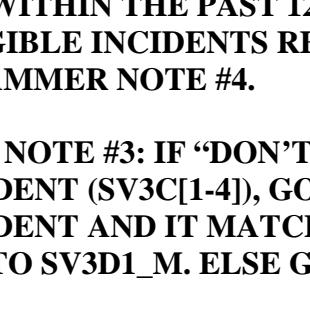
SV3B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- YES, ALL OF THEM → Skip to SV3C
- NO, NOT ALL OF THEM → Return to SV3B
- DON'T KNOW → Return to SV3B
- REFUSED → Return to SV3B

SV3B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times, or
- 15 or more times?

SV3C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents when you had anal sex against your will. Let's start with the most recent.) In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) incident happen? (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

1.		(MONTH/YEAR)
2.		(MONTH/YEAR)
3.		(MONTH/YEAR)
4.		(MONTH/YEAR)
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV3C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV3C[1-4] = SV3C1, SV3C2, SV3C3, SV3C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV3C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV3C[1-4] = "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSED," CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV3C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV3C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV3C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF "DON'T KNOW" WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV3C[1-4]), GO TO SV3D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV3D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV3D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV3D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS NOT WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (NOT ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE NO OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO TO SV3F. IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV3C. ELSE GO TO SV4.

SV3F. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- ____ age first time occurred → GO TO SV4
- DON'T KNOW → CONTINUE TO SV3G
- REFUSED → CONTINUE TO SV3G

SV3G. Do you recall if you were ...

- 11 years old or younger? → GO TO SV4
- Between 12 and 17 years old? → GO TO SV4
- Between 18 and 24 years old? → GO TO SV4
- Between 25 and 34 years old? → GO TO SV4
- 35 or older? → GO TO SV4

SV8. Has a male or female ever used force or threats of force to put fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus against your will?

- Yes → Continue to SV4A
 No → Skip to question SV5
-

SV4A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV4B
 No → Skip to question SV4F
 DON'T KNOW Skip to SV4F
 REFUSED Skip to SV4F

SV4B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

- ____ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV4F. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV4B_OV. ELSE GO TO SV4C.
 DON'T KNOW → Skip to SV4B1
 REFUSED → Skip to SV4B1

SV4B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

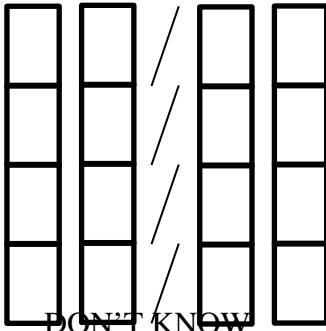
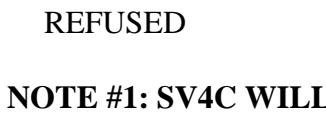
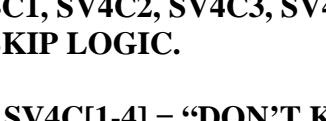
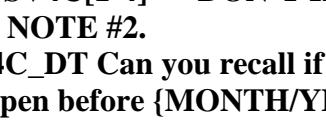
- YES, ALL OF THEM → Skip to SV4C
 NO, NOT ALL OF THEM → Return to SV4B
 DON'T KNOW → Return to SV4B
 REFUSED → Return to SV4B

SV4B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
 5-9 times
 10-14 times, or
 15 or more times?

SV4C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents when someone put fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus against your will.)

Let's start with the most recent.) In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) incident happen? (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

1.		(MONTH/YEAR)
2.		(MONTH/YEAR)
3.		(MONTH/YEAR)
4.		(MONTH/YEAR)
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV4C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV4C[1-4] = SV4C1, SV4C2, SV4C3, SV4C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV4C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV4C[1-4] = "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSED," CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV4C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV4C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV4C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF "DON'T KNOW" WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV4C[1-4]), GO TO SV4D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV4D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV4D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV4D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS NOT WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (NOT ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE NO OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO TO SV4F. IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV4C. ELSE GO TO SV5.

SV4F. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- ____ age first time occurred → GO TO SV5
- DON'T KNOW → CONTINUE TO SV4G
- REFUSED → CONTINUE TO SV4G

SV4G. Do you recall if you were ...

- 11 years old or younger? → GO TO SV5
- Between 12 and 17 years old? → GO TO SV5
- Between 18 and 24 years old? → GO TO SV5
- Between 25 and 34 years old? → GO TO SV5
- 35 or older? → GO TO SV5

These questions will now focus on other unwanted experiences that may not have involved force.

When answering these next questions, please consider all the types of sex acts that you have been asked about.

SV5. Has anyone ever made you have any type of sex when you were unable to consent because you were too drunk, high or passed out?

Yes → Continue to SV5A

No → Skip to SV6

SV5A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

Yes → Continue to question SV5B

No → Skip to question SV5F

DON'T KNOW Skip to SV5F

REFUSED Skip to SV5F

SV5B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

____ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV5F. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV5B OV. ELSE GO TO SV5C.

DON'T KNOW → Skip to SV5B1

REFUSED → Skip to SV5B1

SV5B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

YES, ALL OF THEM → Skip to SV5C

NO, NOT ALL OF THEM → Return to SV5B

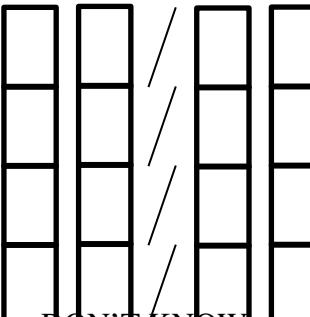
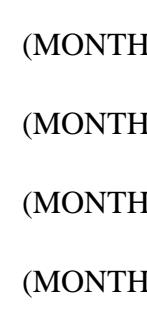
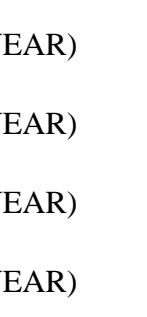
DON'T KNOW → Return to SV5B

REFUSED → Return to SV5B

SV5B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times, or
- 15 or more times?

SV5C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents when you had some type of sex while you were drunk, high or passed out. Let's start with the most recent.) In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) incident happen? (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

1.		(MONTH/YEAR)
2.		(MONTH/YEAR)
3.		(MONTH/YEAR)
4.		(MONTH/YEAR)
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV5C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV5C[1-4] = SV5C1, SV5C2, SV5C3, SV5C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV5C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV5C[1-4] = "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSED," CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV5C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV5C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV5C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF "DON'T KNOW" WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV5C[1-4]), GO TO SV5D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE

CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV5D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV5D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV5D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**

- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS NOT WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (NOT ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE NO OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO TO SV5F. IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV5C. ELSE GO TO SV6.

SV5F. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- ____ age first time occurred → GO TO SV6
- DON'T KNOW → CONTINUE TO SV5G
- REFUSED → CONTINUE TO SV5G

SV5G. Do you recall if you were ...

- 11 years old or younger? → GO TO SV6
- Between 12 and 17 years old? → GO TO SV6
- Between 18 and 24 years old? → GO TO SV6
- Between 25 and 34 years old? → GO TO SV6
- 35 or older? → GO TO SV6

SV6. Has anyone ever made you have any type of sex by threatening to cause problems for you, such as at your job or school, at home, in your relationships or in any other way?

- Yes → Continue to SV6A
 - No → Skip to question SV7
-

SV6A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV6B
- No → Skip to question SV6F
- DON'T KNOW Skip to SV6F
- REFUSED Skip to SV6F

SV6B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

- ____ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV6F. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV6B OV. ELSE GO TO SV6C.
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to SV6B1
- REFUSED → Skip to SV6B1

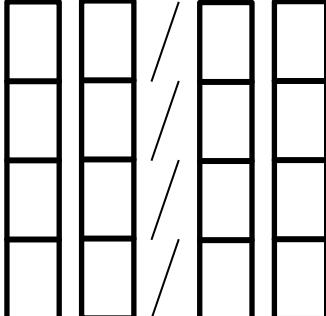
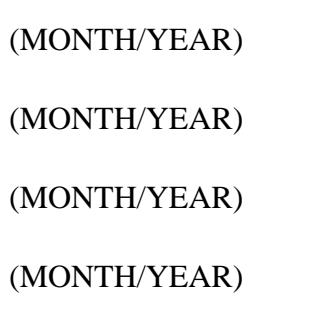
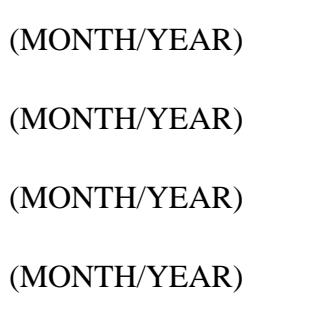
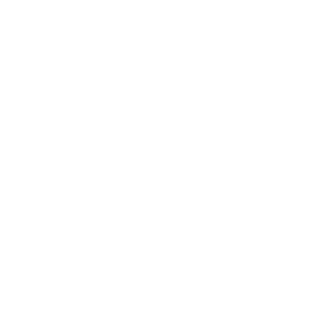
SV6B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- YES, ALL OF THEM → Skip to SV6C
- NO, NOT ALL OF THEM → Return to SV6B
- DON'T KNOW → Return to SV6B
- REFUSED → Return to SV6B

SV6B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times, or
- 15 or more times?

SV6C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents when you were coerced into having some type of sex. Let's start with the most recent.) In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) incident happen? (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

1.		(MONTH/YEAR)
2.		(MONTH/YEAR)
3.		(MONTH/YEAR)
4.		(MONTH/YEAR)
<input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW	
<input type="checkbox"/>	REFUSED	

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV6C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV6C[1-4] = SV6C1, SV6C2, SV6C3, SV6C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV6C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV6C[1-4] = "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSED," CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV6C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV6C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV6C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF "DON'T KNOW" WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV6C[1-4]), GO TO SV6D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV6D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV6D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV6D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS NOT WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (NOT ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE NO OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO TO SV6F. IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV6C. ELSE GO TO SV7.

SV6F. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- ____ age first time occurred → GO TO SV7
- DON'T KNOW → CONTINUE TO SV6G
- REFUSED → CONTINUE TO SV6G

SV6G. Do you recall if you were ...

- 11 years old or younger? → GO TO SV7
- Between 12 and 17 years old? → GO TO SV7
- Between 18 and 24 years old? → GO TO SV7
- Between 25 and 34 years old? → GO TO SV7
- 35 or older? → GO TO SV7

SV7. Have you ever been in any other situations where someone made you have any type of sex against your will?

- Yes → Continue to SV7A
 - No → Skip to SV8
-

SV7A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV7B
- No → Skip to question SV7F
- DON'T KNOW Skip to SV7F
- REFUSED Skip to SV7F

SV7B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

- _____ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV7F. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV7B_OV. ELSE GO TO SV7C.
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to SV7B1
- REFUSED** → Skip to SV7B1

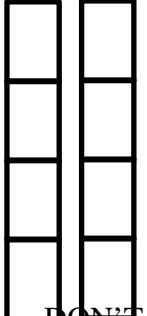
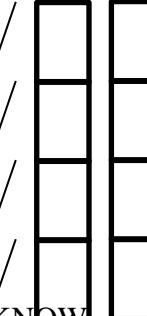
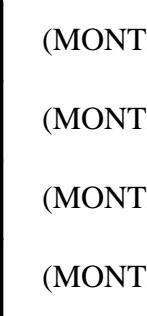
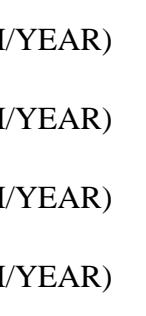
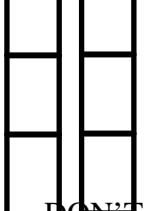
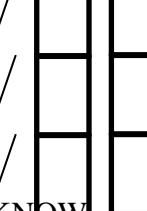
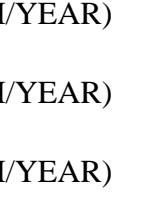
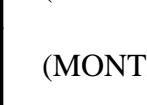
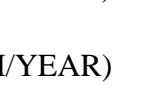
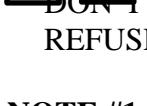
SV7B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- YES, ALL OF THEM** → Skip to SV7C
- NO, NOT ALL OF THEM** → Return to SV7B
- DON'T KNOW** → Return to SV7B
- REFUSED** → Return to SV7B

SV7B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times, or
- 15 or more times?

SV7C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents you had some type of sex against your will. Let's start with the most recent.) In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) happen? (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

1.			/			(MONTH/YEAR)
2.			/			(MONTH/YEAR)
3.			/			(MONTH/YEAR)
4.			/			(MONTH/YEAR)
DON'T KNOW REFUSED						

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV7C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV7C[1-4] = SV7C1, SV7C2, SV7C3, SV7C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV7C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV7C[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV7C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV7C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV7C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF “DON’T KNOW” WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV7C[1-4]), GO TO SV7D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV7D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV7D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV7D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS NOT WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (NOT ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE NO OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO TO SV7F. IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV7C. ELSE GO TO SV8.

SV7F. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- ____ age first time occurred → GO TO SV8
- DON'T KNOW → CONTINUE TO SV7G
- REFUSED → CONTINUE TO SV7G

SV7G. Do you recall if you were ...

- 11 years old or younger? → GO TO SV8
- Between 12 and 17 years old? → GO TO SV8
- Between 18 and 24 years old? → GO TO SV8
- Between 25 and 34 years old? → GO TO SV8
- 35 or older? → GO TO SV8

SV8. Thinking about all the different types of situations you have been asked about so far, has anyone ever tried, but did not succeed at making you have any type of sex against your will?

- Yes → Continue to SV8A
 - No → Skip to SV9
-

SV8A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV8B
- No → Skip to question SV8F
- DON'T KNOW Skip to SV8F
- REFUSED Skip to SV8F

SV8B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

- ____ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV8F. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV8B_OV. ELSE GO TO SV8C.
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to SV8B1
- REFUSED → Skip to SV8B1

SV8B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

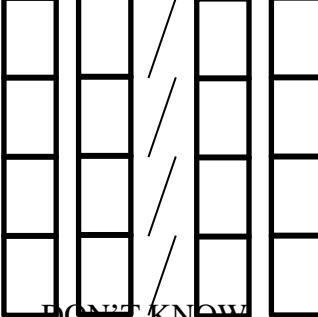
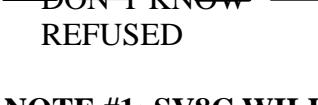
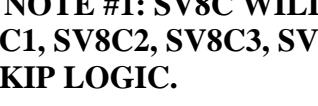
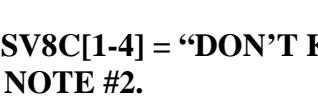
- YES, ALL OF THEM → Skip to SV8C
- NO, NOT ALL OF THEM → Return to SV8B
- DON'T KNOW → Return to SV8B
- REFUSED → Return to SV8B

SV8B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times, or
- 15 or more times

SV8C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents when someone tried to make you have some type of sex against your will, but did not

succeed. Let's start with the most recent.) In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) happen? (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

1.		(MONTH/YEAR)
2.		(MONTH/YEAR)
3.		(MONTH/YEAR)
4.		(MONTH/YEAR)
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV8C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV8C[1-4] = SV8C1, SV8C2, SV8C3, SV8C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV8C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV8C[1-4] = “DON’T KNOW” OR “REFUSED,” CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV8C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV8C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV8C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF “DON’T KNOW” WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV8C[1-4]), GO TO SV8D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV8D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV8D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV8D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS NOT WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (NOT ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE NO OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO TO SV8F. IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV8C. ELSE GO TO SV9.

SV8F. About how old were you when this happened the first time?

- ____ age first time occurred → GO TO SV9
- DON'T KNOW → CONTINUE TO SV8G
- REFUSED → CONTINUE TO SV8G

SV8G. Do you recall if you were ...

- 11 years old or younger? → GO TO SV9
- Between 12 and 17 years old? → GO TO SV9
- Between 18 and 24 years old? → GO TO SV9
- Between 25 and 34 years old? → GO TO SV9
- 35 or older? → GO TO SV9

SV9. Has anyone, male or female, ever kissed you in a sexual way against your will?

- Yes → Continue to question SV9A
 - No → Skip to question SV10
-

SV9A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV9B
- No → Skip to question SV10

SV9B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

- ___ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV10. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV9B OV. ELSE GO TO SV9C.
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to SV9B1
- REFUSED** → Skip to SV9B1

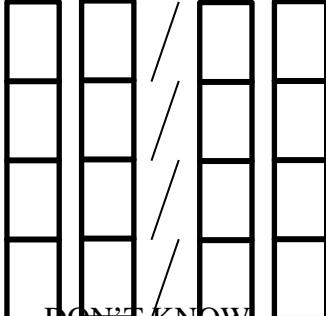
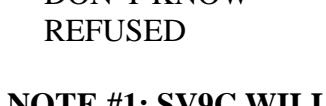
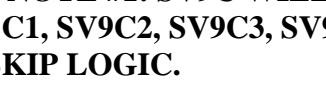
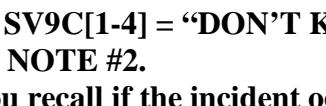
SV9B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- YES, ALL OF THEM** → Skip to SV9C
- NO, NOT ALL OF THEM** → Return to SV9B
- DON'T KNOW** → Return to SV9B
- REFUSED** → Return to SV9B

SV9B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times, or
- 15 or more times?

SV9C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents when someone kissed you in a sexual way against your will. Let's start with the most recent.) **In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) happen?** (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

1.		(MONTH/YEAR)
2.		(MONTH/YEAR)
3.		(MONTH/YEAR)
4.		(MONTH/YEAR)
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV9C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV9C[1-4] = SV1C1, SV9C2, SV9C3, SV9C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV9C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV9C[1-4] = "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSED," CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV9C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV9C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV9C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF "DON'T KNOW" WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV9C[1-4]), GO TO SV9D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV9D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV9D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS→Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV9D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV9C. ELSE GO TO SV10.

SV10. Has anyone, male or female, ever fondled, groped, grabbed, or touched you against your will?

- Yes → Continue to question SV10A
 - No → Skip to question SV11
-

SV10A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV10B
- No → Skip to question SV11

SV10B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

- ____ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV11. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV10B OV. ELSE GO TO SV10C.
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to SV10B1
- REFUSED** → Skip to SV10B1

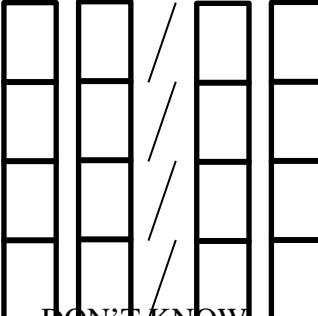
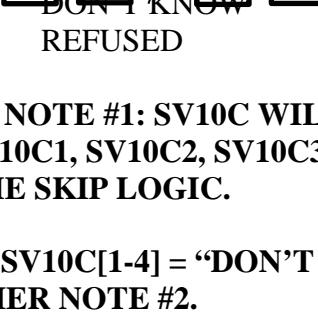
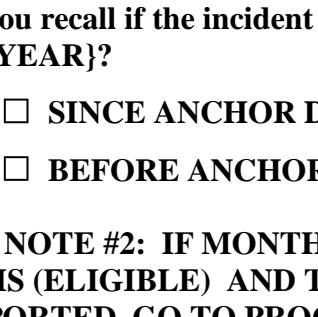
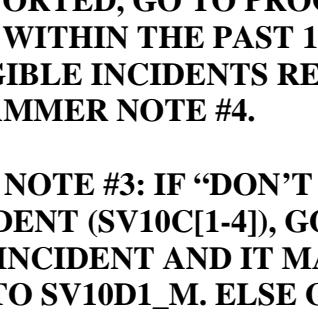
SV10B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- YES, ALL OF THEM** → Skip to SV10C
- NO, NOT ALL OF THEM** → Return to SV10B
- DON'T KNOW** → Return to SV10B
- REFUSED** → Return to SV10B

SV10B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times, or
- 15 or more times?

SV10C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents someone groped or fondled you against your will. Let's start with the most recent.) In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) happen? (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

1.		(MONTH/YEAR)
2.		(MONTH/YEAR)
3.		(MONTH/YEAR)
4.		(MONTH/YEAR)
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV10C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV10C[1-4] = SV10C1, SV10C2, SV10C3, SV10C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV10C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV10C[1-4] = "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSED," CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV10C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV10C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV10C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF "DON'T KNOW" WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV10C[1-4]), GO TO SV10D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV10D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV10D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV10D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV10C. ELSE GO TO SV11

SV11. Has anyone ever tried, but did not succeed at kissing, fondling, groping, grabbing or touching you against your will?

- Yes** → Continue to question SV11A
 - No** → Skip to question SV12
-

SV11A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV11B
- No → Skip to question SV12

SV11B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

- ____ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV12. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV11B OV. ELSE GO TO SV11C.
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to SV11B1
- REFUSED** → Skip to SV11B1

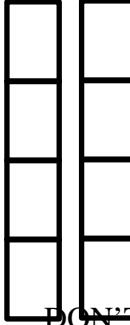
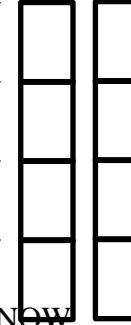
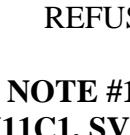
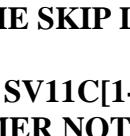
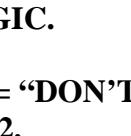
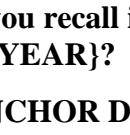
SV11B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- YES, ALL OF THEM** → Skip to SV11C
- NO, NOT ALL OF THEM** → Return to SV11B
- DON'T KNOW** → Return to SV11B
- REFUSED** → Return to SV11B

SV11B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times, or
- 15 or more times?

SV11C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents when someone exposed sexual body parts to you against your will. Let's start with the most recent.) **In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) happen?** (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

1.		/		(MONTH/YEAR)
2.		/		(MONTH/YEAR)
3.		/		(MONTH/YEAR)
4.		/		(MONTH/YEAR)
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED				

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV11C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV11C[1-4] = SV11C1, SV11C2, SV11C3, SV11C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV11C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV11C[1-4] = "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSED," CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV11C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV11C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV11C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF "DON'T KNOW" WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV11C[1-4]), GO TO SV11D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV11D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV11D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV11D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED →**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV11C. ELSE GO TO SV12

SV12. Has anyone, male or female, ever made you watch against your will while they exposed their sexual body parts to you, flashed you, or masturbated in front of you?

- Yes → Continue to question SV12A
 - No → Skip to question SV13
-

SV12A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV12B
- No → Skip to question SV13

SV12B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

- SV12 ____ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV13. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV12B OV. ELSE GO TO SV12C.
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to SV12B1
- REFUSED** → Skip to SV12B1

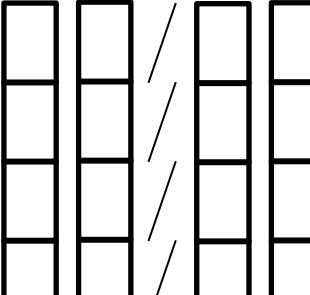
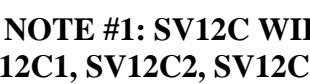
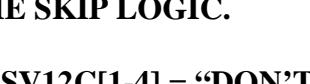
SV12B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- YES, ALL OF THEM** → Skip to SV12C
- NO, NOT ALL OF THEM** → Return to SV12B
- DON'T KNOW** → Return to SV12B
- REFUSED** → Return to SV12B

SV12B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times, or
- 15 or more times?

SV12C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents when someone exposed sexual body parts to you against your will. Let's start with the most recent.) **In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) happen? (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)**

1.		(MONTH/YEAR)
2.		(MONTH/YEAR)
3.		(MONTH/YEAR)
4.		(MONTH/YEAR)
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV12C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV12C[1-4] = SV12C1, SV12C2, SV12C3, SV12C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV12C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV12C[1-4] = "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSED," CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2. SV12SV12SV12SV12

SV12C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV12C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV12C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF "DON'T KNOW" WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV12C[1-4]), GO TO SV12D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV12D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV12D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV12D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV12C. ELSE GO TO SV13

SV13. Has anyone, male or female, ever made you show your sexual body parts to them against your will?

- Yes → Continue to question SV13A
 - No → Skip to question SV14
-

SV13A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV13B
- No → Skip to question SV14

SV13B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

- SV13____ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO SV14. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV13B OV. ELSE GO TO SV13C.
- DON'T KNOW** → Skip to SV13B1
- REFUSED** → Skip to SV13B1

SV13B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- YES, ALL OF THEM** → Skip to SV13C
- NO, NOT ALL OF THEM** → Return to SV13B
- DON'T KNOW** → Return to SV13B
- REFUSED** → Return to SV13B

SV13B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
- 5-9 times
- 10-14 times
- 15 or more times

SV13C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents when someone made you expose your sexual body parts against your will. Let's start with the most recent.) **In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) happen?** (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)

1.			/		
2.			/		
3.			/		
4.			/		
	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW				
	<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED				

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV13C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV13C[1-4] = SV13C1, SV13C2, SV13C3, SV13C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV13C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV13C[1-4] = "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSED," CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV13C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV13C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV13C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF "DON'T KNOW" WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV13C[1-4]), GO TO SV13D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV13D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV13D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV13D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV13C. ELSE GO TO SV14

SV14. Has anyone, male or female, ever made you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies against your will?

- Yes → Continue to question SV14A
 No → Skip to Programmer Note at end of screener
-

SV14A. Has this happened at any time since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- Yes → Continue to question SV14B
 No → Skip to Programmer Note at end of screener

SV14B. Since [MONTH/YEAR], how many times did this happen to you?

- SV14____ (enter number) → IF ZERO, SKIP TO THE PROGRAMMER NOTE AT THE END OF THE SCREENER. IF MORE THAN FOUR INCIDENTS REPORTED AND WE HAVE NOT ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION YET, GO TO SV14B OV. ELSE GO TO SV14C.
 DON'T KNOW → Skip to SV14B1
 REFUSED → Skip to SV14B1

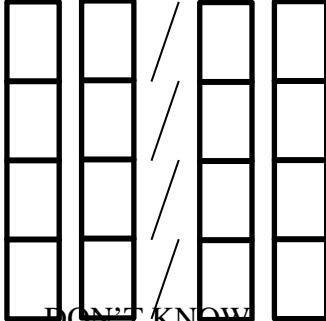
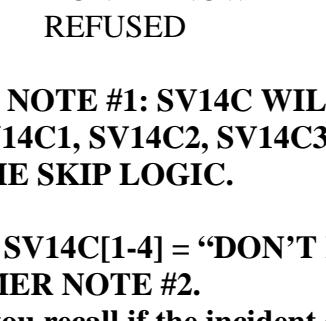
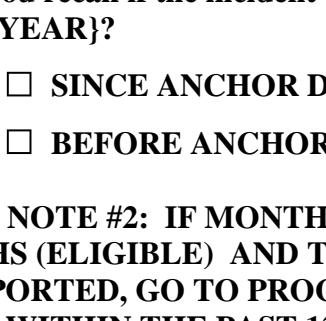
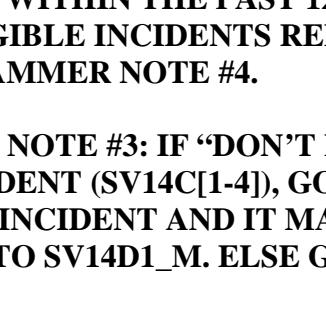
SV14B_OV. Can you confirm that all of those incidents happened since [MONTH/YEAR]?

- YES, ALL OF THEM** → Skip to SV14C
 NO, NOT ALL OF THEM → Return to SV14B
 DON'T KNOW → Return to SV14B
 REFUSED → Return to SV14B

SV14B1. Do you remember if it was...

- 1-4 times
 5-9 times
 10-14 times, or
 15 or more times?

SV14C. (I'd like to collect the month and year of the four most recent incidents when someone made you look at or participate in sexual photos or videos. Let's start with the most recent.) **In what month and year did (this/the most recent/2nd most recent/ the 3rd most recent/the 4th most recent) happen? (FILL IN MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TIME THIS HAPPENED IN PAST 12 MONTHS; IF THIS HAPPENED MORE THAN ONCE IN A PARTICULAR MONTH, REPEAT THE MONTH/YEAR FOR EACH TIME IT HAPPENED)**

1.		(MONTH/YEAR)
2.		(MONTH/YEAR)
3.		(MONTH/YEAR)
4.		(MONTH/YEAR)
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		

PROGRAMMER NOTE #1: SV14C WILL BE DISPLAYED FOR UP TO FOUR INCIDENTS (SV14C[1-4] = SV14C1, SV14C2, SV14C3, SV14C4). AFTER EACH DATE IS GIVEN (SV14C[1-4]), FOLLOW THE SKIP LOGIC.

SKIP LOGIC: IF SV14C[1-4] = "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSED," CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #2.

SV14C_DT Can you recall if the incident occurred since {MONTH/YEAR}, or did it happen before {MONTH/YEAR}?

- SINCE ANCHOR DATE
- BEFORE ANCHOR DATE

PROGRAMMER NOTE #2: IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV14C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE NO PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4. IF MONTH/YEAR REPORTED IN SV14C[1-4] IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE WERE PREVIOUS ELIGIBLE INCIDENTS REPORTED, GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #3. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

PROGRAMMER NOTE #3: IF "DON'T KNOW" WAS REPORTED FOR THE DATE OF THE CURRENT INCIDENT (SV14C[1-4]), GO TO SV14D1. IF A DATE WAS REPORTED FOR THE CURRENT INCIDENT AND IT MATCHES THE DATE REPORTED FOR A PREVIOUS INCIDENT, GO TO SV14D1_M. ELSE GO TO PROGRAMMER NOTE #4.

SV14D1. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported since {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED → Go To Programmer Note #4**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS → Go To Programmer Note #4**

SV14D1_M. Is this part of {the other incident/any of the other incidents} you already reported in {MONTH/YEAR}?

- 1. YES, HAPPENED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OTHER INCIDENT[S] ALREADY DISCUSSED**
- 2. NO, THEY ARE SEPARATE INCIDENTS**

PROGRAMMER NOTE #4: IF THE CURRENT INCIDENT DATE IS WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ELIGIBLE) AND THERE ARE OTHER GOOD INCIDENT DATES TO COLLECT, GO BACK TO SV14C. ELSE GO TO THE PROGRAMMER NOTE AT THE END OF THE SCREENER.

PROGRAMMER NOTE (END OF SCREENER):

- IF “NO” TO ALL QUESTIONS SV1, SV2, SV3, SV4, SV5, SV6, SV7, SV8, SV9, SV10, SV11, SV12, SV13, SV14 SKIP TO VIGNETTES.
- IF “YES” TO ANY QUESTIONS SV1, SV2, SV3, SV4, SV5, SV6, SV7, SV8, SV9, SV10, SV11, SV12, SV13, SV14 CONTINUE.

1) CREATE A LIST OF ALL DEDUPLICATED INCIDENTS REPORTED BY RESPONDENT EXAMPLE:

SV1	5/13
SV1	DON'T KNOW
SV4	10/13
SV6	8/13
SV8	5/13
SV8	6/13
SV8	6/13
SV8	10/13
SV10	9/13
SV12	1/14

2) ASSIGN GROUP CODE TO EACH INCIDENT USING THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

- GROUP=1 IF INCIDENT FALLS IN SV1
- GROUP=2 IF INCIDENT FALLS IN SV2 THROUGH SV4
- GROUP=3 IF INCIDENT FALLS IN SV5
- GROUP=4 IF INCIDENT FALLS IN SV6 THROUGH SV8
- GROUP=5 IF INCIDENT FALLS IN SV9 THROUGH SV14

3) SORT INCIDENTS WITHIN GROUP:

- MOST RECENT DATE HAS HIGHEST PRIORITY
- IF THERE IS A TIE IN DATES WITHIN A GROUP, MOST SERIOUS GETS HIGHER PRIORITY (WHERE SV1 IS MOST SERIOUS, SV14 IS LEAST SERIOUS)
- IF THERE IS A TIE IN BOTH DATES AND TYPE OF INCIDENT, TAKE THE FIRST ONE THAT WAS REPORTED.
- IF THERE IS A DON'T KNOW RESPONSE TO MONTH/YEAR, IT TAKES LOWEST PRIORITY WITHIN THAT GROUP

BY THIS LOGIC, THE EXAMPLE ABOVE WOULD BE SORTED AS FOLLOWS:

SV1	5/13
SV1	DON'T KNOW
SV4	10/13
SV8	10/13
SV6	8/13
SV8	6/13
SV8	6/13
SV8	5/13
SV12	1/14
SV10	9/13

4) ASSIGN A NUMBER TO THE SORTED INCIDENTS WHERE 1 IS MOST SERIOUS.

CREATE A NEW VARIABLE CALLED “DIFLENGTH”, WITH VALUES 1=LONG, 2=SHORT. THE FIRST DETAILED INCIDENT FORM WILL BE A LONG VERSION OF THE FORM. (DIFLENGTH=1)

PROGRAMMER NOTE: THE NEXT INSTRUCTIONS ARE ABOUT SKIPPING OUT OF DIF BECAUSE OF MISSING DATA AND WHETHER TO ADMINISTER LONG OR SHORT DIFS.

- THE FIRST DIF WILL ALWAYS BE A LONG DIF.
- IF THE SKIP FLAG IS ACTIVATED (BECAUSE RESPONDENT GIVES 10 DK/REF RESPONSES), THE NEXT DIF WOULD ALSO BE A LONG DIF.
- AND SO ON, UNTIL A LONG DIF IS FULLY COMPLETED. THEN THE REST OF THE DIFS WILL BE SHORT VERSIONS.

CREATE NEW VARIABLES CALLED “SKIPCOUNTER” AND “SKIPFLAG” FOR EACH DIF. SET BOTH=0. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE DIF, EACH TIME A RESPONDENT ANSWERS DK OR REF TO A QUESTION, SKIPCOUNTER=SKIPCOUNTER+1.

IF ALL ITEMS IN D1a-d AND D2a-e ARE DK/REF OR THE SKIP COUNTER REACHES A VALUE OF 10, THEN SKIPFLAG=1.

IF SKIPFLAG=1:

- CHECK THE SV ITEM THAT TRIGGERED THE DIF.
 - IF IT WAS SV5, THEN SKIP TO G4. ASK G4-G15, THEN SKIP TO I12.
 - IF IT WAS NOT SV5, THEN SKIP TO I12.
- AT END OF DIF, IF DIFLENGTH=1 AND SKIPFLAG=0, THEN ALL OTHER DIF'S SHOULD BE SET TO DIFLENGTH=2.
- AT END OF DIF, IF SKIPFLAG=1 AND I12=DK/RF, THEN DIF IS INCOMPLETE AND WILL NOT COUNT TOWARDS GOAL OF 3 DIFS.

A DETAILED INCIDENT FORM WILL BE COMPLETED FOR UP TO THREE INCIDENTS, STARTING WITH THE MOST SERIOUS INCIDENT.

IF THE RESPONDENT HASN'T COMPLETED A TOTAL OF THREE DETAILED INCIDENT FORMS USING THE THREE MOST SERIOUS INCIDENTS REPORTED, LAUNCH A DETAILED INCIDENT FORM ON THE FOURTH MOST SERIOUS INCIDENT (IF APPLICABLE). IF THE RESPONDENT STILL HASN'T COMPLETED A TOTAL OF THREE DETAILED INCIDENT FORMS, LAUNCH A DETAILED INCIDENT FORM FOR THE FIFTH MOST SERIOUS INCIDENT (IF APPLICABLE).

GO TO PART 3 TO COMPLETE THE DETAILED INCIDENT FORM.

PROGRAMMER NOTE:

- USE THE FOLLOWING SHORT-TEXT FOR (INCIDENT) SELECTED:

- SV1: “you had vaginal sex against your will”
- SV2: “you had oral sex against your will”
- SV3: “you had anal sex against your will”
- SV4: “someone put fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus against your will”
- SV5: “you had some type of sex while you were drunk, high or passed out”
- SV6: “you were coerced into having some type of sex”
- SV7: “you had some type of sex against your will”
- SV8: “someone tried to make you have some type of sex against your will, but did not succeed”
- SV9: “someone kissed you in a sexual way against your will”
- SV10: “someone groped or fondled you against your will”
- SV11: “someone tried to kiss, grope or fondle you against your will, but did not succeed”
- SV12: “someone exposed sexual body parts to you against your will”
- SV13: “someone made you expose your sexual body parts against your will”
- SV14: “someone made you look at or participate in sexual photos or videos”

**PART TWO:
DETAILED INCIDENT FORM**

**SECTION A:
Anchoring the Incident**

PROGRAMMER NOTE: CAPTURE WHICH SV ITEM HAS TRIGGERED THE DETAILED INCIDENT FORM.

IF DIFLENGTH =1 GO TO A1. ELSE SKIP TO A1_A.

A1. Earlier, you said that (INCIDENT) (MONTH/YEAR). The next questions ask for details about this incident. You may skip any question if you don't recall a particular detail or don't want to answer the question.

A1_A. Thank you for providing the details about that incident. You said that [INCIDENT] [MONTH/YEAR]. The next questions are a shorter series of items asking for the details about this incident. You may skip any question if you don't recall a particular detail or don't want to answer the question.

SECTION C:

When and where did it happen?

C1. About what time of day did this incident happen? Was it...

- Between 6 a.m. and 12 noon
- Between 12 noon and 6 p.m.
- Between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight or
- Between 12 midnight and 6 a.m.

(IF NEEDED ASK THE RESPONDENT: Was it daytime or night time?)

- DAYTIME
- NIGHT TIME

IF DIFLENGTH=1, CONTINUE TO C2. ELSE, GO TO NOTE AFTER C6.

C2. Did this incident happen ...?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inside a home or building | → <u>Continue</u> to C3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outside a home or building, or | → <u>Skip</u> to question C4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Both inside and outside | → <u>Continue</u> to C3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED | → <u>Skip</u> to note after C6. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW | → <u>Skip</u> to note after C6 |

C3. Where (inside) did the incident happen? (READ NUMBERS AND RESPONSE CHOICES)

- Say one if it was in your home
- Two if it was in someone else's home
- Three if it was at work
- 4. Four if it was at a business such as a restaurant, bar or store, or
- 5. Five if it was at some other place

(IF ANSWER CHOICE FIVE IS SELECTED SAY: If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me where (inside) did the incident happen?)

- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF C2= 3, CONTINUE. ELSE, IF C3=1 OR 2, SKIP TO C5. ELSE, SKIP TO NOTE AFTER C6.

C4. Where (outside) did the incident happen? (READ NUMBERS AND RESPONSE CHOICES)

- Say one if it was on your property
- two if it was on someone else's property.....
- three if it was on the property of your workplace
- four if it was on public transportation
- five if it was in another type of open area, such as the street
- six if it was in a motor vehicle
- seven if it was Some other place (Please specify)

(IF ANSWER CHOICE EIGHT IS SELECTED SAY: If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me where (outside) did the incident happen?)

- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF THE INCIDENT HAPPENED IN A HOME (C3=1, 2OR C4=1, 2), CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO NOTE AFTER C6.

C5. Did the person who did this to you live (here/there)?

- Yes → Skip to note after C6
- No → Continue
- REFUSED → Continue
- DON'T KNOW → Continue

C6. How did this person get in? (READ NUMBERS AND RESPONSE CHOICES)

- Say one if the person was let in,
- two if the person pushed his or her way in after door opened,
- three if the person got in through an open door or other opening,
- four if the person got in through a closed door or window, or

- five if the person got in some other way.

(IF ANSWER CHOICE FIVE IS SELECTED SAY: If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me how this person got in?)

- REFUSED

- DON'T KNOW

IF DIFLENGTH=2, GO TO C7_1. ELSE, IF DIFLENGTH=1 AND THE INCIDENT DIDN'T OCCUR IN A HOME (C3≠ 1), GO TO C7. ELSE, GO TO SECTION D.

C7. Which of the following best describes what you were doing at the time of the incident?

- Say one if you were on your way to or from some place, or in transit,
- two if you were hanging out at someone's home, or a party or gathering,
- three if you were at a restaurant, bar, movie, sporting event, or other public activity,
- four if you were working or at school, or
- five if you were doing something else.

(IF ANSWER CHOICE FIVE IS SELECTED SAY: If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me what you were doing at the time of the incident?)

SKIP TO SECTION D.

C7_1. Which of the following best describes what you were doing at the time of the incident?

- Say one if you were on your way to or from some place, or in transit,
- two if you were hanging out at someone's home, or a party or gathering,
- three if you were at a restaurant, bar, movie, sporting event, or other public activity,
- four if you were working or at school, or
- five if you were hanging out at your home, or
- six if you were doing something else.

(IF ANSWER CHOICE SIX IS SELECTED SAY: If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me what you were doing at the time of the incident?)

SECTION D: Description of Incident

The next set of questions asks about what actually happened during this incident (IF MONTH PROVIDED: in (MONTH/YEAR)). It may seem like you've already answered these questions, but we want to be sure we understand what happened to you during this incident.

Please focus only on the parts of the incident that were unwanted.

D1a. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually put his penis in your vagina when you didn't want it to happen?

- Say one if the person verbally threatened to do this but did not physically try to do it,
- two if the person physically tried to do this but did not actually do it,
- three if the person actually did do this, or
- four if this did not happen.

D1b. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually put their mouth on your vagina or anus or make you put your mouth on their genitals or anus when you didn't want it to happen?

- SAY ONE IF THE PERSON VERBALLY THREATENED TO DO THIS
- TWO IF THE PERSON PHYSICALLY TRIED TO DO THIS
- THREE IF THE PERSON ACTUALLY DID DO THIS
- FOUR IF THIS DID NOT HAPPEN

D1c. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually put his penis in your anus when you didn't want it to happen?

- SAY ONE IF THE PERSON VERBALLY THREATENED TO DO THIS
- TWO IF THE PERSON PHYSICALLY TRIED TO DO THIS
- THREE IF THE PERSON ACTUALLY DID DO THIS
- FOUR IF THIS DID NOT HAPPEN

D1d. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually put fingers or another object in your vagina or anus when you didn't want it to happen?

- SAY ONE IF THE PERSON VERBALLY THREATENED TO DO THIS
- TWO IF THE PERSON PHYSICALLY TRIED TO DO THIS
- THREE IF THE PERSON ACTUALLY DID DO THIS
- FOUR IF THIS DID NOT HAPPEN

D2. Please continue to only think about aspects of the incident that were unwanted and indicate if the person threaten to, tried to, or actually did any of the following during this incident.

a. **Did the person threaten to, try to, or -actually kiss or lick you when you didn't want it to happen?**

- SAY ONE IF THE PERSON VERBALLY THREATENED TO DO THIS
- TWO IF THE PERSON PHYSICALLY TRIED TO DO THIS
- THREE IF THE PERSON ACTUALLY DID DO THIS
- FOUR IF THIS DID NOT HAPPEN

b. **Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually touch, grab, or fondle your breasts, genitals, or buttocks over or under your clothes when you didn't want it to happen?**

- SAY ONE IF THE PERSON VERBALLY THREATENED TO DO THIS
- TWO IF THE PERSON PHYSICALLY TRIED TO DO THIS
- THREE IF THE PERSON ACTUALLY DID DO THIS
- FOUR IF THIS DID NOT HAPPEN

c. **Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually expose their sexual body parts or make you expose your sexual body parts when you didn't want it to happen?**

- SAY ONE IF THE PERSON VERBALLY THREATENED TO DO THIS
- TWO IF THE PERSON PHYSICALLY TRIED TO DO THIS
- THREE IF THE PERSON ACTUALLY DID DO THIS
- FOUR IF THIS DID NOT HAPPEN

d. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually make you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies when you didn't want it to happen?

- SAY ONE IF THE PERSON VERBALLY THREATENED TO DO THIS
- TWO IF THE PERSON PHYSICALLY TRIED TO DO THIS
- THREE IF THE PERSON ACTUALLY DID DO THIS
- FOUR IF THIS DID NOT HAPPEN

e. Did the person threaten to, try to, or actually make you do something else when you didn't want it to happen?

- SAY ONE IF THE PERSON VERBALLY THREATENED TO DO THIS
- TWO IF THE PERSON PHYSICALLY TRIED TO DO THIS
- THREE IF THE PERSON ACTUALLY DID DO THIS
- FOUR IF THIS DID NOT HAPPEN

[IF ANSWER CHOICE 1,2, OR 3 IS SELECTED SAY: If you are comfortable, can you tell me what did the person (threaten to/try to) make you do?]

IF ANY ITEM IN D1 OR D2 = 1, 2, or 3, CONTINUE. ELSE, SKIP TO SECTION E.

**D3. Please tell me if the person did any of the following at any point *leading up* to this incident.
Did the person...**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. Verbally pressure you or continually argue with you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Threaten to cut off financial support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Threaten to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships, or to cause some other problem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Promise rewards in your relationship, your job, your grades, or something else	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**D4. Please tell me if the person did any of the following at any point *during* this incident. Did
the person...**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. Hold you or pin you so you had difficulty moving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Use a weapon, or threaten to use a weapon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Physically attack you or threaten to attack you, but not with a weapon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Physically attack, or threaten to attack, someone else	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Use any other type of physical force (If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me what other type of physical force was used?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(IF ALL D3a-d AND D4a-e = NO AND/OR DK AND/OR RF, CONTINUE. ELSE, SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE D5)

f. Was there anything the person did that made this unwanted or against your will?

- YES (If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me what this person did
that made this unwanted or against your will? _____)
- NO

ELSE, IF YES WAS MARKED TO D4B (USE OR THREATEN TO USE A WEAPON), GO TO D5.
ELSE, SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE D6.

D5. Was the weapon a...

- | | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>REFUSED</u> | <u>DK</u> |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Gun, such as a pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Knife or other sharp object? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Some other weapon? (If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me the type of weapon that was used?) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

IF D5A=YES (WEAPON WAS A GUN), CONTINUE TO D6. ELSE SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE D7.

D6. Were you shot or did the person try to shoot you?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF D5B=YES (WEAPON WAS A KNIFE OR SHARP OBJECT), CONTINUE TO D7. ELSE, SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE D8.

D7. Were you stabbed or did the person try to stab you?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF YOU MARKED YES TO D4A, B, C, D OR E (PHYSICAL FORCE), CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO SECTION E.

D8. Did the person do any of the following to you during the incident? Did they...

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. slap, hit or punch you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. kick, bite or scratch you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. choke or suffocate you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. hit you with an object?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. grab, hold, trip, jump on, or push you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. do any other physical things to you?				
(If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me what other physical things were done to you during the incident?) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION E:
Injuries and Hospital Care

E1. Did you experience any physical injuries as a result of this incident?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | → <u>Continue</u> to E1a |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | → <u>Skip</u> to Section F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED | → <u>Skip</u> to Section F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW | → <u>Skip</u> to Section F |
-

E1a. Please indicate if you experienced any of the following physical injuries.

	Yes	No	REFUSED	DK
a. Injury from sexual intercourse, such as to your vagina or anus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Gun shot, or stab wounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Broken bones or teeth knocked out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Internal injuries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Knocked unconscious	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Other injuries (If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me the other injuries you experienced?) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E2. Did you receive any medical care as a result of this incident, including self-treatment?

- Yes → Continue to E3
- No → Skip to Section F
- REFUSED → Skip to Section F
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to Section F

E3. Where did you receive this care? Did you receive it...

	Yes	No	REFUSED	DK
a. At the scene?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. At home, at a neighbor's or a friend's?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. At a medical setting such as an emergency room, hospital, clinic,				
d. or doctor's office?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Some other place? (If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me where you received this care?)				
f. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IF RECEIVED CARE AT A MEDICAL SETTING OR SOME OTHER PLACE (E3C OR E3D=YES), CONTINUE TO E4. ELSE GO TO SECTION F.

E4. Did you stay overnight in the hospital?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

SECTION F:
Offender Characteristics

The next questions are about who did this to you.

F1. Did one or more than one person do this to you?

- One → Continue to F2
- More than one → Skip to F12
- REFUSED → Skip to Section G
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to Section G

F2. Was this person male or female?

- Male
- Female
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

F5. Was this person someone you knew or had seen before or a stranger you had never seen before?

- Knew or had seen before → Skip to F7
- Stranger → Continue to F6
- REFUSED → Continue to F6
- DON'T KNOW → Continue to F6

F6. Would you be able to recognize this person if you saw (him/her/him or her), or aren't you sure?

- Yes → Skip to F8
- No → Skip to Section G
- Not Sure → Skip to F8
- REFUSED → Skip to F8
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to F8

F7. How well did you know this person?

- Say one if by sight only, → Continue to F8
- two if a casual acquaintance, or → Skip to F9
- three if well known. → Skip to F9
- REFUSED → Skip to F9
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to F9

F8. Would you have been able to tell the police how they might find this person, for instance, where (he/she/he or she) lived, worked, went to school, or spent time?

- Yes → Skip to Section G
- No → Skip to Section G
- REFUSED → Skip to Section G
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to Section G

F9. Was this person a relative ?

- Yes → Continue to F10
- No → Skip to F11
- REFUSED → Skip to F11
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to F11

F10. How was this person related to you? (READ NUMBERS AND RESPONSE CHOICES)

- Say one if your spouse,
- say two if your ex-spouse,
- three if your parent or step-parent, or
- four if some other relation to you

(If you are comfortable telling me, could you tell me how this person was related to you?

_____)

REFUSED

DON'T KNOW

SKIP TO SECTION G.

F11. Was this person a ...

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. boyfriend or girlfriend?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. friend or ex-friend?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. something else? (If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me how you knew this person?)	<hr/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IF THE PERSON WAS A BOYFRIEND/GIRLFRIEND (F11A=YES) AND DIFLENGTH=1, SKIP TO F24. ELSE, SKIP TO SECTION G.

F12. How many people did this to you?

_____ (enter number)

REFUSED

DON'T KNOW

F13. Were they male or female?

- All male → Skip to F17
- All female → Skip to F17
- Both male and female → Continue to F14
- REFUSED → Skip to F17
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to F17

F14. Were they mostly male or mostly female?

- Mostly male
- Mostly female
- Evenly divided (DISPLAY RESPONSE OPTION ONLY IF F12 = AN EVEN NUMBER.)
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

F17. Were any of these persons one-someone you knew or had seen before, or two- were they all strangers you had never seen before?

- 1. Knew or had seen before → Skip to F19
- 2. All strangers → Continue to F18
- REFUSED → Continue to F18
- DON'T KNOW → Continue to F18

F18. Would you be able to recognize any of these persons if you saw (him/her/him or her), or aren't you sure?

- Yes → Skip to F20
- No → Skip to F20
- Not sure → Skip to Section G
- REFUSED → Skip to F20
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to F20

F19. Please tell me how well you knew the people who did this to you.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. Was at least one well known to you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Was at least one a casual acquaintance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Did you know at least one by sight only?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IF (F19C=YES AND F19A=NO/REFUSED/DK AND F19B=NO/REFUSED/DK) OR (F19A, F19B, AND F19C ARE ALL REFUSED/DK), CONTINUE. ELSE, SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE F21.

F20. Would you have been able to tell the police how they might find any of these persons, for instance, where he/she lived, worked, went to school, or spent time?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF YOU ANSWERED F19A=YES (WELL KNOWN) OR F19B=YES (CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE), CONTINUE TO F21. OTHERWISE, Skip TO SECTION G.

F21. Were any of these persons a relative?

- Yes → Continue to F22
- No → Skip to F23
- REFUSED → Skip to F23
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to F23

F22. Were any of these persons your...

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. spouse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. ex-spouse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. parent or step-parent?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. some other relation to you? (If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me how these persons were related to you?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ SKIP TO SECTION G

F23. Were any of these persons a ...

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. boyfriend or girlfriend?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. friend or ex-friend?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. something else? (If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me how you knew any of these people?)	<hr/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ IF (DIFLENGTH=1) AND ANY OF THE PERSONS WAS A BOYFRIEND/GIRLFRIEND (F23A=YES), CONTINUE TO F24. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO SECTION G

F24. Approximately how long had you been dating this person?

_____ days/weeks/months/years

REFUSED

DON'T KNOW

F25. Are you currently dating or romantically involved with this person?

Yes

No

REFUSED

DON'T KNOW

SECTION G:

Circumstances of Incident

The next questions are about the circumstances related to the incident.

G1. (IF IQ9 = 1 or 2) Did this occur while you were in the military?

- Yes
- No
- Does not apply, was not in military
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

G2. (IF IQ6 ≥ 6) Did this occur while you were a student?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

G4. Had (the person/any of the people) who did this to you been using alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to the incident?

- Say one if alcohol,
- two if drugs,
- three if both alcohol and drugs, or
- four if neither alcohol nor drugs.
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

G5. Had you been using alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to the incident?

- Say one if alcohol → Continue to G6
- Two if drugs → Continue to G6
- Three if both alcohol and drugs, or → Continue to G6
- Four if neither alcohol nor drugs → Skip to note before G16
- REFUSED → Skip to note before G16
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to note before G16

G6. Did (the person/any of the people who did this to you) give you (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs) without your knowledge?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

G7. Do you think (the person was/any of the people who did this to you were) trying to get you (drunk/high/drunk or high) so (he/she/he or she) could sexually take advantage of you, or are you not sure?

- Yes → Continue to G9
- No → Skip to G10
- Not Sure → Continue to G9
- REFUSED → Continue to G9
- DON'T KNOW → Continue to G9

G9. Did (the person/any of the people who did this to you) keep giving you (drinks/drugs/drinks and drugs) after you were clearly very (drunk/high/drunk or high)?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

G10. Were you passed out for all or parts of this incident, or aren't you sure? By passed out, it means that you were unconscious or asleep because of the (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs).

[IF NEEDED: Were you passed out for all or parts of the incident?]

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES, FOR ALL OF THE INCIDENT | → <u>Skip</u> to note before G16 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES, FOR PARTS OF THE INCIDENT | → <u>Continue</u> to G11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NO | → <u>Continue</u> to G11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE | → <u>Continue</u> to G11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED | → <u>Continue</u> to G11 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW | → <u>Continue</u> to G11 |

G11. Sometimes using (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs) can make it difficult to remember what might have happened. Which of the following best describes how (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs) affected how much you are able to remember about the incident? Would you say...

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> you are able to remember all of the incident | → Continue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> you are able to remember most of the incident | → Continue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> you are able to remember a few parts of the incident, or | → Continue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> you are not able to remember any part of the incident | → <u>Skip</u> to note before G16 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW | → Continue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED | → Continue |

G12. Please answer the following questions on how (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs) affected what happened. Did the (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs)...

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
e. make you unable to give consent?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. make you less able to physically resist?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. lead you to make decisions that you would not have made otherwise?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. affect you in some other way?				
(If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me how the {alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs} affected you? _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

G13. Were you too (drunk/high/drunk or high) to walk by yourself?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

G15. Were you able to communicate clearly to others?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF DIFLENGTH=1, CONTINUE TO G16. IF DIFLENGTH=2 AND {ANY IN D3a-d OR D4a-e = 1/YES} OR G5=1/2/3, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO SECTION I.

These next questions are about what you did when this incident occurred.

Please remember that people may react differently to certain situations and that there are no right or wrong ways to react in these situations. Everyone is different. These questions will help to get a better picture of what the range of things women in similar situations have done.

Collecting this information will help develop better policies and advice for women who have these experiences in the future.

G16. Please tell me whether you did any of the following at any point during the incident? Did you...

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
i. physically resist, or try to physically resist the person?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. say "no", "stop", or that you did not want the act to happen?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. (IF DIFLENGTH=1) leave or stop the situation before the act occurred?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. (IF DIFLENGTH=1) attack or threaten the person?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. (IF DIFLENGTH=1) try to persuade, plead or argue with the person?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. (IF DIFLENGTH=1) try to escape or get away?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. (IF DIFLENGTH=1) try to get help?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. do something else? (If you feel comfortable telling me, can you tell me what you did during the				

incident?)

IF SAID "NO" OR "STOP" (G16B = 1), CONTINUE.

ELSE, IF (DIFLNGTH = 1 AND SAID NO TO ALL G16A-H) OR (DIFLNGTH = 2 AND SAID NO TO G16A, G16B, AND G16H), GO TO G18. ELSE, GO TO G19.

G17. Did the person immediately stop after you said that you didn't want it to happen?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | → Skip to G19 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | → Skip to G19 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED | → Skip to G19 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW | → Skip to G19 |

G18. You answered "no" to all of the actions that I asked about. Were any of the following reasons why you did not take any actions?

(IF THE RESPONDENT WAS NOT USING ALCOHOL OR DRUGS (G5= 4, -7, OR -8), DO NOT ASK G18C.)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. You were afraid that (he/she/he or she/they) would physically hurt you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. You were afraid that (he/she/he or she/they) would physically hurt someone else	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. You were too (drunk/high/drunk or high) to either physically or verbally resist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. You did not want to hurt (their/his/her/his or her) feelings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. You were surprised or it happened too quickly for you to take any action	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Was there another reason? (If you are comfortable telling me, can you tell me why you did not take any actions?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IF {ANY IN D3a-d OR D4a-e = 1/YES} OR G5=1/2/3, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, IF DIFLNGTH=1, SKIP TO SECTION H. IF DIFLNGTH=2, SKIP TO SECTION I.

G19. In the days following the incident, how distressed were you by this incident? Were you...

- Not at all distressed?
- Mildly distressed?
- Moderately distressed?
- Severely distressed?
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF DIFLENGTH=1, CONTINUE. ELSE, SKIP TO NOTE BEFORE G21.

G20. Sometimes people's feelings change over time. Thinking about it now, how distressed are you by this incident? Are you...

- Not at all distressed?
- Mildly distressed?
- Moderately distressed?
- Severely distressed?
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

IF DIFLENGTH=1 AND THE RESPONDENT IS NOT DISTRESSED (G19 AND G20 =1, -7, or -8), GO TO NOTE BEFORE G22..

IF DIFLENGTH=2 AND THE RESPONDENT IS NOT DISTRESSED (G19 =1, -7, or -8), GO TO NOTE BEFORE G22.

ELSE, CONTINUE.

G21. As a result of this incident, please indicate if you felt any of the following ways for less than one month, for one month or longer, or if you did not feel that way.

	Yes <1 Mo	Yes 1 Mo+	No	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
h. Did you feel worried or anxious for...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Did you feel angry for...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. sad or depressed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. vulnerable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. violated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. like you couldn't trust people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. fearful _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IF DIFLENGTH=1, CONTINUE. ELSE, GO TO SECTION I.

G22. Did you lose time from work or school because of the incident?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

SECTION H:

Follow-up with Service Providers and Friends

H1. Did you ever talk to a psychologist, psychiatrist, counselor, or other mental health professional about this incident?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

H2. Have you ever talked to a crisis hotline operator about what (this person/these persons) did?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

SECTION I:

Follow-up with the Police

I1a. At the time, did you consider this incident to be a crime?

- Yes → Skip to I1c
- No → Continue to I1b
- REFUSED → Skip to I1c
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to I1c

I1b. Please tell me whether any of the following are the reasons why you did not consider this incident to be a crime.

(IF RESPONDENT WAS NOT USING ALCOHOL OR DRUGS (G5= 4, -7, OR -8), DO NOT ASK I1b_d.)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. Because the person stopped when you resisted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Because you didn't think the person knew what you wanted to happen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Because you didn't think it was against the law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Because you had been using (alcohol/drugs/alcohol and drugs) at the time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. For another reason (If you feel comfortable telling me, can you tell me why you did not consider this incident to be a crime?) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I1c. Now, looking back, do you consider this incident to be a crime?

- Yes → Skip to I2
- No → Continue to programmer note before I1d
- REFUSED → Skip to I2
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to I2

PROGRAMMER NOTE: IF YES/DK/RF IN I1a, CONTINUE. ELSE SKIP TO I2.

I1d. Please tell me whether any of the following are the reasons why, looking back, you do not consider this incident to be a crime.

(IF RESPONDENT WAS NOT USING ALCOHOL OR DRUGS (G5= 4, -7, OR -8), DO NOT ASK I1d d.)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>REFUSED</u>			
a. Because the person stopped when you resisted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
□			
b. Because you didn't think the person knew what you wanted to happen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
□			
c. Because you didn't think it was against the law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
□			
d. Because you had been using (alcohol/drugs/alcohol and drugs) at the time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
□			
e. For another reason (If you feel comfortable telling me, can you tell me why, looking back, you do not consider this incident to be a crime?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I2. Were the police informed or did they find out about this incident in any way?

- Yes → Continue to I3
 No → Skip to note before I4
 REFUSED → Skip to note before I4
 DON'T KNOW → Skip to note before I4

I3. How did the police find out about it? (READ NUMBERS AND RESPONSE CHOICES)

- Say one if you contacted the police, → Skip to I8

(IF DIFLENGTH=1) two if another household member contacted the police, → Skip to I8
(IF DIFLENGTH=1) three if some official contacted police, such as a guard, apartment manager, school official, etc., → Skip to I8

(IF DIFLENGTH=1) four if someone else contacted the police, → Skip to I8

(IF DIFLENGTH=1) five if police were at the scene, or → Skip to I8

- six if some other way. (If you feel comfortable telling me, can you tell me how the police found out about it?) → Skip to I8

-
- REFUSED → Skip to I8
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to I8

IF THE RESPONDENT CONSIDERED IT A CRIME AT THE TIME (I1A=1,-7, OR -8), CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO I8.

I4. Please tell me if any of the following are the reasons you did not report it to the police?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. You did not want anyone else to know	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. It was your word against the person	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The police wouldn't think it was a crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. You were afraid of being treated hostilely by police or lawyers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. You were afraid of retaliation by the person or others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. You did not think it was serious enough to report	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Some other reason (If you feel comfortable telling me, can you tell me why you did not report it to the police?)				
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I8. (Not counting the police is/Is) there any other person you have told about this incident?

- Yes → Continue to I8a
- No → Skip to I9
- REFUSED → Skip to I9
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to I9

I8a. Who have you told? Have you told...

<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>No</u>
a. Parents or a parent?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Husband, boyfriend, or partner?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. A family member other than parents?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. A friend?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Some other person? (If you feel comfortable telling me, can you tell me who you have told?)			
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I9. (Not counting the police is/Is) there any other organization you have told about this incident?

- Yes → Continue to I9a
- No → Skip to I10
- REFUSED → Skip to I10
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to I10

I9a. What organization have you told? Have you told a...

REFUSED		Yes	DK	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a.	Women's program or service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Rape crisis center or victim services hotline?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Counselor or therapist not associated with a rape crisis center or victim services hotline?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Some other organization? (If you feel comfortable telling me, can you tell me what organization you have told?) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I10. Have you received any help from any office or agency (other than the police) that deals with victims of crime?

- Yes → Continue to I11
 No → Skip to I12
 REFUSED → Skip to I12
 DON'T KNOW → Skip to I12

I11. We are interested in the type of help that you have received. Have you received...

	Yes	No	REFUSED	DK
e. psychological or emotional counseling?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. compensation for your injury?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. help to remove you from danger?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. legal advice or advocacy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I12. Thank you for providing this information about the incident. Now I will ask you to describe various aspects of the incident in your own words. Remember that you can skip any question, including this one, if you don't recall particular details or don't want to answer. [ENTER DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED IF R DOES NOT RECALL OR REFUSES TO DESCRIBE INCIDENT. THEN SKIP TO PROGRAMMER NOTE.]

I12A. Before you start, are you sure that you can speak freely and in a private place where no one can overhear what you are saying?

- Yes → Skip to I12B
 No → Continue
 REFUSED → Continue
 DON'T KNOW → Continue

I12AOV. Can you move to a private location?

- Yes
- No
- REFUSED
- DON'T KNOW

**(IF I12AOV= NO, DON'T KNOW, OR REFUSED SAY: "That's ok, we can skip this part."
THEN SKIP TO PROGRAMMING NOTE.**

ELSE, CONTINUE TO I12B)

I12B. Please describe the circumstances of the incident, what happened during the incident, including what the person did to you, whether there was a weapon, if alcohol or drugs were used, and any other details you feel are important to understand what happened.

PROGRAMMER NOTE:

AT END OF FIRST DETAILED INCIDENT FORM: Return to "Programmer Note" at end of screener. If there is another incident to report, return to part 2, section A. If there is no other incident to report, skip to Part 3.

AT END OF SECOND DETAILED INCIDENT FORM: Return to "Programmer Note" at end of screener. If there is another incident to report, return to part 2, section A. If there is no other incident to report, skip to Part 3.

AT END OF THIRD DETAILED INCIDENT FORM: If the respondent has completed a total of three detailed incident forms, skip to Part 3.

Else, return to "Programmer Note" at the end of screener. If there is another incident to report, return to part 2, section A. If there is no other incident to report, skip to Part 3.

AT END OF FOURTH DETAILED INCIDENT FORM (INCIDENT_SV4): If the respondent has completed a total of three detailed incident forms, skip to Part 3.

Else, return to "Programmer Note" at end of Part 2. If there is another incident to report, return to part 2, section A. If there is no other incident to report, skip to Part 3.

AT END OF FIFTH DETAILED INCIDENT FORM (INCIDENT_SV5): Continue to Part 3.

PART THREE: VIGNETTES

PROGRAMMER NOTE: Randomly rotate order of alcohol and coercion vignettes (1/2 get alcohol, then coercion. 1/2 get coercion then alcohol).

Thank you for your responses so far. The interview is almost done. In this next part, I'm going to read you two fictional situations about a woman and a man, and then you will be asked you questions about the woman in the situation. Here is the first situation.

Alcohol Vignettes

Tom and Sue {INSERT RELATIONSHIP}. They both drank alcohol. {INSERT DRINKING BEHAVIOR} They then went back {home/to Tom's place}. {INSERT CONSENT}.

RELATIONSHIP

4. went on a first date
5. have been in a sexual relationship for three months and went on a date
6. have been married for five years and went out for dinner

DRINKING BEHAVIOR

5. Both Sue and Tom ordered drinks , but neither became drunk.
6. Both Sue and Tom ordered drinks . Sue eventually became drunk
7. Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept on drinking because she wanted to be social and clearly became drunk.
8. Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily. Tom kept refilling Sue's wine glass and Sue eventually became very drunk.

CONSENT

5. Tom asked if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes and they had sexual intercourse.
6. Tom kissed Sue and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.
7. Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away, but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.
8. Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her and they then had sexual intercourse. Sue did not resist again because she was afraid of Tom .

How would you answer the following questions about Sue?

1. *Has a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will? By vaginal sex, it means putting his penis in her vagina.*
3 Yes
4 No
2. *Has anyone made Sue have sex when she was unable to consent because she was too drunk, high or passed out?*
3 Yes
4 No

(IF THIS IS A RESTART SAY: As when we last spoke, I'm going to read a fictional situation about a woman and a man, and then you will be asked questions about the woman in the situation.)

Here is the second situation.

Coercion Vignettes

{INSERT RELATIONSHIP}. After dinner they went {home/to Mike's home} to watch a movie together. During the movie, Mike began to kiss Becky {INSERT GENTLE FORCE}. He asked her if she would have sex with him. Becky said no, because she didn't feel like having sex. {INSERT COERCION} They eventually had sexual intercourse.

RELATIONSHIP

6. Mike and Becky went on their first date .
 7. Mike is Becky's manager at work. They went on their first date.
 8. Mike and Becky have been in a sexual relationship for three months and went on a date.
 9. Mike is Becky's manager at work. They have been in a sexual relationship for three months and went on a date.
 10. Mike and Becky have been married for five years and went out for dinner.

GENTLE FORCE

3. {Blank}
 4. and began to remove her clothes.

COERCION

- Mike then said that he would not go out with her again if she did not have sex with him. [IF RELATIONSHIP=1 or 2]
 - Mike then said that he was going to end the romantic relationship if she did not have sex with him. [IF RELATIONSHIP=3, 4 or 5]
 - Mike then said, "You're so beautiful. I really want us to share something special."
 - Mike also tried several times to persuade her to have sex.

How would you answer the following questions about Becky?

1. Has a male used force or threats of force to make Becky have vaginal sex against her will?

3 Yes
4 No

2. Has anyone made Becky have any type of sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her, such as at her job or school, at home, in her relationships or in any other way?

3 Yes

4 No
On a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 means Becky was definitely not pressured and 10 means she

*Definitely not
pressured* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 *Definitely
pressured*

Debriefing questions

The following questions are about your reaction to this survey.

Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with each statement.

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree

DQ1. You experienced intense emotions while completing the survey. Do you...

DQ2. The research made you think about things you didn't want to think about. Do you...

DQ3. The research raised unpleasant emotional issues for you that you had NOT expected. Do you...

DQ4. You believe you have been able to help others by participating in this study. Do you...

DQ5. You were glad to have had the opportunity to participate. Do you...

DQ6. You feel you gained something positive from participating. Do you...

DQ7. Now that you know what the survey is about, you would have made the same choice to participate.

DQ8. How easy or hard were the questions on this survey to understand? Would you say they were...

1 Very Hard	2 Hard	3 Neutral	4 Easy	5 Very Easy
----------------	-----------	--------------	-----------	----------------

IF DQ8 = 1 or 2, CONTINUE TO DQ9. ELSE GO TO NOTE BEFORE DQ10.

DQ9. Which kinds of questions were hard to understand? How about...

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
A. Questions about your background such as education, employment).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> or
B. Questions about whether you had a specific type of unwanted sexual experience.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. (IF DETAILED INCIDENT FORM WAS COMPLETED) Questions about the details of a specific unwanted sexual experience.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. Questions about the fictional situations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Some other kinds of questions. of questions were hard to understand? _____]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[What other kinds

If this is a first interview, skip to Distress Check-In.

If this is re-interview, go to DQ10a.

DQ10. One of the reasons for this second interview is to understand how people's answers might change over time. There are many reasons why people might answer questions differently when asked them a second time. Did you answer any of the following questions differently today than you did in the first interview?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. Questions about you and your household?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Questions about whether you have had an unwanted sexual experience at any point in your life?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. (IF YES TO ANY IN SV1-SV13) Questions asking you to provide the month the incident occurred?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. (IF ANY DIF'S COMPLETED IN 2 nd INTERVIEW) Details about specific incidents that have happened to you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Questions about the fictional stories (Tom and Sue, Mike and Becky)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DQ10b1. (IF YES TO 10b:) Thinking about the questions about unwanted sexual experiences you may have had at any point in your life, did you change any of your answers...

Yes No REFUSED DK

- a because you understood the questions differently than you did in the first interview?
- b because you remembered something differently since the first interview?
- c because you realized your situation fit better with a different question on the survey?
- d Was there some other reason you changed your answers?
[Why did your answers change to some of the questions about unwanted sexual experiences you may have had at any point in your life? _____]

DQ10c1. (IF YES TO 10c:) Thinking about the questions asking you to provide the month the incident occurred, did you change any of your answers...

Yes No REFUSED DK

- a because you understood the questions differently than you did in the first interview?
- b. because you remembered something differently since the first interview?
- c because you didn't feel comfortable giving an answer?
- d Was there some other reason you changed your answers?

[Why did your answers change to some of the questions asking you to provide the month the incident occurred?]

DQ10d1. (IF YES TO 10d:) Thinking about the questions asking for the details of what happened to you during a specific incident, did you change any of your answers...

Yes No REFUSED DK

- a because you understood the questions differently than you did in the first interview?
- b because you remembered something differently since the first interview?
- c because you didn't feel comfortable giving an answer?
- d Was there some other reason you changed your answers?

[Why did your answers change to some of the questions asking for the details of what happened to you during a specific incident?]

DQ10e1.. (IF YES TO 10e:) Thinking about the questions about the fictional stories, did you change any of your answers...

Yes No REFUSED DK

- a because you understood the questions differently than you did in the first interview?
- b because you changed the way you felt about the stories?
- c Was there some other reason you changed your answers?
[Why did your answers change to some of the questions asking about the fictional stories?]

DQ10. These next questions ask about the resources you were offered at the end of the first interview. Did you use any of the resources that were shared with you? [IF NEEDED: The resources shared with you were the names and phone numbers of organizations that you could call if you wanted to talk to someone.]

- Yes → Continue to DQ11
- No → Skip to question DQ12
- REFUSED → Skip to question DQ12
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to question DQ12

DQ11. Did you find these resources helpful?

- Yes → Skip to DB1
- No → Skip to DB1
- REFUSED → Skip to DB1
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to DB1

DQ12. Do you plan to use any of these resources in the future?

- Yes → Skip to DB1
- No → Continue to question DQ13
- REFUSED → Skip to DB1
- DON'T KNOW → Skip to DB1

DQ13. Please indicate the reason you do not plan on using these resources. Is it because you...

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>REFUSED</u>	<u>DK</u>
a. Do not need or want to use these types of resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Are not ready to use these types of resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Already have access to similar resources and do not need additional resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Do not think these particular resources would be helpful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Is there any other reason you do not plan on using these resources? (What is the reason you do not plan on using these resources?)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Distress Check-In

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED “STRONGLY AGREE” TO ITEMS DQ1-3 OR “STRONGLY DISAGREE” TO DQ7, say:

- DB1. In the last set of questions, you indicated that the survey may have brought up strong emotions. That is a normal reaction to sensitive topics. Before we finish, I just want to check and see how you are doing right now. Are you feeling in a good place for us to finish the interview?**

[IF YES, GO TO DB3]

[IF NO, GO TO DB2]

ELSE, say:

- DB1. Before we finish, I just want to check and see how you are doing right now. Are you feeling in a good place for us to finish the interview?**

[IF YES, GO TO DB3]

[IF NO, GO TO DB2]

- DB2. I’m not a counselor, but I want to make sure that you are able to connect with resources that can help you with any difficult thoughts or emotions that may have come up. Is there a safe person like a counselor, friend, or relative that you can talk to about how you’re feeling?**

[IF YES, say “OK, it sounds like you have someone that you feel comfortable talking to about this.” THEN THEN GO TO DB3]

[IF NO, GO TO DB3]

- DB3. I’d like to give you contact information for local and national organizations that you can use if you want to talk about any feelings or emotions you experience. Is that OK?**

[IF RESPONDENT SAID YES PROVIDE RESOURCE INFORMATION, THEN GO TO DB4/ASSESSMENT OF EMOTIONAL STATE. ELSE GO TO DB4.]

DB4. Assessment of Emotional State

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: Before closing the interview, silently take notice of the Respondent’s emotional state. Which of following 5 emotional levels best describes the respondent?]

- V. NEUTRAL EMOTIONAL STATE:** Respondent seems relatively calm, does not appear to be in distress. >>> GO TO INCENTIVE.

- VI.** LOW TO MODERATE EMOTIONAL STATE: Respondent is showing some signs of emotional distress, such as crying or anger, but there is no perceived or expressed threat to her own safety or the safety of others.

>>> GO TO INCENTIVE

- VII.** ELEVATED EMOTIONAL STATE: Respondent is crying uncontrollably or exhibiting extreme rage.

.>>> say: "You seem upset and I want to make sure that you're in a good place before we finish today. I can connect you with a counselor if you want to talk with someone about how you're feeling.

Would you like to speak to a counselor?

[IF YES, say, "I will connect you to a counselor but first let me get your address so that we can send your incentive." THEN GO TO INCENTIVE.]

[IF RESPONDENT SAID NO/DK AND DB3= NO, DK, or REFUSED, SAY: Would you like me to give you the toll-free numbers for the hotlines? IF NEEDED: The hotlines are for local and national organizations that you can use if you want to talk about any feelings or emotions you experience. IF RESPONDENT SAYS YES PROVIDE RESOURCE INFORMATION, THEN GO TO INCENTIVE. ELSE, GO TO INCENTIVE.]

[ELSE GO TO INCENTIVE.]

- VIII.** THREAT/SUICIDE: There is an expressed threat of suicide.

>>>GO TO DB6.

- IX.** THREAT/HARM TO OTHERS: There is an expressed threat of harm to others.

>>>GO TO DB6.

DB6. I am concerned about you and I need to get a trained counselor to speak with you before we can continue the interview. I am going to contact a counselor and I would like for you to stay on the line.

First, let me get your address so that we can send your incentive.

>>> GO TO INCENTIVE

INCENTIVE FOR TELEPHONE RESPONDENTS

IF THE SV SCREENER IS COMPLETE OR THE RESPONDENT IS IN DISTRESS (DB4=2, 3, 4 ,OR 5) OR THIS IS A FEASIBILITY 2 CASE, CONTINUE.

CIQ1. I appreciate your taking the time to talk with me today. We would like to mail you a [\$20/\$30] check in appreciation of your time today.

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT SAYS SHE DOES NOT HAVE ABILITY TO CASH A CHECK, YOU CAN OFFER HER CASH.

IF THE RESPONDENT DIDN'T REFUSE THE INCENTIVE;

- AND THIS IS RDD SAMPLE, GO TO CIQ1A.
- AND THIS IS A LIST SAMPLE AND VOLUNTEER SAMPLE GO TO CIQ1_1.
- ELSE GO TO CIQ1A.

CIQ1_1. Have you traveled anywhere today in order to make sure you were in a safe and private location to do this interview?

IF YES SAY: We will provide you with an additional \$10 to help offset your local travel costs. THEN CONTINUE TO CIQ1A.

IF NO CONTINUE TO CIQ1A.

CIQ1A. May I please (have/confirm) your name (as you'd like it to appear on the check, and/and) your mailing address?

What is your full name?

FIRST NAME
LAST NAME

To what address would you like the check sent?

ADDRESS LINE 1
ADDRESS LINE 2
CITY
STATE
ZIP

Interviewer Observations

IOQ1. How cooperative was the respondent?

- Very cooperative
- Fairly cooperative
- Not very cooperative
- Hostile

IOQ2. Did it seem like someone may have been listening in on any part of the interview?

- Yes → GO TO IOQ2A
- No → GO TO IOQ4

IOQ2A. Why do you think someone was listening?

[ENTER TEXT] → GO TO IOQ3

IOQ3. For how much of the time did someone seem to be listening in on the interview?

- 100% of the time
- 50% to 99% of the time
- 25% to 49% of the time
- Less than 35% of the time

IOQ4. During the interview, did the respondent say anything to suggest that she was emotionally upset or distressed?

- Yes → IOQ5
- No → IOQ5

IOQ5. During the interview, did the respondent display any non-verbal behaviors suggesting that she was emotionally upset or distressed?

- Yes
- No

Appendix C

Chapter 3 Appendices: Sampling and Weighting Details

- C1. Counties sampled in RSA Pilot Test**
- C2. Calculation of reliability and power analysis**
- C3. Comparison of the design assumptions in table 3-2 with the realized results**
- C4. Margins used for raking ACASI weights**
- C5. Margins used for raking CATI weights**
- C6. Methods used to produce replicate weights**

Appendix C1

Counties sampled in Rape and Sexual Assault Pilot Test

Phoenix, AZ (Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ CBSA)

1. MARICOPA COUNTY
2. PINAL COUNTY

Los Angeles, CA (Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA CBSA)

1. ORANGE COUNTY
2. LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Miami, FL (Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL CBSA)

1. BROWARD COUNTY
2. MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
3. PALM BEACH COUNTY

New York, NY (New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA CBSA)

New Jersey

1. BERGEN COUNTY
2. ESSEX COUNTY
3. HUDSON COUNTY
4. HUNTERDON COUNTY
5. MIDDLESEX COUNTY
6. MONMOUTH COUNTY
7. MORRIS COUNTY
8. OCEAN COUNTY
9. PASSAIC COUNTY
10. SOMERSET COUNTY
11. SUSSEX COUNTY
12. UNION COUNTY

New York

1. BRONX COUNTY
2. KINGS COUNTY
3. NASSAU COUNTY
4. NEW YORK COUNTY
5. PUTNAM COUNTY
6. QUEENS COUNTY
7. RICHMOND COUNTY
8. ROCKLAND COUNTY
9. SUFFOLK COUNTY
10. WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Pennsylvania

1. PIKE COUNTY

Dallas, TX (Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX CBSA)

1. COLLIN COUNTY
2. DALLAS COUNTY
3. DELTA COUNTY
4. DENTON COUNTY
5. ELLIS COUNTY
6. HUNT COUNTY
7. JOHNSON COUNTY
8. KAUFMAN COUNTY
9. PARKER COUNTY
10. ROCKWALL COUNTY
11. TARRANT COUNTY
12. WISE COUNTY

Appendix C2

Calculation of reliability and power analysis

Section 3.1 summarized the assumptions underlying the design decisions for the pilot. One of the key goals of the pilot was to compare the estimates for the general population of females age 18-49 under the two modes, ACASI and CATI. Estimates of two characteristics were assessed, the prevalence of rape and the prevalence of sexual assault, both over a 1-year period.

Section 3.1 describes the calculation of standard errors for the estimates under assumptions about the underlying rates and the design effects. For example, for a prevalence rate of 4.5 per 1,000 for rape, equivalent to a proportion 0.0045, the standard error for the proportion would be $(1.44 * .0045 * .9955/7500)^{1/2}$ or 0.000927. Similarly, the standard error for the CATI sample would be $(1.4 * .0045 * .9955/4880)^{1/2}$ or 0.001134. Consequently, the standard error of the difference would be 0.001465 when both true prevalence rates are the same.

If the expected proportion for CATI were 0.0045 and the ACASI rate doubled to 0.0090, the standard error of the difference would increase to 0.001731. The real difference of 0.0045 would only be 2.6 times the standard error. Using a normal approximation, the power of the statistical test would only be about 72 percent when testing at a two-sided 95 percent level. Thus, section 3.1 remarked that the study would only detect differences of a factor of 2 or more for rape.

The power of the comparison was stronger for the prevalence of sexual assault. For a CATI rate of 0.0315 and an ACASI rate of 0.0431, the standard error of the difference would be about 0.00408. Again, using a normal approximation, the difference would be about 2.85 times the standard error, or enough to give approximately 80 percent power to detect the difference. In this example, the ACASI proportion would have been about 37 percent higher than the CATI proportion.

Appendix C3 compares the design assumptions with the realized results from the Pilot Test.

Appendix C3

Comparison of the design assumptions in table 3-2 with the realized results

Table 3-2 in section 3.1 summarized the design assumptions for the reliability of the key estimates from the pilot, based on a target sample size of 7,500 completed ACASI interviews and 8,000 completed CATI interviews. Unanticipatedly high costs forced reductions to 3,053 and 5,187, respectively, with the consequence of reducing the reliability of the pilot results compared to the outcome if the original sample size goals had been met. Of the 5,187 CATI respondents, 2,721 were in the age range 18-49.

The initial reliability projections also assumed values for the design effects for both modes and the prevalence rates that would be observed, both of which also affect the reliability of the estimates. Table C3 compares the assumptions from table 3-2 and the assumed design effects with the realized results. The realized estimates for rape and sexual assault are about 50 percent higher and the design effects are somewhat lower than anticipated; the net effect is that the realized coefficients of variation (CVs) are only slightly larger than anticipated.

The pilot yielded substantially higher estimates for the prevalence of rape than had been assumed in the design. Consequently, the relative precision as measured by the CV is actually more precise than had been assumed. Again, the realized design effects are somewhat lower than had been assumed, which also helps the reliability.

Finally, the estimated prevalence for sexual assault only was lower than initially assumed, so the realized CVs are notably higher than initially assumed. Again, the realized design effects are somewhat lower, but the difference does not fully offset the effect of the sample size reduction and the lower estimates than initially assumed.

To summarize, the substantially higher prevalence of rape than initially assumed led to relatively precise estimates, as indicated by the CVs, in spite of the reduced sample size. In all cases, the realized design effects are lower than those assumed in planning the design, indicating that the sample designs were somewhat more efficient than anticipated in the planning.

Table C3-1. Comparison of the design assumptions with the realized results

	Assumed value		Realized result	
	ACASI ^a	CATI ^b	ACASI ^a	CATI ^b
Rape and sexual assault^c				
Prevalence rate per 1,000	36.0	36.0	59.2	52.6
Standard error	2.6	3.2	4.6	4.9
Coefficient of variation (CV)	7.2 %	8.8 %	7.7 %	9.3 %
Design effect (DEFF)	1.44	1.40	1.14	1.30
Rape^d				
Prevalence rate per 1,000	4.5	4.5	37.5	30.5
Standard error	0.9	1.1	3.7	3.6
Coefficient of variation	20.6 %	25.2 %	10.0 %	11.9 %
Design effect (DEFF)	1.44	1.40	1.18	1.21
Sexual assault only^e				
Prevalence rate per 1,000	31.5	31.5	21.7	22.1
Standard error	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.1
Coefficient of variation	7.7 %	9.4 %	13.7 %	14.1 %
Design effect (DEFF)	1.44	1.40	1.27	1.21

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes penetrative and non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^dIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^eIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent, excluding persons who were victims of rape.

Appendix C4

Margins used for raking ACASI weights

Table C4-1. Margins used for raking ACASI weights

Margins	Cell definitions
Age group	18-21
	22-24
	25-29
	30-34
	35-39
	40-44
	45-49
Race/ethnicity	Hispanic
	Black alone, non-Hispanic
	Other, non-Hispanic
Age x educational attainment	18-24, All education categories
	25-29, Less than HS, HS, or GED
	25-29, Some college or associate's degree
	25-29, Bachelor's degree or more
	30-34, Less than HS, HS, or GED
	30-34, Some college or associate's degree
	30-34, Bachelor's degree or more
	35-39, Less than HS, HS, or GED
	35-39, Some college or associate's degree
	35-39, Bachelor's degree or more
	40-44, Less than HS, HS, or GED
	40-44, Some college or associate's degree
	40-44, Bachelor's degree or more
	45-49, Less than HS, HS, or GED
	45-49, Some college or associate's degree
	45-49, Bachelor's degree or more

Table C4-1. Margins used for raking ACASI weights (continued)

Margins	Cell definitions
Marital status x age	18-24, All marital statuses
	25-29, Married
	25-29, Not married
	30-34, Married
	30-34, Not married
	35-39, Married
	35-39, Not married
	40-44, Married
	40-44 Not married
	45-49, Married
	45-49, Not married

Appendix C5

Margins used for raking CATI weights

Table C5-1. Margins used for raking CATI weights

Margins	Cell definitions
Age group	18-24
	25-29
	30-39
	40-49
	50-59
	60-64
	65+
Age x race/ethnicity	18-49, Hispanic
	18-49, Black alone, non-Hispanic
	18-49, Other, non-Hispanic
	50+, Hispanic
	50+, Black alone, non-Hispanic
	50+, Other, non-Hispanic
Age x educational attainment 1	18-49, Less than HS
	18-49, HS or GED
	18-49, Some college or associate's degree
	18-49, Bachelor's degree or more
	50+, Less than HS
	50+, HS or GED
	50+, Some college or associate's degree
	50+, Bachelor's degree or more

Table C5-1. Margins used for raking CATI weights (continued)

Margins	Cell definitions
Age x educational attainment 1	18-49, Less than HS 18-49, HS or GED 18-49, Some college or associate's degree 18-49, Bachelor's degree or more 50+, Less than HS 50+, HS or GED 50+, Some college or associate's degree 50+, Bachelor's degree or more
Age x educational attainment 2	18-24, All education 25-29, HS/GED or lower 25-29, Some college or associate's degree 25-29, Bachelor's degree or more 30-39, HS/GED or lower 40-49, Some college or associate's degree 40-49, Bachelor's degree or more 40-49, HS/GED or lower 40-49, Some college or associate's degree 40-49, Bachelor's degree or more 50-59, HS/GED or lower 50-59, Some college or associate's degree 50-59, Bachelor's degree or more 60-64, HS/GED or lower 60-64, Some college or associate's degree 60-64, Bachelor's degree or more 65+, HS/GED or lower 65+, Some college or associate's degree 65+, Bachelor's degree or more

Table C5-1. Margins used for raking CATI weights (continued)

Margins	Cell definitions
Marital status x age	Married, 18-29
	Married, 30-39
	Married, 40-49
	Not married, 18-24
	Not Married, 25-29
	Not married, 30-39
	Not married, 40-49
	Married, 50-59
	Married, 60-64
	Married, 65+
	Not married, 50-59
	Not married, 60-64
	Not married, 65+

Appendix C6

Methods used to produce replicate weights

Sections 3.5 and 3.6 noted that 160 replicate weights were produced for each final ACASI and CATI case for purposes of variance estimation. The two samples were drawn independently, so that the replicate weights could be statistically independent between the two samples. They were coordinated, however, so that a single variance estimation formula was appropriate for both samples.

For completed case, i , let $EWGT_i$ represent its equalized weight and $EWGT_i^r, r = 1, \dots, 160$ represent the associated replicate weights for i . For any weighted estimate of total

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_i EWGT_i y_i$$

let

$$\hat{Y}_r = \sum_i EWGT_i^r y_i$$

then the variance estimate based on the replicate weights is given by

$$var(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{r=1}^{160} (\hat{Y} - \hat{Y}_r)^2 \quad (C6.1)$$

Formula (C6.1) applies to a much wider set of weighted survey estimates such as means, proportions, regression coefficients, and any linear combination of them, as long as they are differentiable functions of weighted estimates of totals. In applications of replicate weights to other surveys, the appropriate version of (C6.1) often includes multipliers, but they are not required here. The replicate weights for this study are based on a method often referred to as “JK2” in the replication literature, because it is a modified version of the jackknife for two-per-stratum designs. The standard jackknife with k strata produces $2k$ replicates by leaving out each of the PSUs, but JK2 leaves out only one of the two PSUs in each stratum, producing k replicates.

To produce replicates, the ACASI sample of 838 segments was divided into high-level variance strata by strata (stratum 1/stratum 2), CBSA, and region (the 10 field regions). Within each high-level variance stratum, the segments were sorted by the original order of selection. The basic strategy was then to divide each high-level variance stratum into adjacent pairs that then would be

treated as variance strata for the variance calculation. At the segment level, the replicate weights were expressed as replicate factors, that is, the factor by which to multiply base weights. The pairs were assigned to one replicate in which one segment's replicate factor would be 2 and the other set to 0; in all other replicates the replicate factor was 1. Because several high-level variance strata contained an odd number of segments, a triplet was formed within each. Each triplet was assigned two replicate factors: in the first set the segments weights were multiplied by (.5, 2, .5) and in the second by (1.8660254, 1, 0.1339746). The assignments of pairs and triplets to a replicate were made in a circular fashion, so that within any Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) pairs and triplets used distinct replicates, but across the set of CBSAs the assignments would be well distributed.

The CATI sample was a stratified sample of numbers. Within each sampling strata defined by phone type and CBSA, sampled numbers were paired, and the pairs were assigned to a replicate where one would receive a doubled weight and the other a zero weight. In strata with an odd number of phone numbers, a triplet was formed where two numbers would be combined for purposes of variance estimation.

After assignment of replicate base weights, the replicate weights of both samples received the sample weighting procedures as the full sample. For the ACASI sample, the replicate factors derived at the segment level were applied to the person base weights to create person-level replicate weights. These were then raked to the same control totals as the full sample. The resulting population-level replicate weights were saved, but they were also equalized to the same totals as full sample equalization, thus also producing replicate equalized weights.

The replicate weights assigned to phone numbers also received the same weighting steps as the full sample. During weight trimming, the replicate weights were not independently trimmed but instead received the same proportional adjustment as a trimmed full sample weights. Similarly, the resulting population-level replicate weights were saved and also equalized to produce replicate equalized weights.

Appendix D

Chapter 4 Appendices: Supplemental Materials on Data Collection

- D1. Methodology and results of roster incentive experiment**
- D2. Distress monitoring protocols**
- D3. University roster materials**
- D4. Advance letter to CATI landline households**
- D5. Informed consent procedures**
- D6. Craigslist recruitment ad**
- D7. Field interviewer debriefing summary**
- D8. Telephone interviewer debriefing summary**
- D9. Telephone interviewer training agenda**
- D10. In-person interviewer training agenda**

Appendix D1

Methodology and results of roster incentive experiment

Prior to the in-person data collection of the general population, a roster was mailed to an address-based sample (ABS) of 24,607 addresses. The purpose of this mail survey was to identify residential housing units and determine if an eligible respondent, a female age 18-49, was in residence. An experiment was conducted to test the effectiveness of sending one \$2 bill vs. two \$1 bills. The results of this experiment showed that the rosters sent with a \$2 bill yielded a significantly better response rate (30.7% vs. 23.4%) over those with two \$1 bills.

Methodology

Address records were randomly assigned to receive an incentive denomination of either “2 x \$1” or “1 x \$2”. Identical roster survey packages were mailed to all addresses in both files on the same date in August 2014. The only difference between the two files was the denomination of the incentives—each package prepared for the addresses in the first file had two \$1 bills clipped to the back of the cover letter, while each of the packages for the addresses in the second file had a single \$2 bill clipped to the back of the cover letter. (Details of the roster mailing are provided in Appendix J.) Returned rosters were receipted over the next 4 months and assigned disposition codes designating a status for each record. Analysis was performed on the records with disposition codes indicating that usable rosters had been returned from the sampled address, and return rates were calculated comparing rates for households receiving roster packages with the two incentive denominations as well as rates for households according to whether the roster indicated the presence of a female age 18-49 in residence (i.e., an eligible respondent for the Rape and Sexual Assault [RSA] Pilot Test interview).

Results

Of the 24,607 rosters mailed to the in-person general population sample, two \$1 bills were sent to 12,331 addresses and a single \$2 bill was sent to 12,276 addresses. The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) returned 991 packages as nondeliverable, which were coded as nonresidential addresses.

Table D1-1 shows the receipts for the remaining 23,616 addresses by roster usability and household eligibility. The overall return rate for usable rosters was 27.5 percent. However, households sent the single \$2 bill had a return rate of 30.7 percent, which was significantly higher than the 24.3 percent return rate from households sent the two \$1 bills (table D1-1). The type of incentive did not produce significantly different results among households with an 18- to 49-year-old female (eligible) or among households without an eligible female.

Table D1-1. Roster receipts by incentive denomination and household eligibility, 2014-2015

	Packages mailed	Usable roster returned	Return rate	Eligible resident	Return rate	Ineligible resident	Return rate
Roster with 2 x \$1 bills	11,937	2,901	24.3 %	1,201	10.1 %	1,700	14.2 %
Roster with 1 x \$2 bill	11,679	3,588	30.7 †	1,533	13.1	2,055	17.6
Total	23,616	6,489	27.5	2,734	11.6	3,755	15.9

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data.

† Significant difference from roster with 2 x \$1 bills at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Conclusion

The use of a cash \$2 bill denomination increased the return rate over two single \$1 bills by over 6 points for ABS households sampled from the general population in the five Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) selected for the RSA Pilot Test.

Appendix D2

Distress monitoring protocols

This section describes the protocols followed by interviewers to monitor and respond to signs of potential distress. In the interview setting, “distress” refers to negative emotions specifically related to personal experiences with unwanted sexual experiences that may be triggered by the interview questions.¹ The three levels of distress, presented below in exhibit D2-1, are minimal, low to moderate, and elevated. There were a small number of interviews for which interviewers indicated that respondents exhibited low to moderate levels of distress, but there were no instances of elevated distress.

Exhibit D2-1. Distress levels

Type of distress	Signs of distress	Distinguishing features	Actions
Minimal distress	Sniffling, pausing momentarily, wiping a tear, but behaviors not getting in way of interview	Respondent appears to be controlling her reactions to the interview.	No intervention needed.
Low to moderate distress	Respondent is crying, seems to be zoning out of interview. If speaking, voice is trembling/shaky.	Respondent appears to be losing control of her reactions to the interview. However, she is still responsive and may be able to regain control after a short break.	Interrupt respondent to check if she is okay. Offer that she take a short break. If she cannot collect herself, break off the interview. Offer resources. If she is incoherent, call a counselor from the resource list.
Elevated distress without intent to harm	Sobbing, emotional outbursts, flashbacks, moments of rage, unable to focus on interview - respondent cannot regain composure.	Respondent cannot coherently carry on a conversation; cannot answer questions on whether she is okay, taking a break or if she wants to continue.	Stop the interview and offer to connect respondent with counselor. Once connected, leave the premises. (See Distress Protocol.)
Elevated distress with intent to harm	Elevated distress due to mention of harming self or others in a non-joking manner	Has mentioned harm to herself or someone else in a concrete and serious way.	Stop the interview and contact counselor. Once connected, leave the premises. (See Distress Protocol.)

¹ Other negative emotional reactions, not considered to be distress, include concern or embarrassment in reaction to the explicit wording of the questions or annoyance associated with the survey process or duration.

Minimal distress

Signs of minimal distress during the interview did not trigger interviewer intervention. This type of behavior includes pausing the interview momentarily while the respondent collects herself before answering a question (in-person and telephone modes) or using a tissue to wipe a tear from her eyes (in-person mode only). Interviewers took note of these signs and continued to monitor inconspicuously for more severe signs of distress.

Low to moderate distress

Respondents at the level of low to moderate distress show signs of not successfully coping with their reactions and emotions. These signs include actively crying or lack of affect when answering questions to a degree that indicates detachment (rather than simply pausing momentarily to collect herself). Other signs include mood change, shaking voice, distraction, expressions of fear or flashbacks. The protocol response for low to moderate distress involved checking in with the respondent by asking how she is doing. If okay, then asking if she feels able to continue the interview. If she indicated distress, then the interview suggested taking a break from the interview or to reschedule or end the interview, depending on the level of distress and the respondents desire to continue.

Regardless of whether or not the respondent indicated any level of distress during the interview, interviewers conducted a distress check-in at the end of the interview with the following: “Those are all the questions we have, but I just want to check and see how you are doing right now. Are you okay to finish up?” At this point the interviewer offered a list of resource materials (in-person mode) or provided resource contact information, as shown in exhibit D2-2.

Exhibit D2-2. Distress protocol resources

These services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Callers connect free of charge to the phone hotlines and are directed to local agencies in their area. Individuals can also connect with trained hotline staff online through a secure chat messaging system.	
National Sexual Assault Phone Hotline (RAINN)	1-800-656-HOPE (4673)
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline	1-800-273-TALK (8255)
New York City Anti-Violence Project Hotline (LGBTQ community)	212-714-1141
<i>Note: This hotline assists LGBTQ community nationwide and is not limited to New York City.</i>	
National Sexual Assault Online Hotline (RAINN): http://www.rainn.org/get-help/national-sexual-assault-online-hotline	
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) Website: http://www.rainn.org/	

Elevated distress

The highest level of distress, elevated, is one in which the respondent loses control of her emotional state. Signs include strong emotional outbursts or loss of cognitive control, such as the respondent not being able to remember where she is or her statements become incoherent. There are three levels of elevated distress: impaired functioning (sobbing, loss of orientation, or incoherence), intent to harm self, or intent to harm others. Interviewers assessed the respondent's level of distress by checking in as described for low to moderate distress. If signs of elevated distress are present, the interviewer would immediately end the interview and arrange to connect the respondent with a counseling hotline. If warranted, the interviewer would assist the respondent in making contact with the counselor. As soon as practical, the interviewer would contact her supervisor for additional support and resources. If the respondent indicated intent to harm self or others, the interviewer or supervisor would contact emergency services.

Appendix D3

University roster materials

This section presents the materials used to roster university housing units.

Exhibit D3-1. University roster cover letter

 **U.S. Department of Justice**
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20531

<<Date>>
Student
<<INSTITUTION NAME>>
<<RESIDENCE HALL NAME & ROOM #>>
<<CITY, ST ZIP>>

Dear <<SCHOOL NAME>> Student:

Your campus residence has been randomly selected for an important study sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, an agency in the U.S. Department of Justice. We are contacting residence hall rooms like yours at this school and others across the country as part of a study about the health and safety of the U.S. population. The findings will help us improve the information that we collect on these important topics.

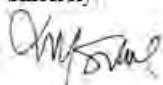
We're looking for people who may qualify to take part in the study. We ask that a student age 18 or older in your room, suite, or apartment complete the attached form and return it in the postage-paid envelope. All information you provide will be treated as confidential and is protected by federal statute (Title 42 USC, Section 3735 and 3789g). Your participation is voluntary. However, your cooperation is very important to the success of this study. The answers you give us will help make sure that the study represents your campus community. We are enclosing \$2 as a thank you gift for completing and returning this form.

Based on your answers, we may contact you or others who live with you to determine if anyone is eligible to participate in the full study, which takes about 20 minutes. Interviewers will be on campus in the coming weeks to select and interview eligible students (see the enclosed flyer for details). **Students who participate in the full study will receive \$20 as a thank you gift.**

Westat, a research firm located in Rockville, Maryland, is carrying out the survey for us. If you have any questions about the survey, please contact them toll free at 1-888-205-5286.

We know that your time is valuable. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



William Sabol
Acting Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics
U.S. Department of Justice

Exhibit D3-1. University roster cover letter (continued)

Commonly Asked Questions

How long will it take to complete this survey?

The enclosed survey should take about 2 minutes to complete.

Am I required to complete this survey?

Your participation is voluntary, and there are no penalties for not answering.

How was my residence chosen for this study?

Your residence hall room, suite, or apartment was selected at random from all student housing and residential addresses in this metropolitan area.

Why is random selection so important?

Random selection means that a diverse group of residents from this metropolitan area can represent the experience and opinions of the entire area. For this survey to be truly scientific, all selected students and households included should participate.

Who is the sponsor of this study?

The survey is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). The survey is conducted under the authority of Title 42 USC, Section 3735 and 3789g. To learn more about BJS, you can visit them on the web at www.bjs.gov/.

What is the National Study on Health and Safety?

The purpose of this federally sponsored national study is to gather information about health and safety issues in U.S. households and college housing. The results will be used to guide national policies.

Who will use this information?

The information will be used by policymakers and researchers. Therefore, it is vital that the survey reflects an accurate picture of health and safety in the U.S.

How do I know you'll keep my information confidential?

The information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only and may not be disclosed, or used, in identifiable form for any other purpose as required by law (Title 42, U.S. Code, Sections 3789g). Your responses will be combined with those of others to produce statistical summaries about health and safety. After the study is completed, identifying information - your address and phone number - are destroyed.

Whom can I call with questions?

Further information can be obtained from our survey support center at 1-888-205-5286.

OMB Control Number: 1121-0343

Expiration Date: 2/28/2017

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of the Director, 810 7th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531. The study reference number is OMB No. 1121-0343.

Exhibit D3-2. University roster flyer



Interviewers will be on your campus for participant screening.

Stop by our table to find out if you are eligible to participate in this important study and earn \$20!

University of <name>

Location: Lobby - <name> Hall

Dates: February 18th & 19th
February 24th & 25th

Times: 3:00pm-7:00pm

The National Study on Health and Safety is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, an agency within the U.S. Department of Justice. The study is being conducted by Westat, an independent research organization. All information you provide will be treated as confidential and is protected by federal statute.

Exhibit D3-3. University roster



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20531

National Study on Health and Safety

Campus Residence Hall Room Questions

Please answer the following questions about the persons age 18 years or older who currently live in <<RESIDENCE HALL NAME>>, <<ROOM #>>.

If there are multiple residential rooms that make up a suite or other living quarters behind the main door with this number, be sure to count all people living in all rooms that make up the suite or apartment.

Do not include persons living here who are under the age of 18.

1. How many males age 18 or older live in this room, suite, or apartment? |__|
2. How many females age 18 or older live in this room, suite, or apartment? |__|

Please provide us with your name and telephone number in case we need to contact you about this survey.

NAME: _____

TELEPHONE: |__|_|__|_|_|-|__|_|__|_|_|_|_|_|_|

Thank you for completing this short survey. Please return it in the postage-paid envelope provided.

|<<CASE ID>>

Appendix D4

Advance letter to CATI landline households

This letter was mailed to all landline households matched to a mailing address.

Exhibit D4-1. Advance letter to CATI households

	<p style="text-align: center;">U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs <i>Bureau of Justice Statistics</i> <i>Washington, D.C. 20531</i></p>
<p>[DATE]</p> <p><<RESIDENT>></p> <p><<ADDRESS1>></p> <p><<City, ST ZIP>></p>	
<p>Dear Resident:</p> <p>Your household has been randomly selected for an important study sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, an agency in the U.S. Department of Justice. We are contacting households like yours as part of this study about the health and safety of the U.S. population. The findings will be used to improve the information that we collect on these important topics.</p> <p>If someone in your home is eligible to participate and completes the interview, we will send them \$20 as a thank you for their participation. It will take approximately 5 minutes to find out if there is someone eligible in the household.</p> <p>Participation in the study is entirely voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question or stop at any time. However, your participation is very important to the success of this study. The answers you give us will help make sure that the study represents your community and everyone who lives there. All information you provide will be treated as confidential and is protected by federal statute (Title 42 USC, Section 3735 and 3789g).</p> <p>Westat, a research firm located in Rockville, Maryland, is carrying out the survey for us. Someone from Westat will call soon to discuss the study in more detail and complete the interview if there is an eligible person in your household. If we call at a time that isn't convenient, please tell us. We will be happy to set up a better time. If you have any questions, please call Westat at 1-855-749-6249.</p> <p>Thank you for your assistance. The Bureau of Justice Statistics appreciates your help.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p> William Sabol Acting Director Bureau of Justice Statistics U.S. Department of Justice</p>	

Appendix D5

Informed consent procedures

Interviewers presented the informed consent to respondents as shown in exhibit D5-1. For respondents other than those recruited from victim service provider agencies (i.e., service provider [SP] sample), the consent form was the first time they became aware that the survey focused on unwanted sexual experiences. When respondents selected the “I do not accept” option, interviewers treated it as a final refusal. No attempts were made to convert the refusal once the respondent was fully informed about the study.

Exhibit D5-1. RSA Pilot informed consent form

<h3>RSA PILOT CONSENT FORM</h3>  <p>An Employee-Owned Research Corporation</p> <p>1600 Research Boulevard Rockville, MD 20850-3129 tel: 301-251-1500 fax: 301-294-2040 www.westat.com</p>
<p>INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF STUDY</p> <p>Westat is conducting a study called the National Study on Health and Safety. This is a study being conducted for the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, which is a part of the U.S. Justice Department. We are developing a survey about the health and safety issues associated with unwanted sexual experiences and the consequences associated with these experiences. Your participation will help us improve the way we monitor these health and safety issues around the country. We will provide you with a description of what is involved with taking this survey.</p> <p>PROCEDURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The interview should take approximately 20 minutes. It may take longer depending on how you answer the questions.• Your participation is voluntary; you can withdraw at any time. If you don't want to answer particular questions, you can skip them.• You will receive \$< > as a token of our appreciation.• Later in the interview, you will be asked questions about health and safety issues related to unwanted sexual experiences. You will answer these questions by yourself on this computer. Some of the language used on the survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions this way so that you are clear about what we mean.

Exhibit D5-1. RSA Pilot Informed consent form (continued)

- If you become upset during the interview or want to stop the interview at any time, please let the interviewer know. We can provide access to resources to help you.
- All information obtained during this study will be treated as confidential and will only be used to analyze study results. The data are collected under federal statute (Title 42 USC, Section 3735 and 3789g) and are protected from any request by a law enforcement or any other agency, organization, or individual.
- Your answers will be combined with responses from other study participants when writing up reports and conducting analyses. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 3789g, neither BJS nor Westat will publish any data identifiable specifically to a private person.
- There are two exceptions to this. One is if we feel that you are a danger to yourself or others. The other is if we think that a child is being abused or neglected in this home. In both cases, in order to protect your safety and the safety of others, we would report this to a mental health provider or law enforcement/child protection agency.
- If you have questions about this research, please contact the National Study on Health and Safety Information Line at 1-888-205-5286. If you have questions about your rights and welfare as a research participant, please contact Westat's Human Subjects Protection Office at 1-888-920-7631.
- Parts of this interview will be recorded for quality control purposes. If you do not want to have this recorded, please let us know.

OMB NUMBER: 1121-0343

EXPIRATION DATE: 02/28/2017

Interviewers ensured the privacy of the respondent before administering the consent and answered any questions about the purposes of the study and the safeguards in place to protect their confidentiality. The frequency asked questions and responses are shown in exhibit D5-2.

Exhibit D5-2. RSA Pilot Frequently asked questions

RSA Pilot Frequently Asked Questions

What is the National Study of Health and Safety? What is the purpose? What will be done with this data?

General Information: The National Study of Health and Safety a survey about health and safety issues in communities in the U.S. We'll ask you about various experiences you have had in the past 12 months related to these topics. The data we are collecting are very important. They will be used to monitor these issues and develop policies.

More Detailed Information: The study is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the U.S. Department of Justice. The purpose of this survey is to help improve the way we collect information about the health and safety consequences of unwanted sexual experiences. Females age 18 or older will be asked questions about their experiences. The data we are collecting are very important. They will be used to guide national policies.

What am I going to get out of this?

- ◆ We will give you (\$20/\$30) as a thank you for completing the study.
- ◆ (IF SP SAMPLE:) If you need to travel to a convenient location to participate in this interview, we will provide you with \$10 to help offset your local travel costs.
- ◆ Your participation will help us understand the health and safety issues associated with unwanted sexual experiences and the consequences associated with these experiences. It will help us improve the way we monitor these health and safety issues around the country.

For GP sample: “Why did I, and not someone else in the household, get selected to do this?”

- ◆ We use a statistical selection procedure to choose respondents, so that a wide variety of ages and sexes are included in the study. We do this so that the findings are valid and representative. You cannot be replaced by someone else in your household.

For GP sample: Just skip me and have someone else do it.”

- ◆ Your participation is important because you were uniquely selected to participate in this study. Scientific procedures were used to select participants for the survey, and the requirements of sampling do not allow us to replace your household with another.
- ◆ The scientific method used to select your household does not allow for replacement; because you were selected to represent not just yourself but similar people in the United States. Your participation is the only way to insure that results from the study will provide an accurate representation of your community.
- ◆ You're representing a lot of other people like you, and you will be speaking for them as well as representing your household.

Exhibit D5-2. RSA Pilot Frequently asked questions (continued)

Do I have to do this?/I'm not doing this!/What will happen if I don't do this?

- ◆ Your participation is voluntary. If you choose not to participate it will affect the findings of the survey. Your participation will contribute greatly to the success of the study and will help improve the government's ability to assess health and safety in communities like yours.

You represent other households in your area and cannot be replaced, so valuable information would be lost without your participation. (We need your help and appreciate your time answering our questions.)

I'm not interested!

- ◆ This is your chance to be heard and to contribute to an important research effort, to have your experiences with health and safety issues included in an important effort to understand communities such as yours.
- ◆ Without your information, the picture would not be complete.

What questions will you ask?

- ◆ This survey begins with some background questions (such as marital status and education). Next we ask questions about possible unwanted sexual experiences you may have experienced and the consequences associated with those experiences.

How long will this take?

- ◆ The amount of time varies from person to person, The amount of time varies from person to person, but it typically takes around 20 minutes (for GP and VO sample cases)/30 minutes (for SP sample cases), depending on your answers.

What will happen during my interview?

- I will use a computer to collect background information such as age, sex, education and about relationships. The computer will ask questions about possible unwanted sexual experiences you may have experienced and the consequences associated with those experiences.

I just have no time for this/I'm just too busy.

- ◆ The interview won't take very long, and I'd like to start the interview now or I can (come back/call you back) to finish it at a more convenient time if you like. Your input is very important to the success of this study. I'll move through the interview as quickly as possible.

Exhibit D5-2. RSA Pilot Frequently asked questions (continued)

I have never been raped/I have never had unwanted sexual experiences/I do not want to answer questions about this.

- ◆ Actually your input is very valuable to this study. Valid research requires that we have input from those who have no experience with these issues as well as those who have had these experiences. That way we can find out an accurate portrait of everyone in your community. [IMMEDIATELY CONTINUE.]

What if the questions make me feel uncomfortable or I want to stop? What if I can't continue the interview in private?

- If any of the questions make you feel uncomfortable, you can skip them and move to the next question.
- You can stop at any time. Please let me know at any point if you would like to stop. (Phone: If you are concerned about your safety, or think someone may be listening in, you can simply say "Goodbye" and I'll try to call you back at a more convenient time. Field: if you do not wish to continue the survey, you can simply tell me that you are finished.) We can stop the interview and can finish it at another time, or if you want to stop altogether, that's fine.
- If you feel like you need to talk with someone, I can provide resources for you to access or I can stay on the line with you while I connect you to a trained professional who can help you with these feelings.

Why is the computer asking so many questions about my sexual behaviors?

- The purpose of this research is to try to determine how often different types of unwanted sexual situations happen to women. Some of the language used in this survey is explicit and may be uncomfortable to you, but it is important that the questions are asked in this way so that you are clear about what is meant.
- People think about these unwanted sexual situations in many different ways. I understand you are saying that nothing happened to you, but sometimes people remember things if we ask the questions in different ways. You can skip any question you don't want to answer.
- These questions are designed to help people remember events, but because people remember experiences in different ways, we ask the questions in many different ways. The Bureau of Justice Statistics asks all of these questions to help people remember and to make sure that all different types of incidents are counted.

Why is the Government collecting data on my sexual experiences?

- ◆ Unwanted sexual experiences are often not reported to the police, and this study will help the Bureau of Justice Statistics to better understand how often this is happening so they can develop better policies and programs to address it. Please be assured that all information we gather for this survey is strictly confidential.

Exhibit D5-2. RSA Pilot Frequently asked questions (continued)

You said this study was about health and safety—why are the questions about unwanted sexual experiences?

- ◆ Health and safety are broad topics that include many different aspects of women's lives. The questions in this survey will focus on one particular type of event that has implications for both women's health and safety—unwanted sexual experiences. Unwanted sexual experiences in some circumstances may make women feel unsafe or may be part of situations where a woman's physical and emotional safety are at risk. Women may also experience effects to their physical and emotional health as a result of some types of unwanted sexual experiences. The Bureau of Justice Statistics is interested in measuring unwanted sexual experiences because of these links to public health and safety.
- ◆ We previously did not mention unwanted sexual experiences to keep the topic of the survey confidential so that only you know what you will be asked. If there is someone else in your household or a friend who may have also seen the flyer they will not know the types of questions you answered. For some people this can be important.

I didn't agree to an interview about sexual assault./That's not what I signed up for.

- ◆ I understand that you may have volunteered for this study with a different expectation about the types of questions you would be answering. Unwanted sexual experiences are related to health and safety. We are careful not to provide the specific topic until we talked to you to protect your confidentiality. In some households, this can be important. Although we would appreciate your participation, it is entirely up to you whether or not to continue.

You shouldn't have described the study as about health when it's really about sexual assault. That's false advertising.

- ◆ I understand that you feel this way. That was not our intent. Unwanted sexual experiences are related to health and safety. We are careful not to provide the specific topic until we talked to you to protect your confidentiality. In some households, this can be important. If you call the number on this card, my study supervisor will contact you to speak with you directly about these issues. *Circle the 1-800 number on the card and write the respondent's case number on the back. Leave the card with the respondent and end the session.*

I don't want to do an interview about sexual assault.

- ◆ **GP/SP SAMPLES ONLY:** I understand your decision. Thank you for speaking with me today; we appreciate your time. I will indicate that you declined to participate in our study records so you will not be contacted again.
- ◆ **VO SAMPLE ONLY:** I understand your decision. Thank you for meeting with me today. We appreciate that you have set aside this time in your schedule.

Exhibit D5-2. RSA Pilot Frequently asked questions (continued)

“Do I still get paid since I drove here to meet you? I’m only refusing to participate because I just learned the questions are about sexual assault and not health and safety in general.”

- ◆ I am only authorized to provide an incentive to individuals who participate in the survey. The system is set up so that I cannot pay you at this point in the interview. If you want to start the interview, you can skip any question that makes you uncomfortable.

How can I trust that this is legitimate?

My company, Westat, is a social science research company hired by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to conduct this survey. If you like I can give you a toll free telephone number that you can call that to verify this – it is 1-888-205-5286.

How will the information about me be kept private?

- This interview is confidential by law (Federal law 42 U.S.C. Section 3789g) – this means that the information you provide will not be shared with any individual, organization or agency. Your name will never appear in any report or associated with any findings. We treat all of the information in this study as private. Responses to the study questions will be identified only by a random number and will not include your name or any other information that could identify you. Information is anonymous and we will destroy all information that could identify you.

Can I get the study results?

- You can’t get individual results or information from this study. We’re destroying the information that identifies you and we won’t know which information belongs to you. However, results from this study will be published eventually on the Bureau of Justice Statistics website at www.bjs.gov.

Who are you with?

I work for Westat, a research firm in Maryland. Westat is a national research company that conducts some of the largest health-related surveys in the country. We are conducting this study for the U.S. Department of Justice.

INFORMATIONAL REQUESTS/STUDY RESULTS IF ASKED A PERSONAL QUESTION:

- ◆ I’m unable to discuss my own personal opinions or situation because that may influence how you respond to the questions and affect the results of the study. My job requires that I ask only the study questions as they are worded.
- ◆ I’m not qualified to answer this question. But someone like a counselor or help line could help you work through the answer to this/these question(s). I will be giving you information on local and national resources that you can call after the interview.

Exhibit D5-2. RSA Pilot Frequently asked questions (continued)

Who can I call to get help with my situation?/You mentioned a list of hotline numbers – can I get those?

[REFERRAL TELEPHONE NUMBERS]

- ◆ The National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233 (1-800-799-SAFE)
- ◆ The National Suicide Prevention Hotline: 1-800-273-8255
- ◆ The National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673 (1-800-656-HOPE)

Appendix D6

Craigslist recruitment ad

This recruitment ad was posted to Craigslist in the five metro areas to solicit volunteer participants (i.e., VO mode) for the in-person and telephone modes.

Exhibit D6-1. Craigslist recruitment ad



The Craigslist recruitment ad is contained within a rectangular frame. At the top left is the logo for NSHS (National Study on Health and Safety), featuring a green circular graphic of dots and the acronym 'NSHS' in green. To the right of NSHS are logos for BJS (Bureau of Justice Statistics) and Westat. The BJS logo is blue and white, and the Westat logo features a blue triangle icon followed by the word 'Westat'. Below these logos is a teal header bar with the text 'Female Research Participants Needed' in white. The main body of the ad is on a light green background. It starts with a paragraph about Westat recruiting female participants for the NSHS on behalf of BJS. Below this is a bulleted list of requirements: 'Women between the ages of 18 and 39', 'Interviews will last approximately 20 minutes', and 'Participants will receive \$30'. At the bottom, there is a link to 'www.NSHSVolunteer.com'.

NSHS
National Study on
Health and Safety

BJS Bureau of Justice Statistics

Westat

Female Research Participants Needed

Westat, a social science research organization, is recruiting female participants for the National Study on Health and Safety on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

- Women between the ages of 18 and 39
- Interviews will last approximately 20 minutes
- Participants will receive \$30

For more information or to participate visit the following link:
www.NSHSVolunteer.com

Appendix D7

Field interviewer debriefing summary

RSA Pilot Field Debriefing and Lessons Learned Report

D7.1 Overview of the debriefing sessions

Four debriefing sessions were held with those involved in the field interviewing effort, including field interviewers (FI), field supervisors (FS), field managers (FM), the field director (FD), and home office (HO) staff. The sessions focused on experiences with the general population (GP) and volunteer (VO) samples, the service provider (SP) sample, the college campus sample, and a special feedback session for field supervisors.

D7.2 GP sample and lessons learned

The feedback about working the GP sample addressed two major components – working with address based sample (ABS) and the factors related specifically to the National Study on Health and Safety (NSHS).

- a) Household roster lessons learned
 - i) Barriers

The feedback provided about the barriers faced at the household roster visit addressed several aspects of data collection with an ABS, but one theme seemed to be more study specific. The FIs identified the lack of tools and information that could be used to inform the households about the purpose of the study as a clear disadvantage, and that theme resonated throughout the field period and was identified by field management early on in the study. Interviewers asserted their belief that if they had been able to convey the exact nature of the study that it would have been easier to gain initial cooperation with certain households where an eligible respondent was reached at the initial contacting stage.

Additional barriers were gated communities, locked buildings, and getting people to open their doors.

- ii) Gaining cooperation

Interviewers shared many of the strategies they used to gain cooperation at the household level including:

- Modifying their approach at the door to minimize the impact of the laptop while establishing rapport and explaining the purpose of their visit;

- Presenting a sample packet of the advance mailing to the person who answers the door;
- Tailoring the “sorry I missed you” cards, postcards, and business cards with a personal message; and
- Encouraging the household members to look at the study website
 - iii) Improvements

Three major areas of improvement were discussed regarding gaining cooperation at the household level and conducting the household roster task.

1. The mass mailing of advance letters and paper rosters could be more effective if the mailings had gone out in batches corresponding to the timeframe of assignments to the FIs. Several FIs mentioned that they had cases with completed mail rosters, but by the time they actually made contact, the mail roster respondent had moved and the new resident had no exposure to the advance mailing materials.
 2. Another area of improvement concerned the collection of the roster data, and how this task could be more streamlined and successful if there were fewer questions, and if it could be done on paper or a less cumbersome instrument. The overall theme is that a lot of time and effort was spent on trying to get ineligible households to actually complete the actual roster task on the laptop.
 3. Another area of improvement involved providing the FIs with more materials to present to the households that helps explain the study, and adds legitimacy to their contacting efforts.
- b) Main interview lessons learned
- i) Barriers

Once an eligible household member had been selected, interviewers experienced some degree of difficulty collecting and contacting the selected respondent. FIs also faced gatekeepers, whereby the respondent for the household roster task was not helpful or was sometimes an obstacle in contacting the respondent for the main interview. Examples include “protective husbands” and parents of the eligible respondents. In this same realm, some women were reluctant to participate since they didn’t fully understand the study, and interviewers sometimes had difficulty scheduling appointments with respondents, especially by telephone.

- ii) Privacy of setting

Interviewers faced various challenges finding suitable spaces for conducting the main interviews. Depending on the layout of the residence, there was sometimes no “separate room” in which to

conduct the interview with no one else present. Households with a large number of residents also presented a challenge in finding a private space. Stressing the confidentiality to the respondent during the scheduling of the appointment was instrumental in how the environment was established.

iii) Improvements

Several general areas of improvement were discussed regarding the GP main interview.

- FIs felt that a larger incentive (at least \$25) would have had a better effect as a token of appreciation for participating.
- Improvements to the contacting process were also suggested. Using the telephone for contacting main interview respondents sometimes had a negative impact on cooperation, and highlighting the briefness and ease of administration were both suggested.
- Interviewers also emphasized that if they had been able to disclose the topic and nature of the questions, they would have been a higher interest level from eligible respondents.

c) Reinterview lessons learned

i) Methodological issues—reasons for differences between interviewers

Interviewers relayed several instances of respondents indicating they answered the re-interview questions differently than the main interview. This was due to a few different factors, including:

- Respondents who “added more” to their reinterview answers because they had thought about their experiences and perhaps remembered additional details not reported in the initial interview;
- Respondents who implied their answers in the initial interview may not have been correct because they became confused about the series of questions asked about each incident;
- Respondent who had become “trained” to the sequencing of the questions and may have reduced their incident reporting to avoid repetitive questions.

ii) Barriers

Few barriers were faced in having women complete re-interviews. Among the reasons mentioned are “respondents that were leery of the re-interview” because they did not want to experience the emotions that were brought forward during the initial interview.

iii) Improvements

The debriefing did not ascertain any suggestions for improvement for the re-interview task.

D7.3 VO sample and lessons learned

a) Contact issues

Interviewers revealed that the VO sample was made up of a group of women that seemed to be more responsive to text messages, be a bit more transient than the rest of the population, and have a tendency to lose interest in participating. Combined with the average time lapse between when the respondents volunteered through the Craigslist ad and when the first contact attempt by an FI was made, the field processed a large number of VO cases with nonworking phone numbers or a series of unrequited contact attempts.

As an addendum, the FD's notes from the field period indicated that a small percentage of the refusals were because the respondent thought the interview would be a phone interview.

b) Interview setting

Geography seemed to be a factor in the selection of the interview setting for VO cases. While Arizona and Texas reported a large percentage of the interview settings as in the respondents' homes, other areas reported that public locations were the primary interview setting. Libraries were mentioned most often.

c) Improvements

The main component of all suggestions for improvement is decreasing the time between respondent sign-up and first contact by the interviewer.

D7.4 SP sample and lessons learned

a) Interviewer assignment and training

Due to the fact that the study was surveying women about their sexual assault experiences, all interviewers on the RSA Pilot were female and had been assessed during the hiring process on their ability to remain compassionate but neutral while interacting with respondents. In addition, special criteria were used to assign interviewers to the SP sample because these respondents were known to have been victims of sexual assault. To ensure that they would interact appropriately with SP respondents and the agencies from which they were recruited, we chose interviewers who had experience working with service provider agencies and/or interacting with trauma survivors.

SP interviewers were also provided with special training related to this sample type. While most of the survey procedures were the same as GP and VO, there were some differences (e.g., scheduling interviews at the agency office). Interviewers were also trained on how to interact with agency staff. Because agencies were not required to help the study, project staff had to maintain a good working relationship to ensure continuing cooperation. In part, this included taking feedback from agencies

seriously and finding compromises that worked for both the interviewer and agency staff. Sometimes this just required reminders to interviewers about subtle aspects of training (e.g., empathetic behaviors/statements that are allowed) and explanations to agencies of research protocol (e.g., why the interviewer can't answer every question). Other times this required small accommodations to interviewer behaviors (e.g., leaving earlier for appointments) or to study protocol (e.g., changing the scheduling script). Having already established a positive relationship with the agency staff was key for navigating issues since there was trust we were all trying to do the right thing.

b) Respondent Recruitment

Our recruitment strategy for the SP sample was to contact SPs and ask them to assist us in recruiting their clients for the survey. First, project staff conducted online searches for rape crisis providers in each of the five metropolitan areas. Agencies who administered long-term services were prioritized over crisis-only service providers because we wanted to avoid adding stress for women immediately in the aftermath of a sexual assault (e.g., while they were at the hospital).

Project staff contacted agencies by phone and email to explain the purpose of the study and ask for their support. When possible, project staff also visited agency offices to meet with their staff in person or attended coalition meetings with agency staff attendees. The project developed a brochure specifically for agency staff to increase legitimacy and provide information on study background and details. Project staff offered agencies several options for ways to help in order to be flexible and accommodate different preferences and resource limitations. These included: (1) hanging fliers in their office to promote the survey, (2) allowing the project to include their agency logo on the fliers, (3) handing out fliers to their clients during sessions, 4) emailing their client listserv about the study, and (4) discussing the study with clients and answering questions.

If agencies agreed to support the study in one or more of these ways, project staff asked if they would be able to offer a space in their office for interviews. Some agencies offered this option, some declined the option, and some made this a requirement of conducting interviews with their clients (i.e., no interviews could be conducted outside of the office so that staff would always be available to talk afterward if needed).

After the study started, project staff followed up several times to encourage agencies to keep recruiting and to send additional materials. Table D-7-1 shows how many agencies were recruited in each metropolitan statistical area (MSA) and whether they ended up referring any clients to the study.

Table D7-1. Agency recruitment

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)	Number of agencies recruited	Number of agencies who referred clients
Arizona	1	1
California	4	1
Florida	2	1
Texas	4	3
NY/NJ/PA	3	3

c) Respondent interviews

Unlike with the GP and VO samples, SP respondents were informed about the true purpose of the study (sexual assault experiences) at the time of recruitment. Therefore, they understood the importance of the study, the need for privacy, and the potential for emotional reactions when they contacted the study to participate. Interviewers said this often made SP interactions go more smoothly than with GP/VO samples.

Occasionally respondents would want to share their stories with the interviewer. This possibility had been covered in the distress training and interviewers were able to follow protocols to redirect respondents back to the interview.

Interviews for this sample seemed to last longer than described initially during recruitment (likely because these respondents had more experiences to report). A change was made during data collection to notify respondents at the point of scheduling that interviews could run long.

Interviewers reported that having the option to conduct the interviews at respondent's agency office was beneficial. It offered a safe private space for interviews and agency staff were on hand if respondents became upset. In general, interactions between interviewers and agency staff were smooth and positive. When issues arose, agency staff contacted the project liaison who had already established a good working relationship with them during the recruitment phase.

d) Improvements

Agency staff are typically extremely busy and also protective of their clients. Over the course of the study it took many contact attempts to reach some agencies and solicit cooperation. Once an agency had agreed to participate, some still dropped communication before they could start recruiting, or supposedly started recruiting but did not actually have any clients sign up for the study. In all, this was a resource-intensive effort to recruit agencies and their clients that did not result in many completed interviews. However, some strong working relationships were built between project staff and certain agencies that resulted in helpful input on study procedures and could lead to future collaborations.

In addition, agency staff are extremely busy and tended to forget about the study during the long data collection. Project staff did follow up multiple times with reminders during the TASM data collection, but this could be improved with a more regular check-in schedule (e.g., monthly updates on client sign-ups).

One issue we had with SP respondents was that interviewers sometimes had a hard time reaching people who signed up because they wouldn't answer their phone for an unknown number. In the future, the project should generate an automatic form email and/or text for anyone signing up through the web who is willing to provide us with their contact information. Then the respondent would know to expect a follow-up call and/or text from the interviewer to schedule their appointment.

Timeliness of project procedures was also presented an issue. A few times project staff received questions from agencies about why their clients hadn't been contacted already since they had signed up. In some cases this was likely because the clients weren't answering their phones for unknown numbers, but in other cases the delay was because there was a lag time between someone signing up and the case getting to an interviewer. In the future, SP cases should be fast-tracked and sent to interviewers on flow basis as they come in, rather than sent with the scheduled transfers.

D7.5 College/university sample and lessons learned

a) Contacting

The interviewers who worked on college campuses indicated that college staff and study liaisons at the universities were generally easy to work with, helpful, and accommodating. Although the procedures were clear, some interviewers felt that a little more information would have been helpful in some of the following areas:

- How to post flyers and regulations regarding postings;
- The amount of foot traffic actually seen in the area designated for the FIs to set up;
- The procedures for requesting escorts to go door-to-door with the FIs if the table set-up doesn't work;
- The procedures for requesting another visible spot on campus if the original spot is not successful.

b) Enrolling/listing

Depending on the university, some FIs were provided with contact information for the sampled rooms or apartments. Interviewers stated that texting was very effective, and emailing the residents directly was somewhat effective. Other strategies' success also varied depending on the university. Among the successful strategies were:

- Being more visible at the set-up area by getting up and walking up to the students and engaging them;
- Requesting that information be disseminated through other methods (flyers under doors or posted in common areas);
- Enhancing the visual appeal of their set-up, for example, adding balloons to the table or posting the room numbers on colored paper to use as an icebreaker; and
- Providing snacks and refreshments to students who approached the tables.

c) Data collection

i) Contact with students

For the household roster and main interview, there were only a few insignificant issues that were discussed in the debriefing. FD notes indicate that a few cases were completed under an incorrect case ID, and interviewers mentioned that having all of the cases loaded onto one computer may have slightly impacted efficiency.

On campuses where direct access was allowed to the individual rooms or apartments, the success rate was very high, and the data collection was very efficient once this contacting method was implemented.

Interviewers also indicated that it was most efficient when the main interview could be conducted “on the spot” if they happened to complete a household roster with the female also selected for the main interview. Although no major obstacles were encountered with follow-up contacts with the main interview respondent, some interviewers did have to find appropriate spaces for the appointments.

ii) Visibility on campus

Emails from the campus liaisons to the students seemed to offer credibility, but the majority of the interviewers reported that those types of generalized emails did not seem to increase their visibility or encourage students to actively seek out the interviewers on campus.

Overall, the visibility of the interviewers on campus varied. For example, at one campus, there was close to no response at all to the interviewers when they set up their table, but going door-to-door was extremely effective. Other interviewers indicated that the location of their table was not in the best place to promote visibility and that common areas or lounges were rarely effective.

iii) Use of incentives

Feedback from interviewers was mixed regarding the effectiveness of the monetary incentive in gaining cooperation. While it was a huge influence on some campuses, other campuses saw indifference regarding the amount of the incentive. One interviewer also mentioned that it was the study itself that interested the group of students on one campus.

d) Improvements

Suggestions for improving the data collection on college campuses include enhancing the display at the tables (balloons, a banner and a tablecloth, an easel with a large sign); allowing for more than one day; increasing the amount of the monetary incentive; arranging for space for follow-up visits for the Main Interview (e.g., have a room reserved ahead of time to use when scheduling appointments).

D7.6 Supervision/Management and lessons learned

- a) Challenges
 - i) Supervision/management

A resounding theme from the supervisory and management staff was understaffing, combined with a very large number of cases to manage at one time. Case management in general was difficult because of the volume of cases and the amount of work it took to transition cases through the interviewer attrition.

The coding of cases and maintaining consistency across contact attempts was also listed as challenge to the supervisors. FSs felt that more time should have been spent discussing basic field data collection tactics with the FIs during the initial training, and that the status codes had been more precise.

Another region challenge was the unusual patterns of extreme weather. The Texas and New York Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) experienced a few months of weather that intermittently prevented the interviewers from being able to travel to respondents' homes

- ii) Technical
- b) Improvements

Provide an online tracking system for shipping case folders and more closely monitor the reconciliation of finalized cases with returned case folders.

D7.7 Training

- a) Challenges

For the FSs and FMs, their greatest difficulty regarding the training was not having enough prior knowledge and general supervisor training before the actual interviewer training. FSs expressed disappointment at not being able to play a larger role in the training and felt at a disadvantage they were learning the instrument and field protocols at the same time their staff was.

Another challenge was the lack of cohesion and team building among the trainees and the supervisor. Feedback indicated that this sort of personnel enhancement usually happens during the non-classroom time, such as mealtimes or early evenings in a commons area. Supervisors also felt that their leadership skills couldn't be used to their full potential because their time spent with their team and exposure to their staff was extremely limited.

The range in interviewing experience also presented a challenge. Each training room had a mix of veteran and brand new FIs. Even though the new interviewers completed Westat's General

Interviewer Training modules, there was still a knowledge gap about the basics of interviewing that served as a hindrance to conveying the study specific aspects of the RSA Pilot. In addition, in areas where the lead trainers did not have experience with large-scale address-based field studies, there may have been conflicting training points conveyed about basic field data collection for an ABS sample.

Finally, interviewers and management alike indicated that too much time was allotted for discussion of distress.

b) Enhancements

For interviewer training, suggestions revolved around several themes:

- More role-playing of introducing the study and gaining cooperation at the door;
- More discussion of the proper way to record status codes and enter EROC;
- Reducing classroom time spent discussing the distress protocol and turn that into a home study;
- Separate training for FSs and FMs prior to the interviewer training;
- Increasing role of the FSs in the training;
- Increasing opportunities for bonding, teambuilding, and cohesion among the regions

c) Areas of strength

The overall organization of the training was very effective, and interviewers came away from the training with knowledge of the purpose and importance of the study. The presentations were very clearly written and flowed well.

Appendix D8

Telephone interviewer debriefing summary

RSA Pilot Telephone Debriefing and Lessons Learned Report

D8.1 Overview of the debriefing sessions

A series of four debriefing sessions were held in October 2015 via WebEx with 69 telephone research center (TRC) interviewers who worked on the random digit dial (RDD) component of the National Study on Health and Safety (NSHS) study. Interviewers were encouraged to comment on all aspects of the study based on their data collection experiences.

D8.2 Overall feedback

a) Positive feedback

Overall, interviewers liked the content of the study and felt that it gave women an opportunity to help other women. They reported that women were generally willing to answer the questions, appreciated that the government was trying to help things for women, and did not get upset or distressed by the questions. Some women shared that they had never spoken about their incidents to anyone before and that it felt “good” to talk about it.

While interviewers appreciated the level of detail and role playing in the training, they particularly appreciated all the time spent on training them to handle distress, saying that it made them feel very prepared for the interviews. They also appreciated being able to stop during the interview and ask if the respondent was “okay.”

In terms of obtaining cooperation, interviewers appreciated the shift toward the beginning of the data collection period that allowed them to determine if they were speaking with a male earlier in the cell phone screening process. They also thought it was very helpful to have a website to be able to provide to respondents.

b) Challenges

Many interviewers reported that respondents had unsurmountable concerns about the legitimacy of the study, reporting that respondents wondered why the government would be calling them from a Texas or New York number, or why the government would be calling them on the weekend. With the survey introduction saying “I am calling on behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice,” respondents thought it was actually a government employee calling them, which made them dubious of the request. Following this introduction on the cell phone screener, respondents were immediately asked if the number was for a home or business, which made some potential respondents even more concerned about why the government was asking this information.

Some interviewers also complained about the number of times the incentive was mentioned during the screening phase. Some specifically pointed out that the answering machine message mentioned the \$20, but it may have been a male's voicemail, so that person would never be selected. There was some confusion by male respondents who were expecting to be able to get \$20 when we called to conduct the screener.

Many interviewers complained about the length of the consent statement, saying they lost a number of respondents who hung up at some point while they were reading the statement. They noted that some of the information in the statement had already been said multiple times, such as the incentive payment, and thought it should have been less wordy.

Regarding the survey content, some interviewers reported the questions being awkward for older women to answer. According to interviewers, those who had multiple incidents to report became tired of the questions by the third incident. As one interviewer said it moved from "cathartic" to "fatiguing." Interviewers expressed a preference for only asking about two incidents.

D8.3 Training

a) Overall feedback on training

Overall, interviewers had only positive feedback on the training they received for the study. Several pointed to the role-play activities as particularly helpful to prepare them for speaking with a respondent. They felt the length of the training, while longer than what they generally receive for other studies, was appropriate for this study.

Between the lengthy training, extensive practice with interviews in which victimizations were reported, coverage of and practice with the distress protocol, and the regular distress check-ins with Marilyn Hildebrand, interviewers said they felt well prepared to conduct the interviews and also felt supported in this ongoing data collection.

b) Feedback on distress training

All agreed that the distress training was appropriate in length and in content in order to prepare them for the possibility of respondents being emotionally distressed by the content of the interview. Interviewers noted that the distress training gave them confidence as they worked through the instrument, knowing they had the tools to handle any situation that might arise. One interviewer compared it to CPR training, saying, "you may not need it, but you're glad you have it." Another interviewer remarked that it helped make her respondents feel more comfortable because they were well trained in detecting issues, and that she would much rather be overtrained than undertrained.

D8.4 RDD sample cooperation

As noted earlier, many interviewers commented that sample households did not understand the phrase "calling on behalf of DOJ," wondering why the government would be calling them on a

weekend, from a Texas or New York number, or on their cell phone. Many wanted to know how we got their cell phone number. Interviewers wondered why we did not use a Washington, DC, number for the study since the emphasis was on government agency sponsorship. Some respondents did not believe that the DOJ would be doing this type of study.

Interviewers reported that older respondents were particularly attuned to recent IRS scams (<https://www.irs.gov/uac/Newsroom/IRS-Warns-of-Pervasive-Telephone-Scam>), which made them concerned about unsolicited telephone requests from a government agency.

Some interviewers found using “Bureau of Justice Statistics” to be more reassuring to respondents than using “Department of Justice.” Of course those doing default work (basic interviews) stuck to the script, but for those doing refusal conversion where they are allowed to be a bit more conversational, there was a common sentiment that Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) was more compelling/effective in terms of sponsorship.

Some landline respondents recalled receiving the letter. Some interviewers said the letter helped with the initial phone call, while others said it prepared the respondents to be able to say no when they called. One interviewer reported that respondents said the letter looked “cheap” and could have been made by anyone, not believing that the DOJ would be mailing a letter to their household. Some interviewers reported that households that had received the letter were waiting for the call.

One householder wondered why the government was paying \$20, and thought it was a waste of money.

- Once respondent was selected, what challenges did you face in getting that person to cooperate?
 - Did you hear any negative reactions to the topic?
 - Any concerns about why BJS is sponsoring a study about sexual experiences?
 - How helpful were the FAQs?
 - Any tip or changes you would recommend to improve cooperation rates for selected respondents?

Interviewers reported that once they shared that the study was about unwanted sexual experiences, some women immediately refused or hung up. A few interviewers noted that if the respondent had any hesitation about trusting who we were, when we said “unwanted sexual experiences,” it turned people off because they didn’t believe DOJ would be asking about this.

Interviewers reported a few respondents who thought the switch in topics from “health and safety” to “unwanted sexual experiences” was “deceptive” or a “bait and switch.” Some respondents who completed the interview and were asked at the end if they would have done the study again knowing what it was about said they probably would have, but that they didn’t like the health and safety “detour.”

Interviewers shared that some respondents made it clear that they did not want to stay on the phone for 20 minutes, but once they started the survey, respondents rarely broke off.

D8.5 Consent procedures

As noted earlier, interviewers thought the consent script was too long, reporting that respondents “zoned out” and “lost their focus,” especially since the interviewer had not yet established rapport with the respondent. Interviewers thought it made respondents wonder what the rest of the survey will be like if the consent statement is so long.

Several interviewers noted that it helped to provide a phone number for them at the end of the consent statement, saying it made the respondents feel “better” and “calmer.”

Some respondents were concerned about the incentive language referring to mailing them a check, wondering how we knew what their address was.

There was some concern again when we mentioned “unwanted sexual experiences” and “explicit language.” The negativity and concern seemed to come from older women.

D8.6 Extended interview: General feedback

Overall, respondents did not tend to complain about the length of the survey, aside from respondents who reported on three (or more) Detailed Incident Forms (DIFs). Respondents, for the most part, were fine answering the questions, and some who had unwanted sexual experiences wanted the questions to be even more specific, by not just giving them yes or no options.

Interviewers felt that older women tended to respond more negatively to the explicit language in the survey, especially the definitions that were provided in the SV items. Interviewers thought it would have been better to make the definitions optional to read to respondents.

A few respondents asked interviewers why we needed so many details about the incident, like whether it was inside/outside a building, and thought the DIF items seemed repetitive.

D8.7 Sexual victimization screener feedback

Once they got started, respondents did not seem to have any problems with the sexual victimization screening questions. Interviewers commented that they themselves were often more nervous than the respondents to use the explicit language, especially older interviewers.

Again, respondents tended to cut off interviewers while reading the definitions, saying “I know what that is” and not wanting to hear the explicit language.

At least one interviewer mentioned a respondent was offended by the phrasing used in several items (SV2, SV9, SV10, SV12, SV13, SV14) – “Has anyone, male or female...” – the respondent said “Would you stop saying that?! That’s not in the Bible!”

Some interviewers noted that if English was not the respondent’s primary language, they tended to have more difficulty understanding “force or threats of force” and sometimes ignored that part of the question.

Interviewers made a number of specific comments about the screening items:

- SV3: One interviewer noted that this was the only question that said “man or boy” – the interviewer thought that was uncomfortable to bring up and wondered why it said that.
- SV5: Interviewers reported that a few respondents, particularly older women, broke off the interview when asked about alcohol/inability to consent, or became indignant or aggressive at this item.
- SV9/SV10: Some respondents thought these two items were repetitive.
- SV14: Several interviewers had respondents who were asked to be in sexual movies online or on cell phones. Respondents were unsure whether this was what we were looking for, but interviewers went ahead and coded it as yes, and collected a DIF.

a) Did they seem to have any problems dating events?

Interviewers noted that respondents with less serious incidents seemed to have greater difficulty dating events, particularly less serious incidents in bars or at campus fraternity parties.

Some respondents weren’t sure when the incident happened, or didn’t want to remember because it was so bad for them, or because it was so incidental (e.g. a groping) that it didn’t register strongly enough when it happened.

D8.8 Feedback on detailed incident form items

Items D1 and D2 in the detailed incident form caused some problems for respondents. Many interviewers shared that respondents who had had less serious things happen to them, like kissing or groping, thought it was awkward, confusing, and annoying that we were asking them about penetrative acts in the DIF when all they had reported was something minor like unwanted kissing.

Interviewers agreed that many respondents were confused by the scale in questions D1 and D2 and needed to have it repeated, or would answer with something other than a number or one of the response choices (such as saying “yes” without clarifying whether it was threatened, attempted or completed). One interviewer wondered why we didn’t explain to them why we were saying the numbers. Another interviewer suggested it would have been easier to say “threatened to, tried to, did it, didn’t happen”.

Interviewers said respondents tended not to use the numbers, and that it seemed unnecessary when the respondent had already indicated that no one was listening, or they had no problems sharing details about their experiences in prior open-ended items. Interviewers noted that we continued to ask them if they could speak freely for open-ended responses, so it seemed like we didn't need the numbers.

D8.9 Reactions to being asked about multiple incidents

Interviewers reported that some respondents became tired or annoyed and thought they had already answered the questions, especially if the incidents were similar. Several noted that while we said the 2nd and 3rd DIFs would be abbreviated, they were not much shorter. Some respondents became so aggravated by the time of the 3rd DIF that they broke off the interview.

- How willing were respondents to share their story at the end of the DIF? What types of reluctance did you hear? Do you feel they provided good details?

Most respondents had no objections to sharing their narrative, though a few lost patience and said they did not want to think about it anymore. Interviewers did have difficulties typing in the narrative if the interview was not being recorded.

Interviewers did note that some respondents would not include some of the more pertinent parts of the incident in their narrative because they thought they had already provided that information in the previous questions.

A few interviewers noted that younger respondents (18-24) seemed less willing to tell their story.

Interviewers recommended not using numbers for the D1a series. Additionally, if the respondent has already told us they were groped or flashed on the subway, don't ask about vaginal, oral, anal sex in D1. Or have a shorter version of the D1a items if it was SV9-14.

Interviewers also recommended that if the respondent reports more than 2 or 3 incidents, the 2nd and 3rd DIFs should be much more abbreviated. Likewise, if the incidents are similar in nature, then don't make respondents repeat the information they've already stated.

Interviewers got the sense that those who had lots of incidents were less interested in doing the re-interview because they knew how long it would take.

D8.10 Vignettes

Interviewers agreed across the board that the vignettes were the hardest part of the interview. More respondents commented about the vignettes than the study itself. Interviewers noted that as a result, sometimes the interview ended on a less positive note than they felt it should have.

The main issue was that the vignettes didn't provide enough information about the story, and respondents were uncomfortable passing judgment on a situation without having enough information.

Interviewers frequently had to repeat the vignettes. No matter how slowly they were read, interviewers said most respondents had trouble with them, sometimes completely misinterpreting the question or the story.

Interviewers shared that sometimes respondents felt that the follow-up questions did not have anything to do with the story they were told. This was particularly true of the vignettes involving a married couple with no force. Some thought it might have been better to make the follow up questions specific to the names used in the scenarios, such as "Did Tom use force" instead of "Did a male use force."

One interviewer commented that there was no need to repeat the definition of vaginal sex at this point in the interview. One respondent said "I know what it means. How many times do you need to tell me?" The interviewer felt the repetition of the definition at this point was somewhat insulting.

Respondents had similar issues with the second vignette, but did not seem to mind being asked the 2nd vignette since they had been told there would be two of them.

Ultimately, interviewers suggested that we should have told respondents at the beginning that we would be asking about their perceptions later in the survey. Interviewers felt the vignettes "came out of nowhere."

D8.11 Closing sections

Spanish interviewers all noted that the translation of the scale in the debriefing questions at the end of the survey (strongly disagree to strongly agree) caused difficulty for respondents. Interviewers said the scale was referring to "affirmation" in Spanish.

Many interviewers noted that respondents seemed to be confused by the scale for the first three debriefing questions, since they were written in a negative way.

Some respondents felt like the subsequent debriefing questions were so similar and were trying to get them to say that they liked the interview.

Other interviewers noted that respondents tended to forget the response choices, and the interviewer would have to remind them of the scale. Many seemed to try to answer the questions as yes/no rather than using the scale.

Interviewers did not report any problems with the distress check-in, and noted in particular that they appreciated being able to ask respondents if they were "feeling in a good place to finish the interview."

Respondents were generally appreciative of the resource information, either for themselves or to pass along to a friend. However, interviewers noted that when agreeing to write down the hotline information, respondents were not prepared that they would have to write down three different numbers and did not really want all of this information.

Some interviewers noted that it was awkward to offer resources again in the re-interview.

Most respondents were at a neutral emotional state at the end of the interview.

A few interviewers shared that some respondents cried at some point during the interview. The interviewers appreciated that they could give the respondent a chance to take a break. It showed that we cared about the respondent, and that Westat cared about the interviewers (giving them a chance to take a break before next interview).

No one ever had to use the distress protocol.

D8.12 Re-interview

Interviewers noted that some respondents did not want to participate in the re-interview because of the length, if they had a hard time remembering dates in the first interview, if they felt the interview was repetitive, or if they did not think their incidents were particularly relevant (e.g. someone being groped in a club).

Some who agreed at the end of the first interview to be re-interviewed decided ultimately that they couldn't do it again when they were called back, citing that it was too difficult for them.

Some were asked for re-interviews with such minor incidents, like lifetime. They didn't feel like it was necessary to do it again.

Interviewers got the sense from respondents that the 2nd interview was more accurate because respondents understood the questions better the 2nd time, remembered some incidents they hadn't mentioned in the first interview, had time to think about the questions, and some said they didn't fully trust the first interview, so didn't take it as seriously.

Interviewers did say that they thought some respondents may have been saying no to screening items in the second interview to avoid the DIF.

D8.13 Wrap-up

Interviewers offered the following additional recommendations for the study:

- Create a simpler URL for respondents, but do include it.
- Be able to find webpage by searching within DOJ website.

- Westat phone number should have a Spanish option to verify the study. (855 number)
- Leave out the long consent statement out of the re-interview. They've already heard it.
- Add comment section to let them say whatever other info they want to include. They just want to be heard and voice their opinions rather than just give a number. It's empowering.

Appendix D9

Telephone interviewer training agenda

The telephone interviewer training was conducted online in a series of self-study, group interactive sessions, and one-on-one evaluations. The agenda is presented below as five modules.

Module 1

- Welcome and introduction to training
- Background and purpose
- Introduction and overview of NSHS
- Frequently asked questions
- Demonstration interview
- Quiz 1
- RDD contact procedures
- Distress protocol handout review
- Special considerations for NSHS respondents
- Quiz 2

Module 2

- Detailed content for special considerations for NSHS respondents
- Greeting
- Interactive session 1
- Overview of special considerations for NSHS respondents
- Understanding reactions to unwanted sexual experiences and disclosure
- Interviewing respondents who may have unwanted sexual experiences
- Recognizing and responding to emotional reactions
- Interviewer self-care

Module 3

Greeting; review of questionnaire sections/structure
Review of distress protocol handout
Interactive session 2
Contact procedures review/highlights
Interactive session 3
Interactive session 4
Closing questions - administrative details

Module 4

Role plays - session 1
Intro to session, setup time
Role play 1 (victimizations and fatigue skip to end)
Contact procedures role play 1
Distress protocol practice with conference call
Role play 4 (victimizations and moderate distress)

Module 5

Role plays - session 2
Intro to session, setup time
Role play 2 (victimizations and moderate distress/no skip to end)
Contact procedures 2
Distress protocol practice with conference call
Role play 3 (victimizations and extreme distress interrupt to counselor)

Appendix D10

In-person interviewer training agenda

The in-person interviewer training sessions were conducted over 5 days in each of the metro areas. Field managers and supervisors attended all 5 days and interviewers attended on days 2, 3, and 4. The agenda is presented below.

Day 1 – Field Managers & Supervisors

- Introductions and welcome to the role of supervisor
- Supervising NSHS sample
- Expectations for your field staff
- Communicating with your team
- Making assignments
- Overview of beginning and managing field work
- Introduction to browse case
- SMS reports and paradata reports
- Supervisor role in the FI training

Day 2 – Field Interviewers

- Welcome and introduction to training
- Background and purpose
- Introduction and overview to NSHS
- Receiving assignments and working with the different sample types/release of cases
- Overview of interviewer responsibilities
- Basics of household interviewing, contact procedures
- Record of contacts, NIRF, exercise
- Introduction to the IMS
- Contacting households/contacting respondents
- Contacting role plays
- Administering the roster on a GP case
- Administering the interview
- End of the day wrap-up – Q&A

Day 3 – Field Interviewers

Overview of special considerations for respondents
Potential reactions to unwanted sexual experiences and disclosure
Interviewing respondents who may have unwanted sexual experiences
Addressing potential respondent distress
Interviewer self-care
Contacting VO sample and making appointments
Administering the interview - interactive
Entering interviewer observations - IOQ
Completing the main interview, interview status codes
Functional protocols
End of the day wrap-up – Q&A

Day 4 – Field Interviewers

Drop points and add units and exercise
Re-interview
Certification role play 1 - complete interview
Certification role play 2 - complete interview
Site-specific trainee evaluations
Daily data transmission
Working with your supervisor
Break/functional protocols
Wrap-up and packing

Day 5 – Field Managers & Supervisors

NSHS special considerations for supervisors
Quality control procedures and monitoring production
Handling special field situations and finalizing cases
Evaluations, doc logs, and recordkeeping
Administrative tasks
Managing VO and SP sample/special considerations
Meeting with field managers and supervisors
Packing and closing comments

Appendix E

Chapter 7 Appendices: Supplemental Data on Incidence/Prevalence

(See supplemental Excel tables)

Appendix E. Chapter 7 appendices: Supplemental data on incidence/prevalence

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|----|--|
| E1 | Appendix table E1. Incidence rate of sexual victimization per 1,000 women age 18-49 in the past 12 months based on screener items, by mode of interview in general population, 2014-2015 |
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Appendix table E1. Incidence rate of sexual victimization per 1,000 women age 18-49 in the past 12 months based on screener items, by mode of interview in the general population, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description ^a	ACASI ^b	CATI ^{c*}
Rate across all screener items ^d	380.8	398.1
Rape ^e	55.1	40.8
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	14.2	10.7
SV 2: Forced oral sex	7.0	8.6
SV 3: Forced anal sex	2.9	2.9
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	11.4 !	3.4 !
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	19.0	16.1
Other unwanted sex ^f	75.4	70.5
SV 6: Sex by coercion	7.3	7.9
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	9.6	5.4 !
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	58.6	52.3
Sexual contact ^g	250.7	291.1
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	35.8	35.2
SV10: Unwanted groping	120.1	121.4
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	58.4 †	96.8
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	24.0	16.8
SV13: Made you show your body parts	3.1	4.4 !
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	8.4	10.1
Number of weighted sample cases	11,280,295	11,115,730

Note: Incidence rates were capped at 10 incidents for each SV item, and capped at 15 incidents for each of the 3 incident types. Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table E8 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aRefers to the screening item number and the content of the item for each sexual victimization screener item.

^bAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^cComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^dCombined total across all screening items

^eIncludes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force.

^fIncludes screening items measuring penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^gIncludes non-penetrative behaviors using any tactic.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table E2. Prevalence rate of sexual victimization in the past 12 months based on screener items, by reference period and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description^a	Past 12 Months^b	
	ACASI^c	CATI^{d*}
Rate across all screener items ^e	13.1 %†	10.9 %
Rape ^f	2.8 %	2.2 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	0.8	0.7
SV 2: Forced oral sex	0.6	0.4
SV 3: Forced anal sex	0.3	0.3
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	0.4	0.2
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	1.2	1.1
Other unwanted sex ^g	4.0 %†	2.5 %
SV 6: Sex by coercion	0.3	0.3
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	0.6 †	0.2
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	3.5 †	2.1
Sexual contact ^h	10.5 %	9.0 %
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	2.3	1.9
SV10: Unwanted groping	5.9	4.5
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	4.2	4.2
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	1.5	1.2
SV13: Made you show your body parts	0.2	0.1 !
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	0.5	0.3
Number of weighted sample cases	11,280,295	11,115,730

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table E9 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aRefers to the screening item number and the content of the item for each sexual victimization screener item.

^bIncludes incidents that occurred within the past 12 months of the interview.

^cAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^dComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^eCombined total across all screening items

^fIncludes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force or while unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^gIncludes screening items measuring penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^hIncludes non-penetrative behaviors using any tactic.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table E3. Incidence rate of sexual victimization per 1,000 females age 18-29 in the past 12 months based on screener items, by mode of interview in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description ^a	ACASI ^b	CATI ^{c*}
Rate across all screener items ^d	2079.3 †	1132.5
Rape ^e	338.4 †	144.0
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	100.6 †	51.2
SV 2: Forced oral sex	51.8 †	15.0
SV 3: Forced anal sex	19.3	14.1
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	31.5	17.7
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	133.1 †	45.9
Other unwanted sex ^f	465.4 †	197.9
SV 6: Sex by coercion	58.9	38.9
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	24.4	24.7
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	387.2 †	131.6
Sexual contact ^g	1329.3 †	855.1
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	179.9	139.6
SV10: Unwanted groping	636.2 †	366.6
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	319.1	280.0
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	102.6	78.6
SV13: Made you show your body parts	37.6	11.5 !
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	69.1 †	16.8 !
Number of unweighted sample cases	984	1,132

Note: Incidence rates were capped at 10 incidents for each SV item, and capped at 15 incidents for each of the 3 incident types. Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table E10 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aRefers to the screening item number and the content of the item for each sexual victimization screener item.

^bAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^cComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^dCombined total across all screening items

^eIncludes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force.

^fIncludes screening items measuring penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^gIncludes non-penetrative behaviors using any tactic.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table E4. Prevalence rate of sexual victimization in the past 12 months based on screener items by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description^b	Past 12 Months^a	
	ACASI^c	CATI^{d*}
Rate across all screening items ^e	52.9 %†	30.0 %
Rape ^f	16.8 %†	6.5 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	5.8 †	2.5
SV 2: Forced oral sex	3.6 †	1.0
SV 3: Forced anal sex	1.8 †	0.8
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	1.6	1.1
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	8.0 †	3.3
Other unwanted sex ^g	21.2 %†	8.0 %
SV 6: Sex by coercion	2.6	1.4
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	1.2	1.0
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	19.6 †	5.9
Sexual contact ^h	42.2 %†	25.6 %
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	11.3 †	6.7
SV10: Unwanted groping	25.7 †	14.5
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	16.8 †	11.2
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	5.8 †	3.7
SV13: Made you show your body parts	1.6 †	0.3
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	3.5 †	0.7
Number of unweighted sample cases	984	1,132

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table E11 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes incidents that occurred within the past 12 months of the interview.

^bCombined total across all screening items.

^cAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^dComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^eRefers to the screening item number and the content of the item for each sexual victimization screener item.

^fIncludes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force or while unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^gIncludes screening items measuring penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^hIncludes non-penetrative behaviors using any tactic.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table E5. Incidence rate of unwanted sexual contact per 1,000 females age 18-29, by type of crime classification and mode of interview in the volunteer population, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
Rape and sexual assault ^c	488.3 †	277.6
Completed ^d	356.1 †	188.6
Attempted ^e	98.6	76.0
Threatened ^f	33.6 †	12.5
Rape ^g	348.9 †	151.2
Completed ^d	242.1 †	97.0
Attempted ^e	76.2 †	43.3
Threatened ^f	30.5 †	10.7
Sexual Assault ^h	139.4	126.3
Completed ^d	113.9	91.6
Attempted ^e	22.4	32.7
Threatened ^f	3.1 !	1.8 !
Other unwanted sexual contact ⁱ	412.0 †	207.3
Completed ^d	230.9 †	112.1
Attempted ^e	110.9 †	69.4
Threatened ^f	70.2 †	25.8
Not enough information ^j	152.6 †	53.4
No behavior information ^k	120.0 †	47.2
Not enough behavior information to classify ^l	20.3 †	0.9 !
Not enough tactic information to classify ^m	12.2	5.3
Number of unweighted sample cases	984	1,132

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table E12 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes penetrative and non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^dIncludes incidents where the offender completed the behavior.

^eIncludes incidents where the offender physically tried, but did not complete the behavior.

^fIncludes incidents where the offender verbally threatened, but did not physically attempt the behavior.

^gIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^hIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

ⁱIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^jIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior and tactic items.

^kIncludes incidents where respondent said "no" to all items asking about penetrative and non-penetrative behaviors, with no refusals or don't know responses.

^lIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior items.

^mIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all tactic items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table E6. Prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact not involving force or incapacitation, by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a	CATI ^b
Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	8.1 %†	6.1 %
Completed ^d	5.3	4.1
Attempted ^e	3.1	2.3
Threatened ^f	1.0	0.8
Coerced penetration ^g	0.5 %	0.3 %
Completed ^d	0.2	0.1 !
Attempted ^e	0.2	0.1 !
Threatened ^f	0.2	0.1 !
Coerced touching ^h	1.1 %	0.8 %
Completed ^d	0.8	0.4
Attempted ^e	0.2	0.4
Threatened ^f	0.1 !	--
Unwanted penetration ⁱ	1.3 %	1.2 %
Completed ^d	0.5	0.3
Attempted ^e	0.6	0.7
Threatened ^f	0.4	0.3
Unwanted touching ^j	6.1 %†	4.5 %
Completed ^d	4.1	3.3
Attempted ^e	2.2 †	1.2
Threatened ^f	0.4	0.3 !
Not enough information ^k	3.1 %†	1.4 %
No behavior information ^l	2.4 †	1.3
Not enough behavior information to classify ^m	0.7 †	0.1 !
Not enough tactic information to classify ⁿ	0.2	--
Number of weighted sample cases	11,257,760	11,073,632

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table E13 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

-- Less than 0.05%

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dIncludes incidents where the offender completed the behavior.

^eIncludes incidents where the offender physically tried, but did not complete the behavior.

^fIncludes incidents where the offender verbally threatened, but did not physically attempt the behavior.

^gIncludes incidents when the offender threatened to cut off financial support; threatened to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships or to cause some other problem; or promised rewards in your relationship, job, grades, or something else.

^hIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using coercion.

ⁱIncludes unwanted penetrative sexual contact, not including force, incapacitation, or coercion.

^jIncludes unwanted non-penetrative sexual contact, not involving force, incapacitation, or coercion.

^kIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior and tactic items.

^lIncludes incidents where respondent said "no" to all items asking about penetrative and non-penetrative behaviors, with no refusals or don't know responses.

^mIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior items.

ⁿIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all tactic items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table E7. Prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact not involving force or incapacitation, by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	31.5 %†	18 %
Completed ^d	25.2 †	13.3
Attempted ^e	8.9 †	6.5
Threatened ^f	3.3 †	1.2
Coerced penetration ^g	3.9 %†	1.1 %
Completed ^d	1.4 †	0.4
Attempted ^e	1	0.4
Threatened ^f	1.6 †	0.4
Coerced touching ^h	3.7 %†	1.1 %
Completed ^d	2.8 †	0.6
Attempted ^e	0.5	0.5
Threatened ^f	0.4	--
Unwanted penetration ⁱ	7.8 %†	4.1 %
Completed ^d	1.9	1.2
Attempted ^e	2.8 †	1.4
Threatened ^f	3.4 †	1.7
Unwanted touching ^j	22.7 %†	12.9 %
Completed ^d	16.9 †	9
Attempted ^e	6.7 †	4.6
Threatened ^f	1.6 †	0.4
Not enough information ^k	10.6 %†	4 %
No behavior information ^l	8.9 †	3.6
Not enough behavior information to classify ^m	1.6 †	0.1 !
Not enough tactic information to classify ⁿ	0.9	0.4
Number of unweighted sample cases	983	1,124

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table E14 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

-- Less than 0.05%.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dIncludes incidents where the offender completed the behavior.

^eIncludes incidents where the offender physically tried, but did not complete the behavior.

^fIncludes incidents where the offender verbally threatened, but did not physically attempt the behavior.

^gIncludes incidents when the offender threatened to cut off financial support; threatened to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships or to cause some other problem; or promised rewards in your relationship, job, grades, or something else.

^hIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using coercion.

ⁱIncludes unwanted penetrative sexual contact, not including force, incapacitation, or coercion.

^jIncludes unwanted non-penetrative sexual contact, not involving force, incapacitation, or coercion.

^kIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior and tactic items.

^lIncludes incidents where respondent said "no" to all items asking about penetrative and non-penetrative behaviors, with no refusals or don't know responses.

^mIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior items.

ⁿIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all tactic items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix E. Chapter 7 Appendices: Standard errors for supplemental data on incidence/prevalence

- E8 Appendix table E8. Standard errors for appendix table E1. Incidence rate of sexual victimization per 1,000 women age 18-49 in the past 12 months based on screener items, by mode of interview in general population, 2014-2015
- E9 Appendix table E9. Standard errors for appendix table E2. Prevalence rate of sexual victimization in the past 12 months based on screener items, by reference period and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
- E10 Appendix table E10. Standard errors for appendix table E3. Incidence rate of sexual victimization per 1,000 females age 18-29 in the past 12 months based on screener items, by mode of interview in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- E11 Appendix table E11. Standard errors for appendix table E4. Prevalence rate of sexual victimization in the past 12 months based on screener items by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- E12 Appendix table E12. Standard errors for appendix table E5. Incidence rate of unwanted sexual contact per 1,000 females age 18-29, by type of crime classification and mode of interview in the volunteer population, 2014-2015
- E13 Appendix table E13. Standard errors for appendix table E6. Prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact not involving force or incapacitation, by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
- E14 Appendix table E14. Standard errors for appendix table E7. Prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact not involving force or incapacitation, by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Appendix table E8. Standard errors for appendix table E1: Incidence rate of sexual victimization per 1,000 women age 18-49 in the past 12 months based on screener items, by mode of interview in the general population, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description	ACASI	CATI
Rate across all screener items	32.4	35.5
Rape	10.3	8.4
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	3.9	3.6
SV 2: Forced oral sex	2.2	3.7
SV 3: Forced anal sex	1.4	1.2
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	6.5	1.9
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	5.0	4.5
Other unwanted sex	9.3	16.8
SV 6: Sex by coercion	3.2	3.1
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	2.6	3.4
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	7.6	12.0
Sexual contact	22.2	28.7
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	5.2	6.2
SV10: Unwanted groping	13.9	16.4
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	5.9	13.7
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	5.1	3.7
SV13: Made you show your body parts	1.5	3.1
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	2.6	4.6
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,053	2,721

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table E9. Standard errors for appendix table E2: Prevalence rate of sexual victimization in the past 12 months based on screener items, by reference period and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description ^a	Past 12 Months			
	ACASI		CATI	
Rate across all screener items	0.7	%	0.6	%
Rape	0.4	%	0.4	%
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	0.2		0.2	
SV 2: Forced oral sex	0.2		0.2	
SV 3: Forced anal sex	0.1		0.1	
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	0.2		0.1	
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	0.3		0.3	
Other unwanted sex	0.4	%	0.3	%
SV 6: Sex by coercion	0.1		0.1	
SV 7: Other made you have sex	0.1		0.1	
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	0.4		0.3	
Sexual contact	0.6	%	0.6	%
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	0.3		0.3	
SV10: Unwanted groping	0.5		0.5	
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	0.4		0.4	
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	0.2		0.2	
SV13: Made you show your body parts	0.1		0.1	
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	0.1		0.1	
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,053		2,721	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table E10. Standard errors for appendix table E3: Incidence rate of sexual victimization per 1,000 females age 18-29 in the past 12 months based on screener items, by mode of interview in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description	ACASI	CATI
Rate across all screener items	102.9	79.5
Rape	36.6	22.7
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	17.9	13.8
SV 2: Forced oral sex	10.1	4.9
SV 3: Forced anal sex	4.6	6.8
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	10.3	5.8
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	20.0	8.0
Other unwanted sex	39.7	30.1
SV 6: Sex by coercion	16.6	12.6
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	10.6	10.6
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	32.0	21.6
Sexual contact	81.0	68.5
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	21.5	22.2
SV10: Unwanted groping	48.8	36.8
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	33.2	33.1
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	18.0	16.0
SV13: Made you show your body parts	14.1	9.1
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	15.7	9.4
Number of unweighted sample cases	984	1,132

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table E11. Standard errors for appendix table E4: Prevalence rate of sexual victimization in the past 12 months based on screener items by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description	Past 12 Months	
	ACASI	CATI
Rate across all screening items	1.59 %	1.36 %
Rape	1.19 %	0.73 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	0.74	0.46
SV 2: Forced oral sex	0.59	0.29
SV 3: Forced anal sex	0.43	0.26
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	0.40	0.30
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	0.87	0.53
Other unwanted sex	1.30 %	0.80 %
SV 6: Sex by coercion	0.51	0.35
SV 7: Other made you have sex	0.35	0.29
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	1.27	0.70
Sexual contact	1.57 %	1.30 %
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	1.01	0.74
SV10: Unwanted groping	1.39	1.05
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	1.19	0.94
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	0.74	0.56
SV13: Made you show your body parts	0.40	0.15
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	0.58	0.25
Number of unweighted sample cases	984	1,132

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Study on Health and Safety, 2014-2015.

Appendix table E12. Standard errors for appendix table E5: Incidence rate of unwanted sexual contact per 1,000 females age 18-29, by type of crime classification and mode of interview in the volunteer population, 2014-2015

	ACASI	CATI
Rape and sexual assault	26.5	19.9
Completed	22.4	16.0
Attempted	10.6	9.1
Threatened	5.9	3.5
Rape	23.1	14.8
Completed	19.3	11.8
Attempted	9.4	6.9
Threatened	5.7	3.3
Sexual Assault	13.9	12.5
Completed	12.4	10.6
Attempted	5.1	5.7
Threatened	1.8	1.3
Other unwanted sexual contact	21.2	14.5
Completed	14.6	9.9
Attempted	10.6	8.2
Threatened	8.9	4.7
Not enough information	15.6	8.6
No behavior information	13.5	8.0
Not enough behavior information to classify	5.5	0.9
Not enough tactic information to classify	4.3	2.5
Number of unweighted sample cases	984	1,132

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table E13. Standard errors for appendix table E6: Prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact not involving force or incapacitation, by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI	CATI
Other unwanted sexual contact	0.6 %	0.5 %
Completed	0.6	0.4
Attempted	0.5	0.3
Threatened	0.4	0.2
Coerced penetration	0.2 %	0.1 %
Completed	0.1	0.1
Attempted	0.1	0.1
Threatened	0.1	0.1
Coerced touching	0.2 %	0.2 %
Completed	0.2	0.1
Attempted	0.1	0.1
Threatened	0.1	~
Unwanted penetration	0.2 %	0.2 %
Completed	0.2	0.1
Attempted	0.2	0.2
Threatened	0.1	0.1
Unwanted touching	0.5 %	0.4 %
Completed	0.4	0.4
Attempted	0.3	0.2
Threatened	0.2	0.2
Not enough information	0.4 %	0.3 %
No behavior information	0.3	0.3
Not enough behavior information to classify	0.2	0.1
Not enough tactic information to classify	0.1	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,048	2,709

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table E14. Standard errors for appendix table E7: Prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact not involving force or incapacitation, by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI	CATI
Other unwanted sexual contact	1.5 %	1.2 %
Completed	1.4	1.0
Attempted	0.9	0.7
Threatened	0.6	0.3
Coerced penetration	0.6 %	0.3 %
Completed	0.4	0.2
Attempted	0.3	0.2
Threatened	0.4	0.2
Coerced touching	0.6 %	0.3 %
Completed	0.5	0.2
Attempted	0.2	0.2
Threatened	0.2	~
Unwanted penetration	0.9 %	0.6 %
Completed	0.4	0.3
Attempted	0.5	0.4
Threatened	0.6	0.4
Unwanted touching	1.3 %	1.0 %
Completed	1.2	0.9
Attempted	0.8	0.6
Threatened	0.4	0.2
Not enough information	1.0 %	0.6 %
No behavior information	0.9	0.6
Not enough behavior information to classify	0.4	0.1
Not enough tactic information to classify	0.3	0.2
Number of unweighted sample cases	983	1,124

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix F

**Chapter 8 Appendices:
Volunteer Sample Results and Standard Error Tables**

(See supplemental Excel tables)

Appendix F. Chapter 8 Appendices

- F8-1A Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by respondent characteristics and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015
- F8-1B Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by romantic relationship status and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015
- F8-1C Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by military status, employment, and living situation, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015
- F8-1D Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by frequency of public behavior and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015
- F8-2 Odds ratios and confidence limits (CL) for logistic regression analysis predicting rape and sexual assault prevalence by respondent characteristics, for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015
- F8-4 Time of day incident occurred, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-5 Activity at time of incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-6 Coercive tactics, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-7 Force tactics, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-8 Physical injuries, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-9 Type of physical injuries, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-10 Medical care, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-11 Number of offenders, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-12 Sex of offender, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-13 Offender relationship to the victim by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-14 Offender use of alcohol or drugs leading up to incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-15 Extent of substance use, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-16 Respondent actions to try to stop incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-17 Offender immediately stopped when asked, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-18 Level of distress in days following incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-19 Level of distress at the time of interview, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-20 Emotions felt as result of the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-21 Respondent considered incident to be a crime at the time, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-22 Reasons why respondent did not consider incident to be a crime at the time, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-23 Respondent now considers incident to be a crime, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-24 Whether police were informed about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-25 Reasons why police were not informed about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-26 Whether respondent talked to a mental health professional, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-27 Whether respondent talked to a crisis hotline operator, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-28 Respondent told others about the incident, other than police, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-29 Whom respondent told about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-30 Whether respondent told any organization about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-31 What organization respondent told about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-32 Whether respondent received any help from agency that deals with victims of crime, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- F8-33 Type of help received, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Appendix table F8-1A. Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by respondent characteristics and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of weighted sample cases		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Rape and sexual assault ^c		Other unwanted sexual contact ^d	
	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f
Race & hispanic origin										
White ^g	4,511,694	4,103,557	4.6 %	3.8 %	3.8 %	3.9 %	7.6 %	6.9 %	11.6 %	9.0 %
Black ^g	1,539,598	1,548,675	5.4	3.2	2.7	3.2	7.4	5.6	11.2	7.5
Asian ^g	646,520	722,489	0.3 !	3.4 !	0.3 †!	3.0	0.6 †	6.5	9.0	10.8
Hispanic	4,132,873	3,996,100	2.5	1.5	2.1	1.4	4.1	2.8	7.0 †	3.3
Other ^{gh}	175,516	332,140	9.2 !	5.2 !	--	2.3 !	9.2	6.2 !	8.4 !	4.7 !
More than one race ^g	194,381	339,988	5.7 !	8.7	4.3 !	2.8 !	10.0	9.7	20.3	10.3
Current age										
18-20	1,005,140	896,749	9.5 %	10.1 %	6.0 %	4.7 %	12.7 %	13.1 %	24.4 %†	15.3 %
21-24	1,358,587	1,434,047	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.7	12.0	10.9	18.0	13.5
25-29	1,833,316	1,796,558	3.9	4.3	3.2	2.8	6.6	6.7	14.8 †	7.6
30-39	3,530,345	3,427,827	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.3	3.6	3.6	6.2	4.7
40-49	3,530,373	3,518,452	2.3 †	0.7	1.5	1.4	3.6 †	1.9	3.7	3.4
Highest level of school completed										
No high school diploma	1,993,141	1,483,929	3.3 %	1.7 %!	0.8 %	0.5 %!	4.1 %	2.0 %	6.5 %†	2.2 %
High school graduate or GED	2,056,114	2,332,989	3.0	4.1	3.2	2.0	5.5	5.9	9.8 †	5.5
Some college, associate's degree, or vocational school	3,587,232	3,626,437	6.4 †	3.5	4.4	4.2	9.8 †	6.7	11.8	9.5
Bachelor's degree	2,574,200	2,212,736	2.2	3.4	2.2	3.1	3.7 †	6.1	10.9	8.0
Graduate degree	1,035,852	1,409,914	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.7	7.3	4.5
Currently enrolled in high school, college, or vocational school ⁱ										
Not currently attending or enrolled	8,923,977	8,675,638	3.2 %	2.3 %	2.2 %	2.6 %	5.0 %	4.5 %	7.4 %†	5.4 %
College/university/graduate school	1,904,798	2,137,263	6.2	6.4	5.4	3.5	10.3	8.9	20.6 †	11.9
Member of a sorority	83,773	103,454	3.7 %!	29.7 %!	14.2 %	8.4 %!	17.8 %	35.6 %	32.2 %	27.6 %!
Not a sorority member	1,814,570	2,026,194	6.4	5.3	5.0	3.2	9.9	7.5	20.0 †	11.1
Other type of school	424,837	237,776	4.3 !	1.7 !	2.2 !	1.2 !	6.5	2.9 !	13.9	9.6
Total household income during 2013										
Less Than \$25,000	3,208,097	2,990,823	6.9 %†	4.0 %	2.7 %	3.0 %	8.6 %	6.7 %	11.5 %†	4.1 %
\$25,000 - \$50,000	2,596,246	2,149,210	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.7	6.2	5.9	11.3 †	7.5
\$50,000 - \$75,000	1,430,024	1,241,234	3.2	4.7	4.4	2.5	7.0	6.1	6.7	8.2
More Than \$75,000	3,020,785	2,902,660	0.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	4.4	8.4	8.1
Marital status										
Now married	4,874,012	4,714,592	1.1 %	0.7 %	1.2 %	1.0 %	2.2 %	1.6 %	4.0 %†	2.1 %
Widowed	107,676	93,173	12.5 !	--	2.3 !	5.8 !	14.8	5.8 !	--	18.9
Divorced	1,035,009	944,922	5.7	7.3	3.4	4.0	8.5	9.8	6.4	10.7
Separated	455,511	546,001	7.4 †	0.5 !	1.5 !	1.6 !	8.9 †	1.6 !	9.1 †	2.2 !
Never married	4,770,511	4,767,843	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.3	8.7	8.4	16.9 †	10.8

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table F8-34 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative and non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^dIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported.

^eAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^fComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^gExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^hOther race includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and persons identifying as other race.

ⁱIncludes students currently enrolled part-time.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-1B. Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by romantic relationship status and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of weighted sample cases		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Rape and sexual assault ^c		Other unwanted sexual contact ^d	
	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f	ACASI ^e	CATI ^{f*}	ACASI ^e	CATI ^{f*}	ACASI ^e	CATI ^{f*}	ACASI ^e	CATI ^{f*}
	Currently living with romantic partner									
Yes	1,548,849	1,476,097	3.1 %	3.3 %	2.7 %	2.2 %	5.6 %	4.6 %	12.5 %†	5.4 %
No	4,829,105	4,878,690	6.6	5.2	4.4	4.6	9.7	9.0	15.0 %†	11.6
In a romantic relationship in the last year	2,631,134	2,963,512	8.8 %	6.7 %	5.6 %	6.5 %	12.5 %	11.8 %	19.5 %†	14.9 %
Not in a romantic relationship in the last year	2,196,575	1,904,511	4.1	2.9	2.9	1.6	6.5	4.5	9.6	6.3

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table F8-35 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative and non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^dIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported.

^eAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^fComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-1C. Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by military status, employment, and living situation, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of weighted sample cases		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Rape and sexual assault ^c		Other unwanted sexual contact ^d	
	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f	ACASI ^e	CATI ^{f*}	ACASI ^e	CATI ^{f*}	ACASI ^e	CATI ^{f*}	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f
Had a job in the week before interview										
Yes	7,305,610	6,486,968	3.7 %	2.9 %	2.5 %	3.4 %	5.6 %	5.8 %	9.7 %	8.2 %
No	3,950,234	4,581,438	3.8	3.2	3.2	1.7	6.6	4.5	10.1 †	4.7
Served on active duty in the military										
Yes, currently	26,762	20,839	s %	s	s %	s	s %	s	s %	s
Yes, in the past	245,026	271,625	4.2 !	1.2 !	8.1 !	6.3 !	9.3	7.5	9.0	5.7
No, never	10,985,972	10,781,168	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	5.9	5.2	9.9 †	6.8
Own or rent home										
Owned by you or someone in the household	5,169,669	5,036,888	2.0 %	3.1 %	2.0 %	1.9 %	3.7 %	4.5 %	7.6 %	6.0 %
Rented	5,912,895	5,785,767	5.3 †	3.1	3.3	3.5	7.7	6.1	11.7 †	7.5
Occupied without payment of rent	61,911	220,476	--	1.0 !	10.8 !	1.0 !	10.8	2.0 !	9.0 !	4.2 !
Length of time lived at current address										
Less than a year	2,012,699	2,551,337	4.8 %	4.5 %	3.9 %	4.0 %	7.6 %	7.8 %	15.5 %†	9.2 %
One year to less than 5 years	4,712,887	4,104,788	4.6 †	2.8	2.6	2.8	6.6	5.2	8.3 †	6.0
5 years or more	4,514,567	4,405,472	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	4.5	3.8	9.0 †	6.0

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table F8-36 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative and non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^dIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported.

^eAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^fComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-1D. Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by frequency of public behavior and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Number of weighted sample cases

Other unwanted sexual

	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f	Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Rape and sexual assault ^c		contact ^d	
	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f	ACASI ^e	CATI ^{f*}	ACASI ^e	CATI ^{f*}	ACASI ^e	CATI ^{f*}	ACASI ^e	CATI ^{f*}
Average frequency of shopping last 12 months										
Almost everyday	2,882,786	2,517,780	4.3 %	3.3 %	3.0 %	3.5 %	6.6 %	6.1 %	8.7 %	8.3 %
At least once a week	6,824,351	6,820,480	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.6	5.4	5.0	10.4 †	6.7
At least once a month	1,223,864	1,410,243	5.3	4.0	4.8	1.8	8.6	5.2	11.0 †	5.1
Less often	291,158	282,120	1.8 !	--	--	4.5 !	1.8	4.5 !	6.2	2.8 !
Never	35,601	32,035	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Average frequency spent the evening out										
Almost everyday	2,182,757	2,157,049	4.8 %	5.0 %	2.7 %	4.2 %	6.8 %	8.3 %	12.1 %	11.0 %
At least once a week	4,045,536	3,960,251	3.0	3.7	3.6	2.9	5.9	5.9	12.4 †	8.1
At least once a month	2,319,162	2,388,906	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.1	4.8	4.6	6.5	5.6
Less often	1,806,239	1,548,706	5.9 †	0.9	2.3	2.3	7.4 †	3.2	8.6 †	2.8
Never	898,947	1,001,837	3.0 †	0.5 !	1.0 !	1.1 !	4.0	1.3 !	4.1	1.3 !
Average frequency of public transportation use										
Almost everyday	1,137,009	1,462,415	7.5 %†	2.5 %	3.4 %	2.1 %	10.1 %†	4.3 %	16.6 %†	7.8 %
At least once a week	594,381	688,341	6.6	2.4	3.7	3.7	9.5	6.2	17.4	12.6
At least once a month	750,670	699,884	7.3	7.4	3.9	4.0 !	9.9	9.8	18.2	17.2
Less often	1,980,224	1,784,633	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	6.0	6.5	12.3 †	7.4
Never	6,791,750	6,433,909	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	4.5	4.6	6.4 †	4.6

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table F8-37 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

†Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.^cIncludes penetrative and non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.^dIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported.^eAudio computer-assisted self-interview.^fComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-2. Odds ratios and confidence limits (CL) for logistic regression analysis predicting rape and sexual assault prevalence by respondent characteristics, for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Respondent characteristic	Rape ^a			Sexual assault ^b		
	Odds ratio	95% CL		Odds ratio	95% CL	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Age group						
18-20*						
21-24	0.49 †	0.25	0.94	1.05	0.58	1.92
25-29	0.40 †	0.23	0.67	0.70	0.37	1.35
30-39	0.24 †	0.13	0.46	0.59	0.30	1.14
40-49	0.19 †	0.10	0.37	0.44 †	0.23	0.83
Race/ethnicity						
White ^{c*}						
Black/African American ^c	0.54 †	0.34	0.87	0.61	0.37	1.00
Asian ^c	0.40	0.05	3.12	0.42 †	0.21	0.87
Hispanic/Latino	0.30 †	0.19	0.47	0.45 †	0.29	0.69
Other single race ^{cd}	1.23	0.44	3.43	0.38	0.11	1.35
Two or more races	0.83	0.25	2.73	0.58	0.19	1.77
Marital/relationship status						
Currently married*						
Not married, cohabitating	2.31 †	1.20	4.46	1.89	0.96	3.72
Not married or cohabitating, but had a romantic relationship in the past year	5.16 †	3.03	8.79	4.25 †	2.66	6.79
Not married or cohabitating, no romantic relationship in past year	2.42 †	1.27	4.63	1.82 †	1.01	3.26
Education						
No high school diploma*						
High school graduate or GED	~	~	~	2.69 †	1.06	6.84
Some college, associate's degree, or vocational school	~	~	~	4.24 †	1.79	10.02
Bachelor's degree	~	~	~	2.70 †	1.10	6.61
Graduate degree	~	~	~	2.47	0.87	7.00
Annual household income						
Less Than \$25,000*						
\$25,000 - \$50,000	0.65	0.42	1.01	~	~	~
\$50,000 - \$75,000	0.69	0.39	1.23	~	~	~
More Than \$75,000	0.29 †	0.16	0.53	~	~	~

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Model parameters were chosen using stepwise selection in a logistic regression model which included: mode of interview, age, race/ethnicity, education, income, marital/relationship status, home ownership, length of time at address, employment status, military service, frequency of going out in the evening, shopping, and using public transit, as well as interactions between the above respondent characteristics and mode of interview.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from comparison group at the 95% confidence level.

~Not applicable. Characteristic was not selected in stepwise model.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^dOther race includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and persons identifying as other race.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-4. Time of day incident occurred, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations			Rape ^a			Sexual assault ^b			Other unwanted sexual contact ^c		
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Daytime	25.0 %	21.9 %	18.5 %	13.0 %	27.8 %	22.7 %	28.0 %	26.0 %				
6 a.m. to noon	3.4	5.1	2.4	2.4	5.3	5.0	3.5	6.5				
Noon to 6 p.m.	13.8	16.5	11.9	10.7	12.0	17.7	15.3	18.9				
Do not know time of day	7.8 †	0.3 !	4.2	--	10.5	--	9.3 †	0.6 !				
Nighttime	75.0 %	78.1 %	81.5 %	87.0 %	72.2 %	77.3 %	72.0 %	74.0 %				
6 p.m. to midnight	28.5 †	44.1	27.4 †	40.2	29.3 †	48.2	29.0 †	44.2				
Midnight to 6 a.m.	28.3 †	33.1	36.9 †	46.2	24.8	27.0	24.2	29.2				
Do not know time of night	18.2 †	0.9	17.3 †	0.6 !	18.0 †	2.1 !	18.7 †	0.6 !				
Number of unweighted sample cases	1072	649	336	169	133	141	603	339				

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-38 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8.5. Activity at time of incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Activity at time of incident	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
In transit	13.5 %†	18.7 %	11.1 %	11.2 %	14.1 %†	27.9 %	14.7 %	18.6 %
Hanging out at someone's home	38.4 †	31.7	50.4	49.4	35.6	27.1	32.2 †	24.7
At a restaurant, bar movie	19.6	21.6	6.5	8.2	27.4	29.3	25.2	25.0
Working or at school	8.0	10.7	1.5	2.9	12.6	8.6	10.6 †	15.4
Hanging out at your home	16.2 †	11.9	26.1	21.2	4.4	2.9	13.3	11.0
At an outdoor public space	1.0	1.4	—	0.6 !	1.5 !	1.4 !	1.5	1.7
Sleeping (location not specified)	0.4	0.5 !	0.9 !	1.2 !	0.7 !	—	—	0.3 !
In a vehicle (not in transit)	0.2 !	0.2 !	0.6 !	—	—	—	—	0.3 !
Other	2.8	3.5	2.9	5.3	3.7	2.9	2.5	2.9
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,087	654	341	170	135	140	611	344

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-39 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-6. Coercive tactics, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Type of coercion used in incident	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Verbally pressure you or continually argue with you	51.4 %†	37.6 %	68.6 %	64.7 %	45.6 %	35.5 %	41.3 %†	23.7 %
Threaten to cut off financial support	4.7 †	1.9	8.6 †	2.9	--	2.8	3.4 †	1.0 †
Threaten to cause problems at job, school, relationships	10.6	13.0	22.1	28.8	3.7	9.2	4.6	5.9
Promise rewards in relationship, job, grades, something else	15.4 †	8.1	20.9 †	13.5	8.1	7.7	13.6 †	5.3
Number of unweighted sample cases	976	616	341	170	136	142	499	304

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-40 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

‡ Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-7. Force tactics, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Type of force used in incident	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f	ACASI ^e	CATI ^f
Held you or pin you so you had difficulty moving	38.0 %	38.0 %	77.3 %	81.0 %	51.5 %	52.1 %	7.4 %	7.3 %
Use a weapon, or threaten to use a weapon	1.8	3.3	5.0	9.5	0.7 †	2.8	--	--
Physically attack you or threaten to attack you, but not with a weapon	8.5 †	11.9	21.1 †	33.7	7.3	9.2	0.2 !	1.0 !
Physically attack, or threaten to attack, someone else	3.0	4.9	6.7	10.1	3.7	8.5	0.2 !	0.3 !
Grabbed/pushed/pulled	5.0 †	11.0	1.7	0.6 !	24.1	33.8	2.0 †	6.3
Other type of force	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.8 !	7.3 †	2.1 !	--	0.3 !
Total unweighted n size	983	616	343	170	137	142	503	304

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-41 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes sexual contact in which the behavior was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^fSource: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-8. Physical injuries, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations						Rape ^a						Sexual assault ^b						Other unwanted sexual contact ^c										
	ACASI ^d			CATI ^e			ACASI ^d			CATI ^e			ACASI ^d			CATI ^e			ACASI ^d			CATI ^e							
	Any physical injuries as a result of the incident		Yes	Number of unweighted sample cases		1,111	Any physical injuries as a result of the incident		Yes	Number of unweighted sample cases		656	Any physical injuries as a result of the incident		Yes	Number of unweighted sample cases		656	Any physical injuries as a result of the incident		Yes	Number of unweighted sample cases		633	Any physical injuries as a result of the incident		Yes	Number of unweighted sample cases	
Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-42 for standard errors.																													

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-9. Type of physical injuries, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Type of physical injuries	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
a. Injury from sexual intercourse	43.1 %	33.8 %	48.3 %	43.6 %	\$	--	\$	23.1 %
b. Gunshot or stab wounds	1.4 !	3.8 !	1.7	3.6	\$	8.3 !	\$	--
c. Broken bones or teeth knocked out	2.8 !	5.0	1.7 !	5.5 !	\$	8.3 !	\$	--
d. Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth	76.4	84.8	77.6 !	87.0 !	\$	91.7	\$	69.2
e. Internal injuries	11.1	8.8	8.6	9.1	\$	--	\$	15.4 !
f. Knocked unconscious	2.8 !	3.8 !	3.4	5.5	\$	--	\$	--
g. Other injuries	6.9	3.8 !	8.6 !	1.8 !	\$	8.3 !	\$	7.7 !
Number of unweighted sample cases	72	80	58	55	5	12	9	13

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-43 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aSignificant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^bIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-10. Medical care, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape^a		Sexual assault^b		Other unwanted sexual contact^c	
	ACASI^d	CATI^e	ACASI^d	CATI^e	ACASI^d	CATI^e	ACASI^d	CATI^e
Any medical care received as a result of the incident								
Yes	45.8 %	53.8 %	48.3 %	54.5 %	s	50.0 %	s	53.8 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	72	80	58	55	5	12	9	13

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-44 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-11. Number of offenders, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Number of offenders	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
One	93.2 %†	96.2 %	91.5 %	93.5 %	94.9 %	98.6 %	93.7 %†	96.5 %
More than one	6.8 †	3.8	8.5	6.5	5.1	1.4 !	6.3 †	3.5
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,099	656	342	169	137	141	620	346

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-45 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-12. Sex of offender, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Sex of offender	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Male	96.0 %	96.5 %	98.1 %	97.5 %	96.2 %	95.7 %	94.8 %	96.4 %
Female	4.0	3.5	1.9	2.5	3.8	4.3	5.2	3.6
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,024	629	313	158	130	139	581	332

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-46 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-13. Offender relationship to the victim by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Offender relationship	All sexual victimizations				Rape ^a				Sexual assault ^b				Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Stranger	33.0 %†	40.9 %	18.2 %	17.1 %	46.2 %	45.7 %	38.1 %†	30.2 %						
By sight only	4.1 †	6.4	4.5	7.6	3.8	3.6	4.0	6.9						
Spouse, ex-spouse	0.8	1.4	0.6 !	2.5	0.8 !	2.2 !	0.9	0.6 !						
Boy/girlfriend or ex-boy/girlfriend	19.0 †	11.0	30.7	24.1	14.6 †	5.8	13.6 †	6.9						
Friend or ex-friend	26.3	23.4	29.1	30.4	22.3	24.6	25.7 †	19.5						
Other well known person (incl relatives)	8.3	7.9	7.7	5.1	4.6	10.9	9.5	8.1						
Casual acquaintance	8.5	9.1	9.3	13.3	7.7	7.2	8.3	7.8						
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,023	629	313	158	130	138	580	333						

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-47 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-14. Offender use of alcohol or drugs leading up to incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Offender's use of alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to incident	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Alcohol	34.8 %†	47.4 %	28.5 %†	40.9 %	48.1 %	50.4 %	35.4 %†	49.8 %
Drugs	5.9	6.2	7.9	11.7	1.6 †	3.5	5.7	4.3
Both alcohol and drugs	18.6	15.2	30.0	25.3	13.2	17.4	13.5 †	8.7
Neither alcohol nor drugs	40.7 †	31.1	33.6 †	22.1	37.2	28.7	45.4 †	37.2
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,052	546	330	154	129	115	593	277

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-48 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-15. Extent of substance use, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Extent of respondent's substance use during incident								
No substance use	63.6 %	63.0 %	52.5 %	48.8 %	59.9 %	64.1 %	70.4 %	69.5 %
Substance use, but not intoxicated	11.8	13.8	5.0	5.3	13.1	13.4	15.3	18.2
Intoxicated, but able to consent	11.9	13.4	10.5	15.3	10.2	13.4	13.1	12.4
Unable to consent	12.6	9.9	32.1	30.6	16.8	9.2	1.3	--
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,116	659	343	170	137	142	636	347

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-49 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or inability to consent was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Includes respondents who did not use any alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to the incident.

Includes incidents where respondents used alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to the incident, but were not intoxicated.

Includes incidents where respondents were not unable to consent during the incident, but were given drinks or drugs after they were clearly drunk or high; were unable to remember any parts of the incident; or, because of the drugs or alcohol were less able to physically resist, made decisions they would not have made otherwise, were unable to walk by themselves, or were unable to communicate clearly.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-16. Respondent actions to try to stop incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Respondent actions to try to stop incident								
Physically resist or try to physically resist the person	76.7 %†	81.7 %	85.0 %	85.7 %	82.1 %	84.9 %	67.7 %†	76.1 %
Say "no", "stop" or that you didn't want the act to happen	85.5	84.2	91.3	90.8	75.7	74.5	83.3	83.8
Leave or stop the situation before the act occurred	44.3	43.4	30.8	34.7	37.3	36.4	61.6	56.8
Attack or threaten the person	19.3	24.0	20.9 †	31.4	15.0	24.5	18.7	15.2
Try to persuade, plead or argue with the person	43.0	43.3	57.0	61.2	37.3	42.3	27.5	23.3
Try to escape or get away	52.2 †	70.8	57.7 †	77.1	58.3 †	77.4	42.8 †	59.8
Try to get help	21.9	26.4	26.3	36.5	14.8	23.6	18.9	16.5
Do something else	5.2	5.8	5.5	6.1	4.5	7.5	5.1	4.4
Total unweighted n size	817	451	334	164	112	107	371	180

Note: Respondents to the first incident were asked the full set of reasons. For the second and third incidents, respondents were asked the first two reasons and then an open-ended item. Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-50 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-17. Offender immediately stopped when asked, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Offender immediately stopped when asked								
Yes	40.9 %	37.0 %	11.6 %	12.8 %	10.6 %	6.2 %	73.6 %	69.7 %

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-51 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.
^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.
^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-18. Level of distress in days following incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Level of distress in days following incident	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Not at all distressed	25.9 %	27.0 %	9.9 %	8.3 %	20.9 %	21.4 %	41.6 %	42.3 %
Mildly distressed	36.8	32.1	32.2 †	22.6	46.1	35.9	37.9	36.7
Moderately distressed	23.7	24.8	34.3	33.3	22.6	28.2	14.6	17.3
Severely distressed	13.7	16.1	23.6 †	35.7	10.4	14.5	5.8	3.6
Number of unweighted sample cases	827	533	335	168	115	117	377	248

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-52 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-19. Level of distress at the time of interview, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Level of distress at the time of interview								
Not at all distressed	34.5 %†	43.9 %	20.5 %	17.0 %	42.6 %	47.6 %	49.4 %†	60.5 %
Mildly distressed	39.9	38.0	43.3	50.0	41.0	28.6	35.3	33.8
Moderately distressed	19.7 †	13.2	27.4	22.6	14.8	17.5	11.8 †	5.1
Severely distressed	5.8	4.9	8.8	10.4	1.6 !	6.3	3.5	0.6 !
Number of unweighted sample cases	446	326	215	106	61	63	170	157

Note: Item was only asked about the first incident in the detailed incident form. Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-53 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^cAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^dComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^eSource: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-20. Emotions felt as result of the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Emotions as a result of the incident								
Worried or anxious								
Did not feel this way	27.8 %†	37.5 %	20.6 %	23.4 %	27.9 %	36.6 %	38.5 %†	53.0 %
Less than one month	37.2	27.8	34.8 †	20.9 %	55.9 %†	32.3 %	33.5 %	32.2 %
One month or more	35.0 †	34.8	44.6 †	55.7 %	16.2 %†	31.2 %	27.9 %†	14.8 %
Angry								
Did not feel this way	20.8 %	25.3 %	12.7 %	17.1 %	27.9 %	24.7 %	30.2 %	34.2 %
Less than one month	36.8	36.8	33.0	26.6	38.2	37.6	41.9	47.0
One month or more	42.4 †	38.0	54.3	56.3	33.8	37.6	27.9 †	18.8
Sad or depressed								
Did not feel this way	35.0 %†	51.0 %	19.1 %	25.5 %	51.5 %	57.6 %	52.5 %†	73.8 %
Less than one month	28.8	20.1	36.3 †	21.0	27.9	22.8	17.9	17.4
One month or more	36.2 †	28.9	44.6	53.5	20.6	19.6	29.6 †	8.7
Vulnerable								
Did not feel this way	34.2 %	37.9 %	25.6 %	20.5 %	33.8 %	37.6 %	47.2 %	56.9 %
Less than one month	31.6	29.5	30.5	27.6	44.1	31.2	28.7	30.6
One month or more	34.2 †	32.6	44.0	51.9	22.1	31.2	24.2 †	12.5
Violated								
Did not feel this way	16.1 %	12.8 %	9.0 %	5.7 %	17.6 %	11.8 %	26.3 %	20.8 %
Less than one month	36.0 †	41.0	31.1	25.9	45.6	44.1	39.7 †	55.0
One month or more	47.9 †	46.3	59.9	68.4	36.8	44.1	34.1 †	24.2
Like you couldn't trust people								
Did not feel this way	32.6 %†	41.2 %	24.1 %	16.6 %	38.2 %	44.1 %	43.0 %†	65.5 %
Less than one month	24.8 †	12.8	24.8 †	11.5	25.0	18.3	24.6 †	10.8
One month or more	42.7	46.0	51.1 †	72.0	36.8	37.6	32.4	23.6
Fearful								
Did not feel this way	52.2 %†	53.5 %	42.5 %†	30.4 %	60.3 %	54.8 %	63.7 %†	77.2 %
Less than one month	21.2	20.3	23.3	24.1	30.9	19.4	14.5	16.8
One month or more	26.5 †	26.3	34.2 †	45.6	8.8 †	25.8	21.8 †	6.0
Number of unweighted sample cases	514	400	267	158	68	93	179	149

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-54 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-21. Respondent considered incident to be a crime at the time, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Respondent considered incident to be a crime at the time	23.5 %†	28.4 %	33.0 %†	52.4 %	19.9 %	29.2 %	19.1 %	16.3 %
Yes	1,102	641	339	166	136	137	627	338
Number of unweighted sample cases								

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-55 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative self-interview.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-22. Reasons why respondent did not consider incident to be a crime at the time, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e *	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e *	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e *	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e *
Reasons why respondent did not consider incident to be a crime at the time								
Because the person stopped when I resisted	41.8 %†	59.8 %	16.1 %†	36.7 %	30.6 %†	54.2 %	55.7 %†	68.2 %
Because I didn't think the person knew what I wanted to happen	21.9 †	36.6	30.9	43.0	19.4	30.5	18.5 †	36.8
Because I didn't think it was against the law	32.9 †	62.5	19.7 †	46.8	40.7 †	61.1	37.0 †	67.4
Because I had been using alcohol/drugs at the time	16.4 †	42.7	33.6 †	78.7	15.7 †	43.9	8.9 †	24.7
Because offender was spouse/boyfriend/relative	4.0	4.8	9.3	12.7	5.5	6.2	1.4	2.1
Because offender was elderly/drunk/mental health	1.8 †	4.8	2.6	3.8 !	1.8 !	7.2	1.4 †	4.3
Some other reason	11.4	10.1	12.1	15.2	12.0	12.5	10.9	7.9
Number of unweighted sample cases	843	458	227	79	109	97	507	282

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-56 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-23. Respondent now considers incident to be a crime, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}
Respondent now considers incident to be a crime								
Yes	47.7 %	49.4 %	69.7 %†	81.0 %	46.7 %	55.9 %	35.9 %	31.2 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,099	629	340	163	135	136	624	330

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-57 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-24. Whether police were informed about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}
Were police informed about the incident								
Yes	4.7 %	4.5 %	8.5 %	7.8 %	3.7 %	4.3 %	2.9 %	2.9 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,098	646	341	167	135	138	622	341

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-58 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-25. Reasons why police were not informed about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Reasons why police were not informed about the incident								
I did not want anyone else to know	43.4 %†	56.4 %	58.1 %†	77.2 %	40.9 %	38.5 %	31.1 %	38.9 %
It was my word against the person	29.0 †	41.5	37.6 †	64.6	22.7	23.1	22.6	20.8
The police wouldn't think it was a crime	16.7 †	46.2	16.1 †	42.3	18.2 †	50.0	17.0 †	49.1
I was afraid of being treated with hostility by police or lawyers	19.9 †	42.4	28.0 †	57.0	13.6 †!	38.5	14.2	24.1
I was afraid of retaliation by the person or others	32.1 †	49.1	48.4 †	72.2	22.7	31.6	19.8	27.8
I did not think it was serious enough to report	43.4 †	60.0	33.3	46.8	54.5	63.2	50.0 †	77.4
Some other reason	13.6 †	22.9	15.1	20.5	9.1 †!	31.6	13.2	20.4
Number of unweighted sample cases	221	172	93	79	22	39	106	54

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-59 for standard errors.

†Comparison group.

†Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-26. Whether respondent talked to a mental health professional, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Respondent talked to mental health professional about incident								
Yes	12.7 %	10.7 %	20.9 %	20.8 %	9.4 %	7.9 %	6.2 %	5.1 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	521	326	215	106	64	63	242	157

Note: Item was only asked about the first incident in the detailed incident form. Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-60 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-27. Whether respondent talked to a crisis hotline operator, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e *	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e *	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e *	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e *
Respondent talked to a crisis hotline operator about incident								
Yes	3.6 %†	1.5 %	7.4 %	4.7 %	-- %	--	1.2 %!	--
Number of unweighted sample cases	521	326	215	106	64	63	242	157

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-61 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.
! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.
^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.
^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-28. Respondent told others about the incident, other than police, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Respondent told others about the incident								
Yes	49.5 %†	58.0 %	55.6 %	63.9 %	55.9 %	63.5 %	44.9 %†	53.1 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,100	646	340	166	136	137	624	343

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-62 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-29. Whom respondent told about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Whom respondent told about the incident	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Parents or a parent	16.3 %	16.8 %	20.1 %	19.8 %	9.2 %	17.2 %	15.7 %	14.8 %
Husband, boyfriend, partner	35.4	38.7	37.6	43.4	40.8	48.3	32.5	31.3
Family member other than parents	20.0 †	28.8	23.3	34.0	13.2 †	25.3	19.6	27.5
A friend	82.4	84.3	82.0	80.2	78.9	85.1	83.6	86.3
Co-worker/boss/manager/teacher/employer/HR	2.6 †	6.4	0.5 !	1.9 !	3.9 !	6.9	3.6 †	8.8
Someone else	6.1	5.9	10.6	7.5	7.9	6.9	2.5	4.4
Number of unweighted sample cases	545	375	189	106	76	87	280	182

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-63 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-30. Whether respondent told any organization about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}	ACASI ^d	CATI ^{e*}
Respondent told any organizations about the incident, other than police								
Yes	3.3 %	2.6 %	7.3 %	6.0 %	2.2 %!	3.6 %	1.3 %	0.6 %!
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,101	647	341	166	136	138	624	343

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-64 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-31. What organization respondent told about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Type of organization respondent told about the incident	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Women's programs or service	34.6 %	30.0 %	36.8 %	s	s	s	s	s
Rape crisis center or victim services hotline	38.5 †	10.0 !	47.4	s	s	s	s	s
Counselor or therapist not associated with a rape crisis center or victim services hotline	69.4	76.5	72.0	60.0	s	s	s	s
Other	19.2	50.0	21.1	s	s	s	s	s
Number of unweighted sample cases	36	17	25	10	3	5	8	2

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-65 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-32. Whether respondent received any help from agency that deals with victims of crime, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e	ACASI ^d	CATI ^e
Respondent received help from any office or agency that deals with victims of crime, other than police								
Yes	2.4 %	1.9 %	5.6 %	5.4 %	--	0.7 %!	1.1 %	0.6 %!
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,098	647	341	166	136	138	621	343

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-66 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

-- Less than 0.03%.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-33. Type of help received, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape ^a		Sexual assault ^b		Other unwanted sexual contact ^c	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Type of help respondent received from agency that deals with victims of crime	76.9 %	75.0 %	78.9 %	8	S	S	S	S
Psychological or emotional counseling	3.8 !	--	--	S	S	S	S	S
Compensation for your injury	19.2	41.7	10.5 !	S	S	S	S	S
Help to remove you from danger	34.6	25.0 !	42.1	S	S	S	S	S
Legal advice or advocacy	26	12	19	9	0	1	1	2
Number of unweighted sample cases							7	

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table F8-67 for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^aIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^bIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or incapacitation.

^cIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or incapacitation was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^dAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^eComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix F. Chapter 8 Appendices: Standard errors for volunteer sample results

F8-34	Standard errors for Appendix Table F8-1A: Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by respondent characteristics and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015
F8-35	Standard errors for Appendix Table F8-1B: Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by romantic relationship status and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015
F8-36	Standard errors for Appendix Table F8-1C: Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by military status, employment, and living situation, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015
F8-37	Standard errors for Appendix Table F8-1D: Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by frequency of public behavior and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015
F8-38	Standard errors for Table F8-4: Time of day incident occurred, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-39	Standard errors for Table F8-5: Activity at time of incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-40	Standard errors for Table F8-6: Coercive tactics, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-41	Standard errors for Table F8-7: Force tactics, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-42	Standard errors for Table F8-8: Physical injuries, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-43	Standard errors for Table F8-9: Type of physical injuries, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-44	Standard errors for Table F8-10: Medical care, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-45	Standard errors for Table F8-11: Number of offenders, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-46	Standard errors for Table F8-12: Sex of offender, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-47	Standard errors for Table F8-13: Offender relationship to the victim by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-48	Standard errors for Table F8-14: Offender use of alcohol or drugs leading up to incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-49	Standard errors for Table F8-15: Extent of substance use, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-50	Standard errors for Table F8-16: Respondent actions to try to stop incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-51	Standard errors for Table F8-17: Offender immediately stopped when asked, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-52	Standard errors for Table F8-18: Level of distress in days following incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-53	Standard errors for Table F8-19: Level of distress at the time of interview, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-54	Standard errors for Table F8-20: Emotions felt as result of the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-55	Standard errors for Table F8-21: Respondent considered incident to be a crime at the time, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-56	Standard errors for Table F8-22: Reasons why respondent did not consider incident to be a crime at the time, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-57	Standard errors for Table F8-23: Respondent now considers incident to be a crime, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-58	Standard errors for Table F8-24: Whether police were informed about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-59	Standard errors for Table F8-25: Reasons why police were not informed about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-60	Standard errors for Table F8-26: Whether respondent talked to a mental health professional, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-61	Standard errors for Table F8-27: Whether respondent talked to a crisis hotline operator, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-62	Standard errors for Table F8-28: Respondent told others about the incident, other than police, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-63	Standard errors for Table F8-29: Whom respondent told about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-64	Standard errors for Table F8-30: Whether respondent told any organization about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-65	Standard errors for Table F8-31: What organization respondent told about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in
F8-66	Standard errors for Table F8-32: Whether respondent received any help from agency that deals with victims of crime, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
F8-67	Standard errors for Table F8-33: Type of help received, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Appendix table F8-34. Standard errors for appendix table F8-1A: Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by respondent characteristics and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases		Rape		Sexual assault		Rape and sexual assault		Other Sexual Contact	
			ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Race & hispanic origin										
White	1,178	1,011	0.7 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	1.1 %	1.0 %
Black	479	409	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3
Asian	185	173	0.2	2.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	2.8	2.1	3.4
Hispanic	1,101	951	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5
Other	40	77	5.3	3.0	~	1.4	5.3	3.1	4.3	2.8
More than one race	47	82	3.5	4.2	2.5	2.0	4.1	4.3	6.3	4.0
Current age										
18-20	234	214	2.2 %	2.8 %	1.6 %	1.4 %	2.4 %	3.0 %	3.1 %	2.9 %
21-24	325	367	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.9
25-29	491	471	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.2
30-39	1,048	805	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
40-49	950	852	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6
Highest level of school completed										
No high school diploma	451	308	0.9 %	0.9 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.2 %	1.0 %
High school graduate or GED	496	492	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Some college, associate's degree, or vocational school	1,023	851	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
Bachelor's degree	748	641	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.1
Graduate degree	326	415	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.0
Currently enrolled in high school, college, or vocational school										
Not currently attending or enrolled	2,398	2,098	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.6 %	0.5 %
College/university/graduate school	553	544	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.5
Member of a sorority	40	26	2.5 %	16.3 %	6.3 %	5.0 %	6.5 %	15.6 %	8.3 %	15.5 %
Not a sorority member	511	516	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.4
Other type of school	92	61	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.8	1.8	4.0	3.6
Total household income during 2013										
Less Than \$25,000	842	693	1.0 %	0.8 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	1.1 %	1.1 %	1.2 %	0.8 %
\$25,000 - \$50,000	686	522	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2
\$50,000 - \$75,000	406	316	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
More Than \$75,000	818	760	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.2
Marital status										
Now married	1,386	1,062	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	0.4 %
Widowed	29	28	7.2	~	2.4	4.9	7.6	4.9	~	8.5
Divorced	318	257	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.2
Separated	111	137	2.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.7	1.1
Never married	1,200	1,224	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0

~Not applicable

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-35. Standard errors for appendix table F8-1B: Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by romantic relationship status and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases		Rape		Sexual assault		Rape and sexual assault		Other Sexual Contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Currently living with romantic partner										
Yes	405	381	1.2 %	0.9 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	1.7 %	1.3 %
No	1,253	1,265	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
In a romantic relationship in the last year	706	774	1.2 %	1.1 %	0.9 %	1.0 %	1.3 %	1.4 %	1.7 %	1.5 %
Not in a romantic relationship in the last year	549	488	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-36. Standard errors for appendix table F8-1C: Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by military status, employment, and living situation, by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases		Rape		Sexual assault		Rape and sexual assault		Other Sexual Contact	
			ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Had a job in the week before interview										
Yes	1,980	1,678	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	0.8 %
No	1,067	1,030	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6
Served on active duty in the military										
Yes, currently	7	5	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %
Yes, in the past	70	68	3.2	1.2	4.3	3.2	4.3	3.4	4.0	2.7
No, never	2,971	2,636	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Own or rent home										
Owned by you or someone in the household	1,389	1,261	0.4 %	0.6 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	0.9 %	0.8 %
Rented	1,565	1,389	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Occupied without payment of rent	17	52	~	1.0	6.2	1.1	6.2	1.4	5.4	3.0
Length of time lived at current address										
Less than a year	606	610	1.1 %	0.9 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	1.6 %	1.1 %
One year to less than 5 years	1,285	1,032	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
5 years or more	1,145	1,064	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-37. Standard errors for appendix table F8-1D: Prevalence rate of rape, sexual assault, and other sexual contact by frequency of public behavior and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases		Rape		Sexual assault		Rape and sexual assault		Other Sexual Contact	
			ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Average frequency of shopping last 12 months										
Almost everyday	784	617	1.0 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	1.2 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	1.2 %
At least once a week	1,857	1,694	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
At least once a month	321	321	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.7
Less often	78	67	1.2	~	~	2.6	1.2	2.6	2.7	2.0
Never	8	8	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Average frequency spent the evening out										
Almost everyday	577	562	1.1 %	1.2 %	0.6 %	0.9 %	1.2 %	1.4 %	1.6 %	1.4 %
At least once a week	1,111	984	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9
At least once a month	651	565	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
Less often	472	360	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.8
Never	235	234	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.7
Average frequency of public transportation use										
Almost everyday	263	346	1.8 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	0.7 %	1.9 %	1.1 %	2.5 %	1.5 %
At least once a week	154	156	3.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	3.4	2.0	3.6	2.7
At least once a month	181	161	2.2	3.3	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.4	3.7	3.9
Less often	546	476	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3
Never	1,903	1,569	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-38. Standard errors for appendix table F8-4: Time of day incident occurred, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Time of day	All sexual victimizations			Rape			Sexual assault			Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	
Daytime	1.3 %	1.6 %	2.1 %	2.6 %	3.9 %	3.5 %	1.8 %	2.4 %			
6 a.m. to noon	0.6 %	0.9 %	0.8 %	1.2 %	1.9 %	1.8 %	0.8 %	1.3 %			
Noon to 6 p.m.	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.2	1.5	2.1			
Do not know time of day	0.8	0.2	1.1	~	2.7	~	1.2	0.4			
Nighttime	1.3 %	1.6 %	2.1 %	2.6 %	3.9 %	3.5 %	1.8 %	2.4 %			
6 p.m. to midnight	1.4 %	2.0 %	2.4 %	3.8 %	4.0 %	4.2 %	1.9 %	2.7 %			
Midnight to 6 a.m.	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	1.7	2.5			
Do not know time of night	1.2	0.4	2.1	0.6	3.3	1.2	1.6	0.4			
Number of unweighted sample cases	1072	649	336	169	133	141	603	339			

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-39. Standard errors for appendix table F8-5: Activity at time of incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Activity at time of incident	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
In transit	1.0 %	1.5 %	1.7 %	2.4 %	3.0 %	3.8 %	1.4 %	2.1 %
Hanging out at someone's home	1.5	1.8	2.7	3.8	4.1	3.8	1.9	2.3
At a restaurant, bar movie	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.1	3.8	3.9	1.8	2.3
Working or at school	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	2.0
Hanging out at your home	1.1	1.3	2.4	3.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7
At an outdoor public space	0.3	0.5	~	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.7
Sleeping (location not specified)	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	~	~	0.3
In a vehicle (not in transit)	0.1	0.2	0.4	~	~	~	~	0.3
Other	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.9
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,087	654	341	170	135	140	611	344

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-40. Standard errors for appendix table F8-6: Coercive tactics, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Type of coercion used in incident	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Verbally pressure you or continually argue with you	1.6 %	2.0 %	2.5 %	3.7 %	4.3 %	4.0 %	2.2 %	2.4 %
Threaten to cut off financial support	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.3	~	1.4	0.8	0.6
Threaten to cause problems at job, school, relationships	1.0	1.4	2.3	3.5	1.6	2.4	0.9	1.4
Promise rewards in relationship, job, grades, something else	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.3
Number of unweighted sample cases	976	616	341	170	136	142	499	304

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-41. Standard errors for appendix table F8-7: Force tactics, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Type of force used in incident								
Hold you or pin you so you had difficulty moving	1.6 %	2.0 %	2.3 %	3.0 %	4.3 %	4.2 %	1.2 %	1.5 %
Use a weapon, or threaten to use a weapon	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.3	0.7	1.4	~	~
Physically attack you or threaten to attack you, but not with a weapon	0.9	1.3	2.2	3.6	2.2	2.4	0.2	0.6
Physically attack, or threaten to attack, someone else	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.6	2.3	0.2	0.3
Grabbed/pushed/pulled	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.6	3.7	4.0	0.6	1.4
Other type of force	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.2	1.2	~	0.3
Total unweighted n size	983	616	343	170	137	142	503	304

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-42. Standard errors for appendix table F8-8: Physical injuries, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations				Rape				Sexual assault				Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI		CATI		ACASI		CATI		ACASI		CATI		ACASI	CATI
Any physical injuries as a result of the incident														
Yes	0.7 %		1.3 %		2.0 %		3.6 %		1.6 %		2.4 %		0.5 %	1.0 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,111		656		341		169		137		141		633	346

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-43. Standard errors for appendix table F8-9: Type of physical injuries, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample,

Type of physical injuries	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
a. Injury from sexual intercourse	5.9 %	5.3 %	6.6 %	6.7 %	s	~	s	11.7 %
b. Gunshot or stab wounds	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.5	s	8.0	s	~
c. Broken bones or teeth knocked out	1.9	2.4	1.7	3.1	s	8.0	s	~
d. Bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth	5.0	4.1	5.5	4.6	s	8.0	s	12.8
e. Internal injuries	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.9	~	s	s	10.0
f. Knocked unconscious	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.1	~	s	s	~
g. Other injuries	3.0	2.1	3.7	1.8	s	8.0	s	7.4
Number of unweighted sample cases	72	80	58	55	5	12	9	13

~ Not applicable.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-44. Standard errors for appendix table F8-10: Medical care, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Any medical care received as a result of the incident								
Yes	5.9 %	5.6 %	6.6 %	6.7 %	s	14.5 %	s	13.9 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	72	80	58	55	5	12	9	13
~ Not applicable.								

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-45. Standard errors for appendix table F8-11: Number of offenders, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Number of offenders	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
One	0.8 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	1.9 %	1.9 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %
More than one	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,099	656	342	169	137	141	620	346

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-46. Standard errors for appendix table F8-12: Sex of offender, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Sex of offender	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Male	0.6 %	0.7 %	0.8 %	1.3 %	1.7 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	1.0 %
Female	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.0
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,024	629	313	158	130	139	581	332

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-47. Standard errors for appendix table F8-13: Offender relationship to the victim by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Offender relationship	All sexual victimizations			Rape			Sexual assault			Other unwanted sexual		
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Stranger	1.5 %	2.0 %	2.2 %	3.0 %	4.4 %	4.2 %	2.0 %	2.7 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	2.7 %
By sight only	0.6	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4
Spouse, ex-spouse	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Boy/girlfriend or ex-boy/girlfriend	1.2	1.3	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Friend or ex-friend	1.4	1.7	2.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2
Other well known person (incl relatives)	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5
Casual acquaintance	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,023	629	313	158	130	138	580	333	580	580	580	333

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-48. Standard errors for appendix table F8-14: Offender use of alcohol or drugs leading up to incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Offender's use of alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to incident								
Alcohol	1.5 %	2.1 %	2.5 %	4.0 %	4.4 %	4.7 %	2.0 %	3.0 %
Drugs	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.6	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.2
Both alcohol and drugs	1.2	1.5	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	1.4	1.7
Neither alcohol nor drugs	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.3	4.3	4.2	2.1	2.9
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,052	546	330	154	129	115	593	277

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-49: Standard errors for appendix table F8-15: Extent of substance use, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Extent of respondent's substance use during incident								
No substance use	1.4 %	1.9 %	2.7 %	3.8 %	4.2 %	4.0 %	1.8 %	2.5 %
Substance use, but not intoxicated	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.1
Intoxicated, but not unable to consent	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	1.3	1.8
Unable to consent	1.0	1.2	2.5	3.5	3.2	2.4	0.4	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,116	659	343	170	137	142	636	347

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-50. Standard errors for appendix table F8-16: Respondent actions to try to stop incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent actions to try to stop incident								
Physically resist or try to physically resist the person	1.5 %	1.8 %	2.0 %	2.8 %	3.6 %	3.5 %	2.4 %	3.2 %
Say "no", "stop" or that you didn't want the act to happen	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.3	4.1	4.2	1.9	2.8
Leave or stop the situation before the act occurred	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.7	6.3	6.5	3.5	5.1
Attack or threaten the person	1.9	2.7	2.8	4.5	4.6	5.9	3.0	3.8
Try to persuade, plead or argue with the person	2.4	3.2	3.4	4.8	6.3	6.9	3.4	4.5
Try to escape or get away	2.4	2.9	3.4	4.1	6.4	5.8	3.8	5.1
Try to get help	2.0	2.8	3.0	4.7	4.5	5.7	3.0	3.9
Do something else	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.2	1.5
Total unweighted n size	817	451	334	164	112	107	371	180

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-51. Standard errors for appendix table F8-17: Offender immediately stopped when asked, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact		
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Offender immediately stopped when asked								
Yes	1.8 %	2.4 %	1.9 %	2.8 %	3.3 %	2.7 %	2.4 %	3.4 %
Total unweighted n size	734	414	301	148	85	81	348	185

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-52. Standard errors for appendix table F8-18: Level of distress in days following incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Level of distress in days following incident								
Not at all distressed	1.5 %	1.9 %	1.6 %	2.1 %	3.8 %	3.8 %	2.5 %	3.1 %
Mildly distressed	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.2	4.7	4.4	2.5	3.1
Moderately distressed	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.6	3.9	4.2	1.8	2.4
Severely distressed	1.2	1.6	2.3	3.7	2.9	3.3	1.2	1.2
Number of unweighted sample cases	827	533	335	168	115	117	377	248

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-53. Standard errors for appendix table F8-19: Level of distress at the time of interview, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Level of distress at the time of interview	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact ACASI	CATI
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI		
Not at all distressed	2.3 %	2.8 %	2.8 %	3.7 %	6.3 %	6.3 %	3.8 %	3.9 %
Mildly distressed	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.9	6.3	5.7	3.7	3.8
Moderately distressed	1.9	1.9	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.8	2.5	1.8
Severely distressed	1.1	1.2	1.9	3.0	1.6	3.1	1.4	0.6
Number of unweighted sample cases	446	326	215	106	61	63	170	157

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-54. Standard errors for appendix table F8-20: Emotions felt as result of the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Emotions as a result of the incident	Total	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	Rape	CATI	ACASI	Sexual Assault	CATI	ACASI	Other	CATI
Worried or anxious												
Did not feel this way	2.0 %	2.4 %	2.5 %	3.4 %	5.4 %	5.0 %	3.6 %	4.1 %				
Less than one month	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.2	6.0	4.9	3.5	3.8				
One month or more	2.1	2.4	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.8	3.4	2.9				
Angry												
Did not feel this way	1.8 %	2.2 %	2.0 %	3.0 %	5.4 %	4.5 %	3.4 %	3.9 %				
Less than one month	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.5	5.9	5.0	3.7	4.1				
One month or more	2.2	2.4	3.1	4.0	5.7	5.0	3.4	3.2				
Sad or depressed												
Did not feel this way	2.1 %	2.5 %	2.4 %	3.5 %	6.1 %	5.2 %	3.7 %	3.6 %				
Less than one month	2.0	2.0	2.9	3.3	5.4	4.4	2.9	3.1				
One month or more	2.1	2.3	3.0	4.0	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.3				
Vulnerable												
Did not feel this way	2.1 %	2.5 %	2.7 %	3.2 %	5.7 %	5.0 %	3.7 %	4.1 %				
Less than one month	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.6	6.0	4.8	3.4	3.8				
One month or more	2.1	2.4	3.1	4.0	5.0	4.8	3.2	2.8				
Violated												
Did not feel this way	1.6 %	1.7 %	1.8 %	1.8 %	4.6 %	3.4 %	3.3 %	3.3 %				
Less than one month	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.5	6.0	5.2	3.7	4.1				
One month or more	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.7	5.9	5.2	3.5	3.5				
Like you couldn't trust people												
Did not feel this way	2.1 %	2.5 %	2.6 %	3.0 %	5.9 %	5.2 %	3.7 %	3.9 %				
Less than one month	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.5	5.3	4.0	3.2	2.6				
One month or more	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.6	5.9	5.0	3.5	3.5				
Fearful												
Did not feel this way	2.2 %	2.5 %	3.0 %	3.7 %	5.9 %	5.2 %	3.6 %	3.4 %				
Less than one month	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.4	5.6	4.1	2.6	3.1				
One month or more	2.0	2.2	2.9	4.0	3.4	4.5	3.1	2.0				
Number of unweighted sample cases	514	400	267	158	68	93	179	149				

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-55. Standard errors for appendix table F8-21: Respondent considered incident to be a crime at the time, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual Assault		Other	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent considered incident to be a crime at the time								
Yes	1.3 %	1.8 %	2.6 %	3.9 %	3.4 %	3.9 %	1.6 %	2.0 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,102	641	339.0	166	136	137	627	338

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-56. Standard errors for appendix table F8-22: Reasons why respondent did not consider incident to be a crime at the time, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Reasons why respondent did not consider incident to be a crime at the time								
Because the person stopped when I resisted	1.7 %	2.3 %	2.5 %	5.4 %	4.4 %	5.1 %	2.2 %	2.8 %
Because I didn't think the person knew what I wanted to happen	1.4	2.3	3.1	5.6	3.8	4.7	1.7	2.9
Because I didn't think it was against the law	1.6	2.3	2.7	5.6	4.7	5.0	2.2	2.8
Because I had been using alcohol/drugs at the time	1.3	3.6	3.2	6.0	3.5	7.8	1.3	4.4
Because offender was spouse/boyfriend/relative	0.7	1.0	1.9	3.7	2.2	2.5	0.5	0.9
Because offender was elderly/drunk/mental health	0.5	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.3	2.6	0.5	1.2
Some other reason	1.1	1.4	2.2	4.0	3.1	3.4	1.4	1.6
Number of unweighted sample cases	843	458	227	79	109	97	507	282

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-57. Standard errors for appendix table F8-23: Respondent now considers incident to be a crime, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent now considers incident to be a crime								
Yes	1.5 %	2.0 %	2.5 %	3.1 %	4.3 %	4.3 %	1.9 %	2.6 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	1099	629	340	163	135	136	624	330

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-58. Standard errors for appendix table F8-24: Whether police were informed about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations ACASI	Rape ACASI	Sexual assault ACASI	Other unwanted sexual contact ACASI
	CATI	CATI	CATI	CATI
Were police informed about the incident				
Yes	0.6 % 1,098	0.8 % 646	1.5 % 341	2.1 % 167
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,098	646	341	135
				1.7 % 138
				0.7 % 622
				0.9 % 341

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-59. Standard errors for appendix table F8-25: Reasons why police were not informed about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Reasons why police were not informed about the incident								
I did not want anyone else to know	3.3 %	3.8 %	5.1 %	4.7 %	10.5 %	7.8 %	4.5 %	6.6 %
It was my word against the person The police wouldn't think it was a crime	3.1	3.8	5.0	5.4	9.0	6.8	4.1	5.6
I was afraid of being treated with hostility by police or lawyers	2.5	3.8	3.8	5.6	8.2	8.1	3.7	6.9
I was afraid of retaliation by the person or others	2.7	3.8	4.7	5.6	7.3	7.8	3.4	5.8
I did not think it was serious enough to report	3.2	3.8	5.2	5.1	9.0	7.6	3.9	6.1
Some other reason	3.3	3.8	4.9	5.6	10.6	7.8	4.9	5.8
Number of unweighted sample cases	221	172	93	79	22	39	106	54

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-60. Standard errors for appendix table F8-26: Whether respondent talked to a mental health professional, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent talked to mental health professional about incident								
Yes	1.5 %	1.7 %	2.8 %	3.9 %	3.7 %	3.4 %	1.6 %	1.8 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	521	326	215	106	64	63	242	157

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-61. Standard errors for appendix table F8-27: Whether respondent talked to a crisis hotline operator, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent talked to a crisis hotline operator about incident								
Yes	0.8 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	2.1 %	~	~	0.7 %	~
Number of unweighted sample cases	521	326	215	106	64	63	242	157
~ Not applicable.								

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-62. Standard errors for appendix table F8-28: Respondent told others about the incident, other than police, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent told others about the incident								
Yes	1.5 %	1.9 %	2.7 %	3.7 %	4.3 %	4.1 %	2.0 %	2.7 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,100	646	340	166	136	137	624	343

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-63. Standard errors for appendix table F8-29: Whom respondent told about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Whom respondent told about the incident	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Parents or a parent	1.6 %	1.9 %	2.9 %	3.9 %	3.3 %	4.1 %	2.2 %	2.6 %
Husband, boyfriend, partner	2.1	2.5	3.5	4.8	5.6	5.4	2.8	3.4
Family member other than parents	1.7	2.3	3.1	4.6	3.9	4.7	2.4	3.3
A friend	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.9	4.7	3.8	2.2	2.6
Co-worker/r/boss/manager/teacher/employer/HR	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.3	2.2	2.7	1.1	2.1
Someone else	1.0	1.2	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.7	0.9	1.5
Number of unweighted sample cases	545	375	189	106	76	87	280	182

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-64. Standard errors for appendix table F8-30: Whether respondent told any organization about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent told any organizations about the incident, other than police								
Yes	0.5 %	0.6 %	1.4 %	1.9 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	0.4 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,101	647	341	166	136	138	624	343

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-65. Standard errors for appendix table F8-31: What organization respondent told about the incident, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Type of organization respondent told about the incident	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Women's programs or service	9.5 %	14.7 %	11.2 %	s	s	s	s	s
Rape crisis center or victim services hotline	9.7	9.6	11.6	s	s	s	s	s
Counselor or therapist not associated with a rape crisis center or victim services hotline	7.8	10.4	9.1	15.6	s	s	s	s
Other	7.8	16.0	9.5	s	s	s	s	s
Number of unweighted sample cases	36	17	25	10	3	5	8	2

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-66. Standard errors for appendix table F8-32: Whether respondent received any help from agency that deals with victims of crime, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Respondent received help from any office or agency that deals with victims of crime, other than police								
Yes	0.5 %	0.5 %	1.2 %	1.8 %	~	0.7 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	1,098	647	341	166	136	138	621	343

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table F8-67. Standard errors for appendix table F8-33: Type of help received, by type of victimization and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Type of help respondent received from agency that deals with victims of crime	All sexual victimizations		Rape		Sexual assault		Other unwanted sexual contact	
	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
Psychological or emotional counseling	8.4 %	12.7 %	9.5 %	s	s	s	s	s
Compensation for your injury	3.8	~	~	s	s	s	s	s
Help to remove you from danger	7.8	14.4	7.1	s	s	s	s	s
Legal advice or advocacy	9.5	12.7	11.5	s	s	s	s	s
Number of unweighted sample cases	26	12	19	9	0	1	7	2

~ Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix G

Chapter 9 Appendices: Supplemental Data

(See supplemental Excel tables)

Appendix G. Chapter 9 Appendices: Supplemental data

G1	Percent of respondents saying don't know or declining to answer item in SV screener on past year victimization by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
G2	Percent of respondents saying don't know or declining to answer item in SV screener on past year victimization by mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015
G3	Percent of respondents saying yes to each screener item who indicated the incident happened more than four times in the past 12 months by screener item and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
G4-1	Missing data on items about when and where the incident happened on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
G4-2	Missing data on items describing the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
G4-3	Missing data on items about injuries and hospital care on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
G4-4	Missing data on items about offender characteristics on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
G4-5	Missing data on items about the circumstance of the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
G4-6	Missing data on items about follow-up with service providers, friends, and the police on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
G5-1	Missing data on items about when and where the incident happened on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
G5-2	Missing data on items describing the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
G5-3	Missing data on items about injuries and hospital care on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
G5-4	Missing data on items about offender characteristics on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
G5-5	Missing data on items about the circumstance of the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
G5-6	Missing data on items about follow-up with service providers, friends, and the police on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
G6	Type of crime classification by screening item that initiated detailed incident form and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
G7	Type of screening item that initiated detailed incident form by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
G8	Type of crime classification by screening item that initiated detailed incident form and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
G9	Type of screening item that initiated detailed incident form by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Appendix table G1. Percent of respondents saying don't know or declining to answer item in SV screener on past year victimization by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description ^a	ACASI ^b	CATI ^c
Rate across all screener items ^d	0.4 %†	0.2 %
Rape ^e		
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	0.3 %	0.2 %
SV 2: Forced oral sex	0.2	0.4
SV 3: Forced anal sex	0.4	0.2
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	--	0.1 !
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	0.3	0.2
Other unwanted sex ^f		
SV 6: Sex by coercion	0.2 !	--
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	0.3	0.2
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	0.5	0.2
Sexual contact ^g		
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	0.4 %	0.3 %
SV10: Unwanted groping	0.4	0.3
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	0.2	0.2
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	0.4	0.5
SV13: Made you show your body parts	0.5 †	0.1 !
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	0.4	0.2
Number of weighted sample cases	0.3	0.3
	11,280,295	11,115,730

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table G10 for standard errors.

-- Less than 0.05%.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

*Comparison group.

^aRefers to the screening item number and the content of the item for each sexual victimization screener item.

^bAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^cComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^dCombined total across all screening items

^eIncludes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force or while unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^fIncludes screening items measuring penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^gIncludes screening items measuring non-penetrative behaviors using any tactic.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G2. Percent of respondents saying don't know or declining to answer item in SV screener on past year victimization by mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description ^a	ACASI ^b	CATI ^c
Rate across all screener items ^d	0.1 % 0.1 %	0.1 % 0.1 %
Rape ^e		
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	--	0.2 !
SV 2: Forced oral sex	0.2 !	0.1 !
SV 3: Forced anal sex	--	--
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	0.1 !	--
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	--	0.1 !
Other unwanted sex ^f		
SV 6: Sex by coercion	0.1 %	0.1 %
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	0.1 !	0.2 !
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	--	0.1 !
Sexual contact ^g		
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	0.1 %	0.1 %
SV10: Unwanted groping	0.2 !	--
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	0.1 !	0.3
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	0.2 !	0.3
SV13: Made you show your body parts	--	0.2 !
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	0.1 !	--
Number of unweighted sample cases	984	1,132

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table G11 for standard errors.

-- Less than 0.05%.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

*Comparison group.

^aRefers to the screening item number and the content of the item for each sexual victimization screener item.

^bAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^cComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^dCombined total across all screening items

^eIncludes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force or while unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^fIncludes screening items measuring penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^gIncludes screening items measuring non-penetrative behaviors using any tactic.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G3. Percent of respondents saying yes to each screener item who indicated the incident happened more than four times in the past 12 months by screener item and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description ^a	Number of unweighted sample cases			
	ACASI ^b	CATI ^c	ACASI ^b	CATI ^c *
Rate across all screener items ^d	551	352	16.3 %	15.1 %
Rape ^e	174	79	5.7	6.3
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	59	29	6.8	13.8
SV 2: Forced oral sex	47	18	6.4 !	--
SV 3: Forced anal sex	19	10	--	10 !
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	36	17	2.8 !	--
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	95	44	3.2 !	--
Other unwanted sex ^f	252	104	6.3 %	10.6 %
SV 6: Sex by coercion	39	21	10.3	19
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	16	14	6.3 !	7.1 !
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	233	80	5.6	8.8
Sexual contact ^g	476	317	14.5 %	13.9 %
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	143	102	3.5	8.8
SV10: Unwanted groping	299	199	16.7	13.1
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	247	167	5.7	10.8
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	76	46	5.3	10.9
SV13: Made you show your body parts	23	16	13 !	6.3 !
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	46	10	6.5 !	10 !

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table G12 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

aRefers to the screening item number and the content of the item for each sexual victimization screener item.

^bAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^cComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^dCombined total across all screening items

^eIncludes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force or while unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^fIncludes screening items measuring penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^gIncludes non-penetrative behaviors using any tactic.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G4-1. Missing data on items about when and where the incident happened on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a							CATI ^b								
	Number of weighted sample		All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	Number of weighted sample		All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d
	cases ^c	All DIFs ^d							cases ^c	All DIFs ^d						
C1. Time of day that the incident happened	2,945,493	8.5 %	2.0 %	5.0 %	17.9 %	86.9 %	s %		2,128,325	5.9 %	2.6 %	5.9 %	15.4 %	s %	-- %	
C2. Location of the incident inside or outside of a home/building	1,508,250	1.7	1.7	s	s	--	--		1,150,789	1.5	1.1	s	s	--	--	
C3. Location of the incident inside of a home/building	1,019,582	1.6 !	1.6 !	s	--	--	--		840,430	0.8 !	0.8 !	--	--	--	--	
What was the other location? ^e	95,524	5.2 !	5.2 !	--	--	--	--		78,543	10.0 !	10.0 !	--	--	--	--	
C4. Location of the incident outside of a home/building	558,436	0.4 !	0.4 !	s	s	--	--		367,355	--	--	--	--	--	--	
What was the other location? ^e	94,539	11.0 !	11.0 !	--	--	--	--		54,834	--	--	--	--	--	--	
C5. Did the offender live there?	579,610	2.2 !	2.2 !	s	--	--	--		518,178	1.7 !	1.7 !	--	--	--	--	
C6. How did offender get in?	303,838	--	--	s	--	--	--		218,201	5.5 !	5.5 !	--	--	--	--	
What other way did the offender get in ^e	38,387	s	s	--	--	--	--		9,240	s	s	--	--	--	--	
C7. Activity at the time of incident	2,702,636	8.5	0.5 !	4.9	18.7	86.9	s		1,885,459	4.8	1.5	3.1	15.2	s	--	
What else were you doing at the time of the incident ^e	227,965	18.5	16.0	23.3	s	--	s		164,328	--	--	s	s	--	--	
Number of detailed incident forms administered		805	411	222	155	12	5		568	311	160	96	1	0		

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Bold estimates indicate a missing rate of 5 percent or larger. See appendix table G13 for standard errors.

--Less than 0.05%.

^aData suppressed for disclosure reasons.

[!] Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIndicates the total number of sample cases per question. The number of sample cases per question for each individual detailed incident form (1-5) varies.

^dDetailed incident form

^eOpen ended items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G4-2. Missing data on items describing the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a						CATI ^b							
	Number of weighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	Number of weighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d
Penetrative behavior used in incident														
D1a. Vaginal penetration used in incident	2,937,110	7.2 %	1.6 %	3.5 %	13.6 %	86.9 %	s %	2,070,990	4.6 %	2.6 %	2.1 !	14.2 %	s %	-- %
D1b. Oral penetration used in incident	2,937,110	7.7	0.8	6.7	14.6	80.3	s	2,067,686	4.0	1.0 !	3.0	14.2	s	--
D1c. Anal penetration used in incident	2,937,110	8.3	2.0	6.8	14.0	80.3	s	2,067,686	3.8	0.7 !	3.1	14.2	s	--
D1d. Digital penetration used in incident	2,933,126	8.4	2.2	7.9	12.5	80.3	s	2,061,115	4.2	0.4 !	4.9	14.2	s	--
Non-penetrative behavior used in incident														
D2a. Offender kissed or licked respondent during incident	2,927,232	7.3	1.3	5.7	13.0	80.3	s	2,053,123	3.8	0.4 !	3.5	14.2	s	--
D2b. Offender grabbed or fondled respondent during incident	2,927,232	7.6	1.7	6.8	11.7	86.9	s	2,049,243	4.4	1.3 !	4.0	14.2	s	--
D2c. Sexual body parts were exposed during incident	2,927,232	6.6	1.3	3.4	12.0	86.9	s	2,049,243	3.4	0.4 !	2.7	13.6	s	--
D2d. Respondent looked at or participated in sexual photos or movies during incident	2,927,232	6.7	1.6 !	4.1	11.3	80.3	s	2,049,243	3.3	0.4 !	2.7	12.5	s	--
D2e. Do something else during the incident	2,803,725	2.2	0.7 !	2.3	4.4	s	s	2,049,243	3.6	0.8 !	2.9	12.6	s	--
What else was done during the incident? ^e	436,846	29.1	31.7	14.3	51.6	--	--	275,745	--	--	--	s	--	--
Type of coercion used in incident														
D3a. Offender verbally pressured or continually argued with respondent	2,342,551	2.4	1.3	3.8	3.9 !	s	--	1,837,097	0.2 !	0.3 !	--	--	--	--
D3b. Offender threatened to cut off financial support	2,342,551	3.1	2.2	4.7	3.9 !	s	--	1,831,427	--	--	--	--	--	--
D3c. Offender threatened to cause problems	2,342,551	3.0	1.8	4.7	3.9 !	s	--	1,831,427	--	--	--	--	--	--
D3d. Offender promised rewards	2,342,551	2.3	1.4	4.3	2.4 !	s	--	1,831,427	0.1 !	0.2 !	--	--	--	--
Type of force used in incident														
D4a. Offender held or pinned respondent so they had difficulty moving	2,342,551	1.3	0.4 !	2.5	2.5 !	s	--	1,825,882	0.5 !	0.6 !	0.3 !	0.9 !	--	--
D4b. Offender used or threatened to use a weapon	2,342,551	2.3	0.8 !	5.1	2.5 !	s	--	1,825,882	--	--	--	--	--	--
D4c. Offender physically attacked or threatened to attack respondent, but not with a weapon	2,342,551	2.3	0.8 !	5.1	2.5 !	s	--	1,825,882	--	--	--	--	--	--
D4d. Offender physically attacked or threatened to attack someone else	2,342,551	2.3	0.9 !	5.1	2.5 !	s	--	1,825,882	0.2 !	0.2 !	0.4 !	--	--	--
D4e. Offender used another type of physical force	2,342,551	2.1	0.8 !	4.3	2.5 !	s	--	1,825,882	0.5 !	0.6 !	--	0.9 !	--	--
What other type of physical force? ^e	190,212	25.5	27.3	25.0 !	s	--	--	179,484	--	--	--	s	--	--
D4f. Offender did something that made the incident unwanted/against respondents will	872,627	1.8	0.7 !	5.1 !	--	--	--	660,348	4.5	6.5	2.9 !	--	--	--
What did the offender do? ^e	543,236	9.9	10.8	8.3	9.3 !	--	--	456,097	--	--	--	--	--	--
Detailed type of weapon or physical force used in the incident														
D5_1. The weapon was a gun, such as a pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun	99,672	3.9 !	6.2 !	s	s	--	--	61,468	4.7 !	7.7 !	s	s	--	--
D5_2. The weapon was a knife or other sharp object	99,672	3.9 !	6.2 !	s	s	--	--	61,468	25.9 !	29.2	s	s	--	--
D5_3. Some other type of weapon was used	99,672	3.9 !	6.2 !	s	s	--	--	61,468	--	--	s	s	--	--
What was the other type of weapon? ^e	14,867	s	s	s	--	--	--	22,186	s	s	s	s	--	--
D6. Respondent shot or offender tried to shoot	34,054	--	s	s	s	--	--	21,720	s	s	--	--	--	--
D7. Respondent stabbed or offender tried to stab	60,045	--	--	s	s	--	--	11,695	s	s	s	--	--	--
D8_1. Offender slapped, hit or punched respondent	1,007,928	13.9	13.8	13.7	15.4	--	--	743,268	1.5 !	--	5.7 !	--	--	--
D8_2. Offender kicked, bit or scratched respondent	1,007,928	13.9	13.8	13.7	15.4	--	--	743,268	--	--	--	--	--	--
D8_3. Offender choked or suffocated respondent	1,007,928	13.9	13.8	13.7	15.4	--	--	743,268	0.4 !	0.7 !	--	--	--	--
D8_4. Offender hit respondent with an object	1,007,928	13.9	13.8	13.7	15.4	--	--	743,268	0.2 !	0.3 !	--	--	--	--
D8_5. Offender grabbed, held, tripped, jumped on, or pushed respondent	1,007,928	13.9	13.8	13.7	15.4	--	--	743,268	--	--	--	--	--	--
D8_6. Offender did some other physical things	1,007,928	13.9	13.8	13.7	15.4	--	--	743,268	0.4 !	0.7 !	--	--	--	--
What other physical things were done? ^e	97,888	16.3	16.4	s	s	--	--	83,164	7.0 !	3.7 !	s	s	--	--
Number of detailed incident forms administered		#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	568	311	#####	#####	#####	#####	

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Bold estimates indicate a missing rate of 5 percent or larger. See appendix table G14 for standard errors.

--Less than 0.05%.

sData suppressed for disclosure reasons.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.^cIndicates the total number of sample cases per question. The number of sample cases per question for each individual detailed incident form (1-5) varies.^dDetailed incident form^eOpen ended items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G4-3. Missing data on items about injuries and hospital care on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of weighted sample cases ^c	ACASI ^a					CATI ^b							
		All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	Number of weighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d
Physical injuries received														
E1. Any physical injuries as a result of the incident	2,759,666	0.8 %	0.5 %!	0.2 %!	1.5 %!	s %	-- %	1,965,534	0.1 %!	-- %	0.5 %!	-- %	-- %	-- %
E1a_1. Respondent had an injury from sexual intercourse	220,516	2.4 !	3.6 !	--	s	--	--	165,603	--	--	--	s	--	--
E1a_2. Respondent had gun shot or stab wounds	220,516	2.4 !	3.6 !	--	s	--	--	165,603	--	--	--	s	--	--
E1a_3. Respondent had broken bones or teeth knocked out	220,516	2.4 !	3.6 !	--	s	--	--	165,603	--	--	--	s	--	--
E1a_4. Respondent had bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth	220,516	2.4 !	3.6 !	--	s	--	--	165,603	--	--	--	s	--	--
E1a_5. Respondent had internal injuries	220,516	2.4 !	3.6 !	--	s	--	--	165,603	0.9 !	1.5 !	--	s	--	--
E1a_6. Respondent was knocked unconscious	220,516	2.4 !	3.6 !	--	s	--	--	165,603	--	--	--	s	--	--
E1a_7. Respondent had another type of injury	220,516	2.4 !	3.6 !	--	s	--	--	165,603	--	--	--	s	--	--
What other types of injuries? ^e	19,410	s	s	s	--	--	--	10,146	s	s	s	--	--	--
Medical Care received														
E2. Any medical care received as a result of the incident	220,516	--	--	--	s	--	--	165,603	--	--	--	s	--	--
E3_1. Received medical care at the scene	124,453	--	--	--	s	--	--	112,561	--	--	--	s	--	--
E3_2. Received medical care at home, at a neighbor's or a friend's	124,453	--	--	--	s	--	--	112,561	--	--	--	s	--	--
E3_3. Received medical care at a medical setting like ER, hospital, or clinic	124,453	--	--	--	s	--	--	112,561	--	--	--	s	--	--
E3_4. Received medical care somewhere else	124,453	--	--	--	s	--	--	112,561	--	--	--	s	--	--
Where else was medical care received? ^e	3,949	s	s	--	--	--	--	5,918	s	s	--	s	--	--
E4. Overnight stay in hospital	74,616	--	--	s	s	--	--	55,643	--	s	s	s	--	--
Number of detailed incident forms administered	805	411	222	155	12	5		568	311	160	96	1	0	

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Bold estimates indicate a missing rate of 5 percent or larger. See appendix table G15 for standard errors.

--Less than 0.05%.

sData suppressed for disclosure reasons.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIndicates the total number of sample cases per question. The number of sample cases per question for each individual detailed incident form (1-5) varies.

^dDetailed incident form

^eOpen ended items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G4-4. Missing data on items about offender characteristics on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a						CATI ^b							
	Number of weighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	Number of weighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d
Characteristics of the single offender														
F1. One or more than one offender involved in incident	2,746,468	1.6 %	0.7 %!	2.0 %!	3.5 %!	s %	-- %	1,965,534	0.5 %!	0.6 %!	0.5 %!	-- %	-- %	
F2. Single offender's sex	2,483,219	0.4 !	0.8 !	0.1 !	--	s	--	1,876,951	0.1 !	0.2 !	--	--	--	
F5. Familiarity with single offender	2,483,219	0.6	--	0.9 !	1.1 !	s	--	1,876,951	0.3 !	0.5 !	--	--	--	
F6. Ability to recognize single offender	860,207	2.4 !	3.0 !	0.5 !	1.3 !	s	--	669,001	--	--	--	--	--	
F7. How well respondent knew single offender	1,623,012	1.5 !	0.6 !	2.2 !	3.1 !	--	--	1,207,951	0.6 !	1.1 !	--	--	--	
F8. Was respondent able to identify single offender to police?	307,341	1.0 !	--	0.4 !	6.1 !	s	--	468,635	2.3 !	2.4 !	3.0 !	--	--	
F9. Was single offender a relative?	1,460,642	1.7 !	0.6 !	3.6 !	2.0 !	--	--	1,104,109	1.0 !	1.8 !	--	--	--	
F10. Familial relationship to single offender	108,387	7.8 !	4.4 !	s	s	--	--	43,780	--	s	s	s	--	
What other type of familial relationship to single offender? ^e	27,015	s	s	s	s	--	--	20,987	s	s	s	s	--	
F11_1. Single offender was a boyfriend or girlfriend	1,352,255	2.3 !	1.8 !	3.3 !	2.2 !	--	--	1,060,329	0.9 !	1.2 !	1.0 !	--	--	
F11_2. Single offender was an ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend	1,352,255	2.3 !	1.8 !	3.3 !	2.2 !	--	--	1,060,329	0.9 !	1.2 !	1.0 !	--	--	
F11_3. Single offender was a friend or ex-friend	1,352,255	2.3 !	1.8 !	3.3 !	2.2 !	--	--	1,060,329	1.3 !	1.8 !	1.0 !	--	--	
F11_4. Other non-familial relationship with single offender	1,352,255	2.3 !	1.8 !	3.3 !	2.2 !	--	--	1,060,329	0.5 !	0.4 !	1.0 !	--	--	
What was the other non-familial relationship? ^e	433,668	7.6	4.7 !	7.3 !	20.4 !	--	--	431,259	2.5 !	3.1 !	--	3.6 !	--	
Characteristics of multiple offenders														
F12. Number of offenders	229,612	3.6 !	--	--	s	s	--	78,813	10.0 !	6.2 !	s	s	--	
F13. Multiple offenders sex	229,612	2.6 !	--	--	s	s	--	78,813	--	--	s	s	--	
F14. Were the multiple offenders mostly male or mostly female?	23,045	s	s	s	--	--	--	28,432	--	s	s	s	--	
F17. Familiarity with any of the multiple offenders	223,718	--	--	--	s	s	--	78,813	6.8 !	12.5 !	s	s	--	
F18. Ability to recognize any of the multiple offenders	89,158	--	--	--	s	--	--	47,152	--	s	s	s	--	
F19_1. At least one of the multiple offenders was well known to the respondent	134,559	--	--	s	s	s	--	31,661	--	s	s	s	--	
F19_2. At least one of the multiple offenders was a casual acquaintance of the respondent	134,559	--	--	s	s	s	--	31,661	--	s	s	s	--	
F19_3. At least one of the multiple offenders were known by sight only by the respondent	134,559	--	--	s	s	s	--	31,661	--	s	s	s	--	
F20. Was respondent able to identify any of the multiple offenders to police?	62,447	--	--	s	--	--	--	18,535	s	s	s	s	--	
F21. Were any of the multiple offenders a relative?	131,973	--	--	s	s	s	--	31,661	--	s	s	s	--	
F22_1. Were any of the multiple offenders a spouse?	31,462	--	s	s	s	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
F22_2. Were any of the multiple offenders a ex-spouse?	31,462	--	s	s	s	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
F22_3. Were any of the multiple offenders a parent or step-parent?	31,462	--	s	s	s	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
F22_4. Was there some other familial relationship with any of the multiple offenders?	31,462	--	s	s	s	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
What was the other familial relationship? ^e	21,384	s	s	s	s	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
F23_1. Were any of the multiple offenders a boyfriend or girlfriend?	131,973	2.3 !	3.0 !	s	s	s	--	31,661	--	s	s	s	--	
F23_2. Were any of the multiple offenders a ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend?	131,973	2.3 !	3.0 !	s	s	s	--	31,661	--	s	s	s	--	
F23_3. Were any of the multiple offenders a friend or ex-friend?	131,973	2.3 !	3.0 !	s	s	s	--	31,661	--	s	s	s	--	
F23_4. Was there some other non-familial relationship with any of the multiple offenders?	131,973	2.3 !	3.0 !	s	s	s	--	31,661	--	s	s	s	--	
What was the other non-familial relationship? ^e	71,534	42.1	20.2 !	s	s	s	--	8,168	s	s	--	--	--	
F24. Length of time dating offender	161,591	3.0	3.0 !	--	--	--	--	76,285	3.6 !	3.6 !	--	--	--	
F24DMY. Unit of time for dating offender (days, weeks, month, years)	161,591	1.7 !	1.7 !	--	--	--	--	73,526	--	--	--	--	--	
F25. Currently dating or romantically involved with offender	158,812	-- !	--	--	--	--	--	76,285	--	--	--	--	--	
Number of detailed incident forms administered	805	411	222	155	12	5		568	311	160	96	1	0	

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Bold estimates indicate a missing rate of 5 percent or larger. See appendix table G16 for standard errors.

--Less than 0.05%.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

sData suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.^cIndicates the total number of sample cases per question. The number of sample cases per question for each individual detailed incident form (1-5) varies.^dDetailed incident form^eOpen ended items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G4-5. Missing data on items about the circumstance of the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a					CATI ^b									
	Number of weighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	Number of weighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	
Incident occurred while a student or in the military															
G1. Incident occurred while respondent was in the military	66,690	-- %	s %	s %	s %	-- %	-- %	46,796	-- %	-- %	s %	s %	-- %	-- %	
G2. Incident occurred while the respondent was a student	1,943,406	0.4 !	--	0.3 !	1.6 !	s	--	1,501,059	0.2 !	--	0.7 !	--	--	--	
Respondent and offenders use of alcohol or drugs															
G4. Offender's use of alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to incident	2,732,430	6.9	6.2	5.6	10.4	s	--	1,960,307	15.5	15.7	14.6	16.4	--	--	
G5. Respondent use of alcohol or drugs in hours leading up to incident	2,729,966	1.9	1.3 !	0.7 !	5.7	s	--	1,956,428	0.8 !	--	1.2 !	2.7 !	--	--	
Details about alcohol or drug use															
G6. Offender gave respondent drugs/alcohol without their knowledge	913,192	0.4 !	0.8 !	--	--	--	--	742,837	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G7. Offender was trying to get respondent drunk or high to take advantage of her	913,192	0.9 !	0.3 !	2.6 !	--	--	--	742,837	0.7 !	--	2.3 !	--	--	--	
G9. Offender kept giving alcohol or drugs after respondent was clearly drunk or high	432,917	1.1 !	0.8 !	2.6 !	--	--	--	337,620	1.4 !	2.2 !	--	--	--	--	
G10. Respondent passed out for all or parts of the incident	913,192	0.5 !	--	1.6 !	--	--	--	742,837	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G11. Impact of alcohol or drugs on ability to recall the incident	899,849	--	--	--	--	--	--	715,334	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G12a. Alcohol/drugs made respondent unable to give consent	871,104	0.2 !	0.3 !	--	--	--	--	704,721	1.0 !	1.7 !	--	--	--	--	
G12b. Alcohol/drugs made respondent less able to physically resist	871,104	0.2 !	0.3 !	--	--	--	--	704,721	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G12c. Alcohol/drugs lead respondent to make decisions that they would not have made otherwise	871,104	--	--	--	--	--	--	704,721	1.0 !	1.7 !	--	--	--	--	
G12d. Alcohol/drugs affected respondent in some other way	871,104	0.3 !	--	1.0 !	--	--	--	704,721	0.5 !	0.9 !	--	--	--	--	
What was the other effect of alcohol/drugs? ^e	99,516	12.5 !	8.1 !	s	s	--	--	113,676	--	--	s	s	--	--	
G13. Respondent too drunk/high to walk by herself	871,104	0.6 !	0.5 !	--	2.1 !	--	--	704,721	1.0 !	0.6 !	1.1 !	2.5 !	--	--	
G15. Impact of alcohol or drugs on respondent's ability to communicate clearly to others	871,104	0.7 !	0.4 !	1.7 !	--	--	--	704,721	1.8 !	3.2 !	--	--	--	--	
Respondents actions to try to stop the incident															
G16a. Respondent physically resisted, or tried to physically resist the offender	2,299,331	2.2	2.0	2.4 !	2.7 !	s	--	1,735,243	0.9 !	0.4 !	2.7 !	--	--	--	
G16b. Respondent said "no", "stop", or that they did not want the act to happen	2,296,264	2.8	3.0	2.5 !	2.7 !	s	--	1,735,243	2.2	2.3	2.7 !	1.1 !	--	--	
G16c. Respondent left or stopped the situation before the act occurred	1,473,533	4.3	3.8	s	s	--	--	1,093,222	0.5 !	0.5 !	--	--	--	--	
G16d. Respondent attacked or threatened the offender	1,470,299	4.5	4.0	s	s	--	--	1,093,222	0.4 !	0.4 !	--	--	--	--	
G16e. Respondent tried to persuade, plead or argue with the offender	1,470,299	4.5	4.0	s	s	--	--	1,093,222	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G16f. Respondent tried to escape or get away	1,470,299	4.9	4.4	s	s	--	--	1,093,222	0.4 !	0.4 !	--	--	--	--	
G16g. Respondent tried to get help	1,470,299	4.3	4.0	s	s	--	--	1,090,089	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G16h. Respondent did something else during the incident	2,293,030	4.7	5.0	3.8	5.1 !	s	--	1,732,110	1.0 !	0.5 !	2.7 !	--	--	--	
What else was done? ^e	334,464	--	--	--	--	--	--	460,392	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G17. Offender immediately stopped when asked	1,759,898	0.9	0.4 !	2.6 !	--	--	--	1,322,564	0.2 !	0.4 !	--	--	--	--	
G18_1. Respondent was afraid that offender would physically hurt them	196,826	1.0 !	2.1 !	--	--	s	--	109,496	10.3 !	16.7 !	s	s	--	--	
G18_2. Respondent was afraid that offender would physically hurt someone else	196,826	1.0 !	2.1 !	--	--	s	--	109,496	--	--	s	s	--	--	
G18_3. Respondent was too drunk/high to either physically or verbally resist	196,826	1.0 !	2.1 !	--	--	s	--	60,801	--	s	s	s	--	--	
G18_4. Respondent did not want to hurt offenders feelings	196,826	1.0 !	2.1 !	--	--	s	--	109,496	--	--	s	s	--	--	
G18_5. Respondent was surprised or it happened too quickly for the respondent to take any action.	196,826	1.0 !	2.1 !	--	--	s	--	109,496	--	--	s	s	--	--	
G18_6. Respondent did not take action for some other reason	196,826	1.0 !	2.1 !	--	--	s	--	109,496	--	--	s	s	--	--	
What was the other reason? ^e	28,999	s	s	--	s	s	--	26,936	s	s	s	s	--	--	
Level of distress as a result of the incident															
G19. Level of distress in days following incident	1,906,294	0.5 !	--	0.1 !	2.8 !	s	--	1,725,220	0.3 !	0.4 !	--	--	--	--	
G20. Level of distress thinking about the incident now	1,083,563	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,080,762	0.4 !	0.4 !	--	--	--	--	
Emotions as a result of the incident															
G21a. Respondent felt worried or anxious as a result of the incident	1,295,483	1.5 !	1.9 !	1.5 !	--	--	--	1,280,324	0.4 !	--	1.6 !	--	--	--	
G21b. Respondent felt angry as a result of the incident	1,295,483	1.5 !	1.9 !	1.5 !	--	--	--	1,280,324	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G21c. Respondent felt sad or depressed as a result of the incident	1,295,483	2.2	2.0 !	1.5 !	4.7 !	--	--	1,277,524	0.3 !	0.4 !	--	--	--	--	
G21d. Respondent felt vulnerable as a result of the incident	1,295,483	2.9	3.2	1.5 !	4.7 !	--	--	1,277,524	1.5 !	2.1 !	--	--	--	--	
G21e. Respondent felt violated as a result of the incident	1,295,483	1.7 !	2.3	1.5 !	--	--	--	1,277,524	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G21f. Respondent felt like they couldn't trust people as a result of the incident	1,295,483	1.7 !	2.3	1.5 !	--	--	--	1,277,524	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G21g. Respondent felt fearful as a result of the incident	1,295,483	1.6 !	2.0 !	1.5 !	--	--	--	1,277,524	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G22. Lost time from work or school because of the incident	1,069,995	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,074,662	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Number of detailed incident forms administered	805	411	222	155	12	5		568	311	160	96	1	0		

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Bold estimates indicate a missing rate of 5 percent or larger. See appendix table G17 for standard errors.

--Less than 0.05%.

sData suppressed for disclosure reasons.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.^cIndicates the total number of sample cases per question. The number of sample cases per question for each individual detailed incident form (1-5) varies.^dDetailed incident form.^eOpen ended items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G5-1. Missing data on items about when and where the incident happened on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a							CATI ^b						
	Number of unweighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	Number of unweighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d
C1. Time of day that the incident happened	1,167	7.3 %	2.1 %	5.7 %	14.1 %	68.4 %	s %	694	3.7 %	1.2 %	3.2 %	9.5 %	s %	-- %
C2. Location of the incident inside or outside of a home/building	524	0.6 !	0.6 !	s	--	--	--	342	1.8	0.6 !	s	s	s	--
C3. Location of the incident inside of a home/building	384	0.8 !	0.8 !	s	--	--	--	238	0.8 !	0.8 !	--	--	--	--
What was the other location? ^e	39	7.7 !	7.7 !	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
C4. Location of the incident outside of a home/building	160	0.6 !	0.6 !	--	--	--	--	115	--	--	--	--	--	--
What was the other location? ^e	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
C5. Did the offender live there?	253	0.4 !	0.4 !	s	--	--	--	155	0.6 !	0.6 !	--	--	--	--
C6. How did offender get in?	87	1.1 !	1.2 !	s	--	--	--	63	6.3	6.3	--	--	--	--
What other way did the offender get in? ^e	5	s	s	--	--	--	--	2	--	s	--	--	--	--
C7. Activity at the time of incident	1,087	6.7	0.9	5.5	12.6	68.4	s	650	3.1	0.7 !	1.9	8.8	s	--
What else were you doing at the time of the incident? ^e	81	6.2	4.3 !	8.0 !	10.0 !	--	--	49	4.1 !	3.2 !	8.3 !	s	--	--
Number of detailed incident forms administered		#####	523	349	270	19	6		694	338	217	137	2	--

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Bold estimates indicate a missing rate of 5 percent or larger. See appendix table G19 for standard errors.

--Less than 0.05%.

^aData suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^bInterpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIndicates the total number of sample cases per question. The number of sample cases per question for each individual detailed incident form (1-5) varies.

^dDetailed incident form

^eOpen ended items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G5-2. Missing data on items describing the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a							CATI ^b						
	Number of unweighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	Number of unweighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d
Penetrative behavior used in incident														
D1a. Vaginal penetration used in incident	1,167	5.2 %	0.6 !	4.6 %	10.4 %	57.9 %	s %	684	2.8 %	0.6 !	2.3 %	8.1 %	s %	-- %
D1b. Oral penetration used in incident	1,167	5.1	0.8	4.3	10.4	52.6	s	682	3.2	1.2	2.8	8.1	s	--
D1c. Anal penetration used in incident	1,167	5.1	0.8	4.6	9.6	52.6	s	679	2.5	0.6 !	2.4	6.7	s	--
D1d. Digital penetration used in incident	1,167	4.9	0.4 !	4.3	10.0	52.6	s	679	2.8	0.9 !	2.4	7.5	s	--
Non-penetrative behavior used in incident														
D2a. Offender kissed or licked respondent during incident	1,167	4.9	0.6 !	4.9	8.5	57.9	s	679	2.9	1.2	2.4	7.5	s	--
D2b. Offender grabbed or fondled respondent during incident	1,167	5.1	0.8	4.3	9.3	63.2	s	678	3.1	0.9 !	3.3	7.5	s	--
D2c. Sexual body parts were exposed during incident	1,167	4.8	0.2 !	4.9	8.5	63.2	s	678	3.2	1.2	2.9	8.2	s	--
D2d. Respondent looked at or participated in sexual photos or movies during incident	1,167	5.0	0.4 !	4.6	8.9	63.2	s	677	2.7	0.9 !	2.9	6.0	s	--
D2e. Do something else during the incident	1,130	1.7	0.2 !	1.8	4.3	s	s	677	3.1	1.2	3.3	6.7	s	--
What else was done during the incident? ^e	141	27.0	27.6	22.2	33.3	--	--	69	--	--	--	s	--	--
Type of coercion used in incident														
D3a. Offender verbally pressured or continually argued with respondent	988	1.0	0.2 !	1.8	1.0 !	s	s	618	0.8	1.0 !	0.5 !	0.9 !	--	--
D3b. Offender threatened to cut off financial support	988	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.0 !	s	s	618	--	--	--	--	--	--
D3c. Offender threatened to cause problems	988	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.0 !	s	s	618	--	--	--	--	--	--
D3d. Offender promised rewards	988	1.3	1.2	1.1 !	1.0 !	s	s	618	--	--	--	--	--	--
Type of force used in incident														
D4a. Offender held or pinned respondent so they had difficulty moving	988	0.8	0.6 !	0.4 !	1.0 !	s	s	618	1.1	1.0 !	1.0 !	1.7 !	--	--
D4b. Offender used or threatened to use a weapon	988	0.8	0.6 !	0.4 !	1.0 !	s	s	618	0.6 !	0.6 !	1.0 !	--	--	--
D4c. Offender physically attacked or threatened to attack respondent, but not with a weapon	988	0.6	0.2 !	0.4 !	1.0 !	s	s	618	0.5 !	0.6 !	0.5 !	--	--	--
D4d. Offender physically attacked or threatened to attack someone else	988	0.8	0.6 !	0.4 !	1.0 !	s	s	618	0.5 !	0.6 !	--	0.9 !	--	--
D4e. Offender used another type of physical force	988	0.6	0.4 !	0.4 !	1.0 !	s	s	618	0.5 !	0.3 !	1.0 !	--	--	--
What other type of physical force? ^e	82	17.1	16.1	20.0 !	s	s	--	54	--	--	--	s	--	--
D4f. Offender did something that made the incident unwanted/against respondents will	316	0.9 !	--	3.2 !	--	s	s	266	0.8 !	1.7 !	--	--	--	--
What did the offender do? ^e	198	9.6	10.1	7.5	9.3	s	s	182	--	--	--	--	--	--
Detailed type of weapon or physical force used in the incident														
D5_1. The weapon was a gun, such as a pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun	18	--	s	s	s	--	--	20	--	--	s	s	--	--
D5_2. The weapon was a knife or other sharp object	18	--	s	s	s	--	--	20	--	--	s	s	--	--
D5_3. Some other type of weapon was used	18	--	s	s	s	--	--	20	--	--	s	s	--	--
What was the other type of weapon? ^e	4	s	s	--	s	--	--	2	s	s	--	--	--	--
D6. Respondent shot or offender tried to shoot	1	s	--	s	--	--	--	7	s	s	s	s	--	--
D7. Respondent stabbed or offender tried to stab	14	--	s	s	s	--	--	12	--	s	s	s	--	--
D8_1. Offender slapped, hit or punched respondent	434	13.1	12.8	15.8	10.6	s	--	248	0.4 !	--	1.5 !	--	--	--
D8_2. Offender kicked, bit or scratched respondent	434	13.1	12.8	15.8	10.6	s	--	248	0.4 !	--	1.5 !	--	--	--
D8_3. Offender choked or suffocated respondent	434	13.1	12.8	15.8	10.6	s	--	248	0.4 !	--	1.5 !	--	--	--
D8_4. Offender hit respondent with an object	434	13.1	12.8	15.8	10.6	s	--	248	0.4 !	--	1.5 !	--	--	--
D8_5. Offender grabbed, held, tripped, jumped on, or pushed respondent	434	13.1	12.8	15.8	10.6	s	--	248	0.4 !	--	1.5 !	--	--	--
D8_6. Offender did some other physical things	434	13.1	12.8	15.8	10.6	s	--	248	--	--	--	--	--	--
What other physical things were done? ^e	36	8.3 !	10.5 !	7.7 !	s	--	--	14	--	s	s	s	--	--
Number of detailed incident forms administered	1,167	523	349	270	19	6		694	338	217	137	2	--	

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Bold estimates indicate a missing rate of 5 percent or larger. See appendix table G20 for standard errors.

--Less than 0.05%.

sData suppressed for disclosure reasons.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.^cIndicates the total number of sample cases per question. The number of sample cases per question for each individual detailed incident form (1-5) varies.^dDetailed incident form^eOpen ended items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G5-3. Missing data on items about injuries and hospital care on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a							CATI ^b						
	Number of unweighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	Number of unweighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d
Physical injuries received														
E1. Any physical injuries as a result of the incident	1,119	0.4 %	0.2 %!	0.3 %!	0.4 %!	s %	s %	657	0.2 %!	0.3 %!	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %
E1a_1. Respondent had an injury from sexual intercourse	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
E1a_2. Respondent had gun shot or stab wounds	72	--	--	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
E1a_3. Respondent had broken bones or teeth knocked out	72	--	--	--	s	--	--	80	1.3 !	--	5.9 !	--	--	--
E1a_4. Respondent had bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth	72	--	--	--	s	--	--	80	1.3 !	--	5.9 !	--	--	--
E1a_5. Respondent had internal injuries	72	--	--	--	s	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
E1a_6. Respondent was knocked unconscious	72	--	--	--	s	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
E1a_7. Respondent had another type of injury	72	--	--	--	s	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
What other types of injuries? ^e	11	--	s	s	s	--	--	4	s	s	s	--	--	--
Medical Care received														
E2. Any medical care received as a result of the incident	72	--	--	s	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
E3_1. Received medical care at the scene	33	--	--	s	s	--	--	43	--	--	s	s	--	--
E3_2. Received medical care at home, at a neighbor's or a friend's	33	--	--	s	s	--	--	43	--	--	s	s	--	--
E3_3. Received medical care at a medical setting like ER, hospital, or clinic	33	--	--	s	s	--	--	43	--	--	s	s	--	--
E3_4. Received medical care somewhere else	33	--	--	s	s	--	--	43	--	--	s	s	--	--
Where else was medical care received? ^e	3	s	s	s	s	--	--	5	s	s	s	--	--	--
E4. Overnight stay in hospital	16	--	--	s	s	--	--	15	--	--	s	s	--	--
Number of detailed incident forms administered		# #####	523	349	270	19	6		694	338	217	137	2	--

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Bold estimates indicate a missing rate of 5 percent or larger. See appendix table G21 for standard errors.

--Less than 0.05%.

sData suppressed for disclosure reasons.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIndicates the total number of sample cases per question. The number of sample cases per question for each individual detailed incident form (1-5) varies.

^dDetailed incident form

^eOpen ended items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G5-4. Missing data on items about offender characteristics on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a						CATI ^b							
	Number of unweighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	Number of unweighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d
Characteristics of the single offender														
F1. One or more than one offender involved in incident	1,119	1.5 %	0.2 !	1.8 %	3.2 %	s %	s %	657	0.2 !	0.3 %!	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %
F2. Single offender's sex	1,029	0.3 !	--	0.3 !	0.9 !	s	s	631	0.3 !	0.3 !	0.5 !	--	--	--
F5. Familiarity with single offender	1,029	0.4	--	0.6 !	0.4 !	s	s	631	0.2 !	0.3 !	--	--	--	--
F6. Ability to recognize single offender	341	0.9 !	--	2.6 !	--	s	s	258	--	--	--	--	--	--
F7. How well respondent knew single offender	687	0.3 !	--	0.5 !	0.7 !	s	s	372	--	--	--	--	--	--
F8. Was respondent able to identify single offender to police?	119	3.4	3.7 !	4.7 !	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	--
F9. Was single offender a relative?	645	0.3 !	--	0.5 !	0.7 !	s	s	332	0.3 !	0.6 !	--	--	--	--
F10. Familial relationship to single offender	22	--	--	s	s	--	--	12	--	s	s	s	--	--
What other type of familial relationship to single offender? ^e	13	--	s	s	s	--	--	8	s	s	--	s	--	--
F11_1. Single offender was a boyfriend or girlfriend	623	0.5 !	--	1.7 !	--	s	s	320	--	--	--	--	--	--
F11_2. Single offender was an ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend	623	0.5 !	--	1.7 !	--	s	s	320	--	--	--	--	--	--
F11_3. Single offender was a friend or ex-friend	623	0.5 !	--	1.7 !	--	s	s	320	--	--	--	--	--	--
F11_4. Other non-familial relationship with single offender	623	0.5 !	--	1.7 !	--	s	s	320	--	--	--	--	--	--
What was the other non-familial relationship? ^e	166	8.4	7.4	11.6	7.5 !	s	s	120	0.8 !	1.6 !	--	--	--	--
Characteristics of multiple offenders														
F12. Number of offenders	76	9.2	10.4	5.9 !	9.1 !	--	--	25	--	--	s	s	--	--
F13. Multiple offenders sex	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	s	s	--	--
F14. Were the multiple offenders mostly male or mostly female?	12	--	s	s	s	--	--	4	s	s	s	--	--	--
F17. Familiarity with any of the multiple offenders	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	4.0 !	5.6 !	s	s	--	--
F18. Ability to recognize any of the multiple offenders	29	--	--	s	s	--	--	16	--	s	s	s	--	--
F19_1. At least one of the multiple offenders was well known to the respondent	47	--	--	s	s	--	--	9	s	s	--	--	--	--
F19_2. At least one of the multiple offenders was a casual acquaintance of the respondent	47	--	--	s	s	--	--	9	s	s	--	--	--	--
F19_3. At least one of the multiple offenders were known by sight only by the respondent	47	--	--	s	s	--	--	9	s	s	--	--	--	--
F20. Was respondent able to identify any of the multiple offenders to police?	26	3.8 !	--	s	s	--	--	11	--	s	s	s	--	--
F21. Were any of the multiple offenders a relative?	45	--	--	s	s	--	--	9	s	s	--	--	--	--
F22_1. Were any of the multiple offenders a spouse?	10	--	s	s	--	--	--	2	s	s	--	--	--	--
F22_2. Were any of the multiple offenders a ex-spouse?	10	--	s	s	--	--	--	2	s	s	--	--	--	--
F22_3. Were any of the multiple offenders a parent or step-parent?	10	--	s	s	--	--	--	2	s	s	--	--	--	--
F22_4. Was there some other familial relationship with any of the multiple offenders?	10	--	s	s	--	--	--	2	s	s	--	--	--	--
What was the other familial relationship? ^e	9	s	s	s	--	--	--	2	s	s	--	--	--	--
F23_1. Were any of the multiple offenders a boyfriend or girlfriend?	45	2.2 !	--	s	s	--	--	7	s	s	s	--	--	--
F23_2. Were any of the multiple offenders a ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend?	45	2.2 !	--	s	s	--	--	7	s	s	s	--	--	--
F23_3. Were any of the multiple offenders a friend or ex-friend?	45	2.2 !	--	s	s	--	--	7	s	s	s	--	--	--
F23_4. Was there some other non-familial relationship with any of the multiple offenders?	45	2.2 !	--	s	s	--	--	7	s	s	s	--	--	--
What was the other non-familial relationship? ^e	22	13.6 !	16.7 !	s	s	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
F24. Length of time dating offender	106	1.9 !	1.9 !	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--	--
F24DMY. Unit of time for dating offender (days, weeks, month, years)	106	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--	--
F25. Currently dating or romantically involved with offender	106	0.9 !	0.9 !	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of detailed incident forms administered		#####	#####	#####	#####	19	6		#####	#####	#####	2	--	

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Bold estimates indicate a missing rate of 5 percent or larger. See appendix table G22 for standard errors.

--Less than 0.05%.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

sData suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.^cIndicates the total number of sample cases per question. The number of sample cases per question for each individual detailed incident form (1-5) varies.^dDetailed incident form^eOpen ended items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G5-5. Missing data on items about the circumstance of the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a					CATI ^b									
	Number of unweighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	Number of unweighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	
Incident occurred while a student or in the military															
G1. Incident occurred while respondent was in the military	47	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	19	%	%	s %	s %	-- %	-- %	
G2. Incident occurred while the respondent was a student	831	1.1	0.5 !	1.6	1.6 !	s	s	507	0.2 !	0.4 !	--	--	--	--	
Respondent and offenders use of alcohol or drugs															
G4. Offender's use of alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to incident	1,116	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.7	s	s	656	16.8	17.6	14.7	17.9	--	--	
G5. Respondent use of alcohol or drugs in hours leading up to incident	1,115	1.5	0.4 !	2.7	2.0	s	s	656	0.8	0.9 !	1.0 !	--	--	--	
Details about alcohol or drug use															
G6. Offender gave respondent drugs/alcohol without their knowledge	404	0.2 !	--	0.9 !	--	s	--	243	0.4 !	0.7 !	--	--	--	--	
G7. Offender was trying to get respondent drunk or high to take advantage of her	404	0.2 !	--	0.9 !	--	s	--	243	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G9. Offender kept giving alcohol or drugs after respondent was clearly drunk or high	248	1.6	0.7 !	1.5 !	6.5 !	s	--	134	3.7	2.5 !	5.3 !	6.7 !	--	--	
G10. Respondent passed out for all or parts of the incident	404	0.5 !	--	0.9 !	1.7 !	s	--	242	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G11. Impact of alcohol or drugs on ability to recall the incident	395	--	--	--	--	s	--	238	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G12a. Alcohol/drugs made respondent unable to give consent	383	0.3 !	0.5 !	--	--	s	--	236	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G12b. Alcohol/drugs made respondent less able to physically resist	383	0.5 !	0.9 !	--	--	s	--	236	0.4 !	0.7 !	--	--	--	--	
G12c. Alcohol/drugs lead respondent to make decisions that they would not have made otherwise	383	0.3 !	--	0.9 !	--	s	--	236	0.8 !	1.5 !	--	--	--	--	
G12d. Alcohol/drugs affected respondent in some other way	383	0.5 !	0.5 !	0.9 !	--	s	--	236	0.4 !	0.7 !	--	--	--	--	
What was the other effect of alcohol/drugs? ^e	74	6.8	7.3	7.1 !	s	--	--	37	2.7 !	3.6 !	s	--	--	--	
G13. Respondent too drunk/high to walk by herself	383	0.3 !	0.5 !	--	--	s	--	236	0.8 !	1.5 !	--	--	--	--	
G15. Impact of alcohol or drugs on respondent's ability to communicate clearly to others	383	0.5 !	0.5 !	--	1.8 !	s	--	236	1.7	3.0	--	--	--	--	
Respondents actions to try to stop the incident															
G16a. Respondent physically resisted, or tried to physically resist the offender	909	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.7	s	--	534	1.5	1.2 !	1.4 !	2.9 !	--	--	
G16b. Respondent said "no", "stop", or that they did not want the act to happen	903	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.4 !	s	--	534	1.5	1.5	2.2 !	--	--	--	
G16c. Respondent left or stopped the situation before the act occurred	516	1.2	1.2	s	--	--	--	327	2.1	2.1	--	--	--	--	
G16d. Respondent attacked or threatened the offender	516	1.2	1.2	s	--	--	--	327	0.6 !	0.6 !	--	--	--	--	
G16e. Respondent tried to persuade, plead or argue with the offender	516	1.2	1.2	s	--	--	--	327	0.9 !	0.9 !	--	--	--	--	
G16f. Respondent tried to escape or get away	516	1.4	1.4	s	--	--	--	327	0.3 !	0.3 !	--	--	--	--	
G16g. Respondent tried to get help	516	1.4	1.4	s	--	--	--	327	0.3 !	0.3 !	--	--	--	--	
G16h. Respondent did something else during the incident	899	2.1	1.7	3.4	1.4 !	s	--	534	0.6 !	0.3 !	0.7 !	1.4 !	--	--	
What else was done? ^e	152	--	--	--	--	s	--	122	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G17. Offender immediately stopped when asked	740	0.8	1.0	--	1.7 !	s	--	417	0.7 !	0.4 !	--	3.4 !	--	--	
G18_1. Respondent was afraid that offender would physically hurt them	60	--	--	--	--	s	--	21	--	--	s	s	--	--	
G18_2. Respondent was afraid that offender would physically hurt someone else	60	--	--	--	--	s	--	21	--	--	s	s	--	--	
G18_3. Respondent was too drunk/high to either physically or verbally resist	60	--	--	--	--	s	--	12	--	s	s	s	--	--	
G18_4. Respondent did not want to hurt offenders feelings	60	--	--	--	--	s	--	21	--	--	s	s	--	--	
G18_5. Respondent was surprised or it happened too quickly for the respondent to take any action.	60	--	--	--	--	s	--	21	--	--	s	s	--	--	
G18_6. Respondent did not take action for some other reason	60	--	--	--	--	s	--	21	--	--	s	s	--	--	
What was the other reason? ^e	11	9.1 !	s	s	s	--	--	3	s	s	--	--	--	--	
Level of distress as a result of the incident															
G19. Level of distress in days following incident	832	0.6	0.2 !	0.9 !	1.4 !	s	--	533	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G20. Level of distress thinking about the incident now	446	--	--	s	--	--	--	326	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Emotions as a result of the incident															
G21a. Respondent felt worried or anxious as a result of the incident	516	0.4 !	--	--	2.2 !	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G21b. Respondent felt angry as a result of the incident	516	0.4 !	--	--	2.2 !	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G21c. Respondent felt sad or depressed as a result of the incident	516	0.4 !	--	--	2.2 !	--	--	400	0.5 !	--	1.1 !	2.3 !	--	--	
G21d. Respondent felt vulnerable as a result of the incident	516	0.8	--	0.6 !	3.3 !	--	--	400	1.8	1.9	1.1 !	2.3 !	--	--	
G21e. Respondent felt violated as a result of the incident	516	0.4 !	--	--	2.2 !	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G21f. Respondent felt like they couldn't trust people as a result of the incident	516	0.6 !	--	0.6 !	2.2 !	--	--	400	0.5 !	0.7 !	--	--	--	--	
G21g. Respondent felt fearful as a result of the incident	516	0.6 !	--	0.6 !	2.2 !	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	
G22. Lost time from work or school because of the incident	446	0.2 !	0.2 !	s	--	--	--	326	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Number of detailed incident forms administered	# ##### # ##### # ##### # ##### # ##### # ##### # ##### # ##### # ##### # #####														

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Bold estimates indicate a missing rate of 5 percent or larger. See appendix table G23 for standard errors.

--Less than 0.05%.

sData suppressed for disclosure reasons.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.^cComputer-assisted telephone interview.^eIndicates the total number of sample cases per question. The number of sample cases per question for each individual detailed incident form (1-5) varies.^dDetailed incident form.^eOpen ended items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G5-6. Missing data on items about follow-up with service providers, friends, and the police on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI ^a					CATI ^b									
	Number of unweighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	Number of unweighted sample cases ^c	All DIFs ^d	First DIF ^d	Second DIF ^d	Third DIF ^d	Fourth DIF ^d	Fifth DIF ^d	
Follow-up with service providers about the incident															
H1. Respondent talked to mental health professional about incident	522	0.2 !	0.2 !	s %	- %	- %	-- %	326	- %	- %	- %	-- %	-- %	- %	
H2. Respondent talked to a crisis hotline operator about incident	522	0.2 !	0.2 !	s	-	-	--	326	-	-	-	--	--	-	
Follow-up with the police about the incident															
I1a. Respondent considered incident to be a crime at the time	1,110	0.7	0.2 !	1.5	0.8 !	s	s	650	1.4	2.2	0.5 !	0.8 !	--	-	
I1b_1. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime because the offender stopped when they resisted	843	1.1	0.8 !	0.8 !	2.2	s	s	458	0.7 !	0.4 !	-	2.2 !	--	-	
I1b_2. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime because they didn't think the offender knew what they wanted to happen	843	1.1	0.8 !	0.8 !	2.2	s	s	458	1.5	0.9 !	2.9	1.1 !	--	-	
I1b_3. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime because they didn't think it was against the law	843	1.1	0.8 !	0.8 !	2.2	s	s	458	1.1	1.3 !	0.7 !	1.1 !	--	-	
I1b_4. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime because they had been using alcohol/drugs at the time	843	1.1	0.8 !	0.8 !	2.2	s	s	185	-	-	-	--	--	-	
I1b_5. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime for some other reason	843	1.1	0.8 !	0.8 !	2.2	s	s	458	0.7 !	0.4 !	0.7 !	1.1 !	--	-	
What was the other reason? ^e	194	8.8	6.6	9.4	14.3	-	--	131	-	-	-	--	--	-	
I1c. Respondent now considers incident to be a crime	1,108	0.8	0.4 !	1.2	1.2 !	s	s	649	3.1	3.7	3.5	0.8 !	--	-	
I1d_1. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime because the offender stopped when they resisted	10	--	s	s	s	-	--	6	s	s	s	--	--	-	
Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime because they didn't think the offender knew what they wanted to happen	10	--	s	s	s	-	--	6	s	s	s	--	--	-	
I1d_3. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime because they didn't think it was against the law	10	--	s	s	s	-	--	6	s	s	s	--	--	-	
I1d_4. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime because they had been using alcohol/drugs at the time	10	--	s	s	s	-	--	1	s	s	s	--	--	-	
I1d_5. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime for some other reason	10	--	s	s	s	-	--	6	s	s	s	--	--	-	
What was the other reason? ^e	1	s	s	--	-	-	--	4	s	s	s	--	--	-	
I2. Were police informed about the incident?	1,108	0.9	-	1.5	1.2 !	s	s	649	0.5 !	0.3 !	0.5 !	0.8 !	--	-	
I3. How did the police find out?	52	--	-	-	s	-	s	25	-	-	s	s	--	-	
Police found out some other way ^e	8	s	-	s	s	-	--	4	s	-	s	s	--	-	
I4_1. Respondent did report the incident to the police because they did not want anyone else to know	224	1.3 !	-	3.0 !	1.9 !	s	--	172	-	-	-	--	--	-	
I4_2. Respondent did report the incident to the police because it was their word against the offender	224	1.3 !	-	3.0 !	1.9 !	s	--	172	0.6 !	1.2 !	-	--	--	-	
I4_3. Respondent did report the incident to the police because the police wouldn't think it was a crime	224	1.3 !	-	3.0 !	1.9 !	s	--	172	1.7 !	3.6 !	-	--	--	-	
I4_4. Respondent did report the incident to the police because they were afraid of hostile treatment by police or lawyers	224	1.3 !	-	3.0 !	1.9 !	s	--	172	-	-	-	--	--	-	
I4_5. Respondent did report the incident to the police because they were afraid of retaliation by the offender or others	224	1.3 !	-	3.0 !	1.9 !	s	--	171	-	-	-	--	--	-	
I4_6. Respondent did report the incident to the police because they did not think it was serious enough to report	224	1.3 !	-	3.0 !	1.9 !	s	--	171	1.2 !	1.2 !	1.7 !	--	--	-	
I4_7. Respondent did report the incident to the police for some other reason	224	1.3 !	-	3.0 !	1.9 !	s	--	171	0.6 !	-	1.7 !	--	--	-	
What was the other reason? ^e	48	--	-	--	s	-	--	62	1.6 !	2.9 !	-	--	--	-	
Follow-up with friends or family about the incident															
I8. Respondent told others about the incident, other than police	1,106	0.5	0.4 !	0.6 !	0.8 !	s	s	647	0.2 !	-	0.5 !	--	--	-	
I8a_1. Told parents or a parent	545	--	-	-	s	s	s	375	-	-	-	--	--	-	
I8a_2. Told husband, boyfriend, or partner	545	--	-	-	-	s	s	375	-	-	-	--	--	-	
I8a_3. Told a family member other than parents	545	--	-	-	-	s	s	375	-	-	-	--	--	-	
I8a_4. Told a friend	545	--	-	-	-	s	s	375	-	-	-	--	--	-	
I8a_5. Told some other person	545	--	-	-	-	s	s	375	-	-	-	--	--	-	
Who else was told about the incident? ^e	50	8.0	6.3 !	9.1 !	s	-	--	61	-	-	-	--	--	-	
Follow-up with another organization or agency about the incident															
I9. Respondent told any organizations about the incident, other than police	1,103	0.2 !	-	0.3 !	0.4 !	s	s	647	-	-	-	--	--	-	
I9a_1. Told a women's program or service	26	--	-	s	s	-	--	10	-	s	s	s	--	-	
I9a_2. Told a rape crisis center or victim services hotline	26	--	-	s	s	-	--	10	-	s	s	s	--	-	
I9a_3. Told a counselor or therapist	26	--	-	s	s	-	--	10	-	s	s	s	--	-	
I9a_4. Told a some other organization	26	--	-	s	s	-	--	10	-	s	s	s	--	-	
What other organization was told about the incident? ^e	6	s	s	s	s	-	--	5	s	s	s	s	--	-	
I10. Respondent received help from any office or agency that deals with victims of crime, other than police	1,102	0.4	0.2 !	0.6 !	0.4 !	s	s	647	-	-	-	--	--	-	
I11a. Received psychological or emotional counseling	26	--	-	s	s	-	--	12	-	s	s	s	--	-	
I11b. Received compensation for injury	26	--	-	s	s	-	--	12	-	s	s	s	--	-	
I11c. Received help to remove them from danger	26	--	-	s	s	-	--	12	-	s	s	s	--	-	
I11d. Received legal advice or advocacy	26	--	-	s	s	-	--	12	-	s	s	s	--	-	
Number of detailed incident forms administered		#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Bold estimates indicate a missing rate of 5 percent or larger. See appendix table G24 for standard errors.

-Less than 0.05%.

aData suppressed for disclosure reasons.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^Audio computer-assisted self-interview.

*Computer-assisted telephone interview.

^Indicates the total number of sample cases per question. The number of sample cases per question for each individual detailed incident form (1-5) varies.

*Detailed incident form.

*Open ended items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G6. Type of crime classification by screening item that initiated detailed incident form and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015 (column percents)

Type of crime classification	ACASI ^a			CATI ^b		
	SV Item Group			SV Item Group		
	SV1 - SV5 ^c	SV6 - SV8 ^d	SV9 - SV14 ^e	SV1 - SV5 ^c	SV6 - SV8 ^d	SV9 - SV14 ^e
Rape ^f	68.0 %	33.5 %	3.3 %	90.3 %	40.1 %	5 %
Completed ^g	50.8 %	8.9 %	3.1 %	73.9 %	15.9 %	3.9 %
Forced ^h	39.0	8.9	3.1	55.7	15.3	3.5
Unable to consent ⁱ	11.7	--	--	18.2	0.6 !	0.4 !
Attempted ^j	11.9 %	16.8 %	0.1 !%	10.4 %	18.0 %	0.7 !%
Forced ^h	11.6	16.5	0.1 !	8.5	17.4	0.4 !
Unable to consent ⁱ	0.3 !	0.3 !	--	1.9 !	0.6 !	0.3 !
Threatened ^k	5.4 !%	7.8 %	-- %	6.1 !%	6.2 %	0.4 !%
Forced ^h	4.0 !	7.8	--	--	6.2	0.4 !
Unable to consent ⁱ	1.3 !	--	--	6.1 !	--	--
Sexual Assault ^l	4.6 !%	13.5 %	16.6 %	5.1 !%	12.2 %	24.1 %
Completed ^g	3.8 !%	9.2 %	13.9 %	5.1 !%	10.2 %	20.1 %
Forced ^h	--	9.2	12.9	2.3 !	9.5	19.6
Unable to consent ⁱ	3.8 !	--	1.0	2.8 !	0.7 !	0.5 !
Attempted ^j	0.8 !%	4.3 !%	2.6 %	-- %	1.4 !%	4.0 %
Forced ^h	0.8 !	4.3 !	1.9	--	1.4 !	3.8
Unable to consent ⁱ	--	--	0.7 !	--	--	0.2 !
Threatened ^k	-- %	-- %	0.1 !%	-- %	0.6 !%	-- %
Forced ^h	--	--	--	--	0.6 !	--
Unable to consent ⁱ	--	--	0.1 !	--	--	--
Coerced sex ^m	2.6 !%	5.3 %	1.3 !%	-- %	5.1 !%	1.4 %
Completed ^g	1.9 !%	1.5 !%	-- %	-- %	2.6 !%	-- %
Attempted ^j	0.7 !	--	0.9 !	--	1.3 !	0.6 !
Threatened ^k	--	3.8 !	0.4 !	--	1.3 !	0.8 !
Coerced touching ⁿ	-- %	7.5 %	5.8 %	-- %	4.4 %	6.6 %
Completed ^g	-- %	3.2 %	4.8 %	-- %	3.6 !%	2.9 %
Attempted ^j	--	2.5 !	0.7 !	--	--	3.7
Threatened ^k	--	1.8 !	0.3 !	--	0.8 !	--
Unwanted sex ^o	7.6 !%	14.2 %	3.8 %	3.0 !%	25.6 %	3.6 %
Completed ^g	7.1 !%	2.7 !%	0.9 %	3.0 !%	5.6 %	1.0 %
Attempted ^j	0.5 !	5.7	1.9	--	16.2	1.4
Threatened ^k	--	5.8	1.0	--	3.7	1.3
Unwanted touching ^p	0.8 !%	12.4 %	51.2 %	-- %	8.2 %	47.3 %
Completed ^g	0.8 !%	6.6 %	33.9 %	-- %	4.3 %	32.5 %
Attempted ^j	0.1 !	5.3	14.6	--	3.9 !	12.2
Threatened ^k	--	0.5 !	2.7 !	--	--	2.6 !
Not enough information ^q	16.4 %	13.6 %	18.0 %	1.6 !%	4.4 !%	12.0 %
No behavior information ^r	9.0 %	8.2 %	15.0 %	1.0 !%	3.5 !%	10.7 %
Not enough behavior information to classify ^s	5.0 !	4.4 !	2.9	0.6 !	0.9 !	1.1 !
Not enough tactic information to classify ^t	2.3 !	1.0 !	0.1 !	--	--	0.3 !
Number of weighted incidents	471,021	592,966	1,686,353	276,949	407,638	1,293,108

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table G25 for standard errors.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

-- Less than 0.05%

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force.

^dIncludes screening items measuring penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^eIncludes screening items measuring non-penetrative behaviors using any tactic.

^fIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^gIncludes incidents where the offender completed the behavior.

^hIncludes holding or pinning, using a weapon or threatening to use a weapon, other physical attacks or threats of physical attacks on respondent or someone else.

ⁱIncludes incidents where respondents were passed out for all or parts of the incident or were unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^jIncludes incidents where the offender physically tried, but did not complete the behavior.

^kIncludes incidents where the offender verbally threatened, but did not physically attempt the behavior.

^lIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^mIncludes penetrative sexual contact when the offender threatened to cut off financial support; threatened to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships or to cause some other problem; or promised rewards in your relationship, job, grades, or something else.

ⁿIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact when the offender threatened to cut off financial support; threatened to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships or to cause some other problem; or promised rewards in your relationship, job, grades, or something else.

^oIncludes unwanted penetrative sexual contact, not including force, inability to consent, or coercion.

^pIncludes unwanted non-penetrative sexual contact, not involving force, inability to consent, or coercion.

^qIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior and tactic items.

^rIncludes incidents where respondent said "no" to all items asking about penetrative and non-penetrative behaviors, with no refusals or don't know responses.

^sIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior items.

^tIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all tactic items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G7. Type of screening item that initiated detailed incident form by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015 (row percents)

Type of crime classification	ACASI ^a				CATI ^b			
	Number of weighted incidents	SV Item Group			Number of weighted incidents	SV Item Group		
		SV1 - SV5 ^c	SV6 - SV8 ^d	SV9 - SV14 ^e		SV1 - SV5 ^c	SV6 - SV8 ^d	SV9 - SV14 ^e
Rape ^f	574,473	55.8 %	34.6 %	9.6 %	477,462	52.4 %	34.2 %	13.4 %
Completed ^g	344,393	69.4 %	15.3 %	15.3 %	319,176	64.1 %	20.3 %	15.6 %
Forced ^h	289,050	63.6	18.2	18.2	261,424	59.0	23.9	17.1
Unable to consent ⁱ	55,343	100.0	--	--	57,752	87.1	4.1 !	8.9 !
Attempted ^j	158,385	35.3 %	63.1 %	1.6 !%	111,397	25.8 %	65.9 %	8.3 !%
Forced ^h	155,018	35.3	63.1	1.6 !	99,682	23.5	71.2	5.3 !
Unable to consent ⁱ	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Threatened ^k	71,695	35.3 !%	64.7 %	-- %	46,890	35.8 !%	53.8 !%	10.4 !%
Forced ^h	65,338	29.0 !	71.0	--	30,107	--	83.8	16.2 !
Unable to consent ⁱ	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Sexual Assault ^l	381,836	5.7 %	21.0 %	73.3 %	375,381	3.8 !%	13.3 %	83.0 %
Completed ^g	306,825	5.8 !%	17.8 %	76.4 %	315,131	4.5 !%	13.2 %	82.3 %
Forced ^h	271,848	--	20.1	79.9	297,868	2.1 !	13.0	84.9
Unable to consent ⁱ	34,977	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Attempted ^j	73,220	5.4 !%	35.1 %	59.6 %	57,961	-- %	10.1 !%	89.9 %
Forced ^h	62,183	6.3 !	41.3	52.4	55,653	--	10.5 !	89.5
Unable to consent ⁱ	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Threatened ^k	s	s %	s %	s %	s	s %	s %	s %
Forced ^h	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Unable to consent ⁱ	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Coerced sex ^m	65,800	18.3 !%	47.4 %	34.3 %	39,497	-- %	52.9 %	47.1 %
Completed ^g	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Attempted ^j	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Threatened ^k	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Coerced touching ⁿ	142,480	-- %	31.3 %	68.7 %	102,817	-- %	17.3 %	82.7 %
Completed ^g	100,607	--	19.0	81.0	51,950	--	28.3	71.7
Attempted ^j	s	s	s	s	47,734	--	--	100.0
Threatened ^k	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Unwanted sex ^o	183,649	19.5 !%	45.7 %	34.8 %	159,549	5.2 !%	65.4 %	29.4 %
Completed ^g	64,462	52.2	25.0 !	22.8 !	43,546	19.2 !	52.6	28.2 !
Attempted ^j	68,419	3.1 !	49.1	47.8	84,003	--	78.7	21.3 !
Threatened ^k	50,768	--	67.5	32.5	s	s	s	s
Unwanted touching ^p	940,779	0.4 !%	7.8 %	91.8 %	645,246	-- %	5.2 %	94.8 %
Completed ^g	613,824	0.6 !	6.4	93.1	437,294	--	4.0	96.0
Attempted ^j	278,715	0.1 !	11.3	88.6	173,700	--	9.2 !	90.8
Threatened ^k	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Not enough information ^q	461,322	16.7 %	17.5 %	65.8 %	177,743	2.5 !%	10.1 %	87.5 %
No behavior information ^r	343,810	12.3	14.1	73.6	155,312	1.8 !	9.2 !	89.0
Not enough behavior information to classify ^s	99,175	24.0 !	26.5	49.5	s	s	s	s
Not enough tactic information to classify ^t	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s

Note. Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table G26 for standard errors.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force.

^dIncludes screening items measuring penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^eIncludes screening items measuring non-penetrative behaviors using any tactic.

^fIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^gIncludes incidents where the offender completed the behavior.

^hIncludes holding or pinning, using a weapon or threatening to use a weapon, other physical attacks or threats of physical attacks on respondent or someone else.

ⁱIncludes incidents where respondents were passed out for all or parts of the incident or were unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^jIncludes incidents where the offender physically tried, but did not complete the behavior.

^kIncludes incidents where the offender verbally threatened, but did not physically attempt the behavior.

^lIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^mIncludes penetrative sexual contact when the offender threatened to cut off financial support; threatened to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships or to cause some other problem; or promised rewards in your relationship, job, grades, or something else.

ⁿIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact when the offender threatened to cut off financial support; threatened to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships or to cause some other problem; or promised rewards in your relationship, job, grades, or something else.

^oIncludes unwanted penetrative sexual contact, not including force, inability to consent, or coercion.

^pIncludes unwanted non-penetrative sexual contact, not involving force, inability to consent, or coercion.

^qIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior and tactic items.

^rIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all penetrative and non-penetrative behaviors, with no refusals or don't know responses.

^sIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior items.

^tIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all tactic items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G8. Type of crime classification by screening item that initiated detailed incident form and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015 (column percents)

Type of crime classification	ACASI ^a			CATI ^b		
	SV Item Group			SV Item Group		
	SV1 - SV5 ^c	SV6 - SV8 ^d	SV9 - SV14 ^e	SV1 - SV5 ^c	SV6 - SV8 ^d	SV9 - SV14 ^e
Rape ^f	75.6 %	37.6 %	6.6 %	87.6 %	45.4 %	5 %
Completed ^g	65.7 %	12.9 %	5.7 %	74.3 %	10.2 %	3.2 %
Forced ^h	54.3	12.5	4.5	61.9	10.2	2.7
Unable to consent ⁱ	11.4	0.3 !	1.3	12.4	--	0.5 !
Attempted ^j	7.9 %	16.5 %	0.9 %	12.4 %	26.9 %	1.4 %
Forced ^h	5.5	15.8	0.9	8.0	25.0	1.4
Unable to consent ⁱ	2.4	0.7 !	--	4.4	1.9 !	--
Threatened ^k	2.0 %	8.3 %	-- %	0.9 !%	8.3 %	0.5 !%
Forced ^h	1.6	7.6	--	0.9 !	8.3	0.5 !
Unable to consent ⁱ	0.4 !	0.7 !	--	--	--	--
Sexual Assault ^l	3.5 %	7.3 %	19.0 %	2.7 !%	7.4 %	29.9 %
Completed ^g	3.1 %	5.6 %	15.6 %	2.7 !%	5.6 %	21.5 %
Forced ^h	0.8 !	5.3	14.5	0.9 !	5.6	20.5
Unable to consent ⁱ	2.4	0.3 !	1.1	1.8 !	--	0.9
Attempted ^j	0.4 !%	1.7 %	2.9 %	-- %	0.9 !%	8.2 %
Forced ^h	0.4 !	1.7	2.2	--	0.9 !	7.5
Unable to consent ⁱ	--	--	0.7 !	--	--	0.7 !
Threatened ^k	-- %	-- %	0.5 !%	-- %	0.9 !%	0.2 !%
Forced ^h	--	--	0.4 !	--	0.9 !	--
Unable to consent ⁱ	--	--	0.2 !	--	--	0.2 !
Coerced sex ^m	3.9 %	8.6 %	1.3 %	3.5 %	5.6 %	0.9 %
Completed ^g	3.9 %	1.3 !%	0.4 !%	1.8 !%	1.9 !%	0.2 !%
Attempted ^j	--	2.6	0.4 !	1.8 !	--	0.5 !
Threatened ^k	--	4.6	0.5 !	--	3.7	0.2 !
Coerced touching ⁿ	0.4 !%	5.0 %	4.7 %	-- %	0.9 !%	3.0 %
Completed ^g	0.4 !%	3.3 %	3.9 %	-- %	-- %	1.6 %
Attempted ^j	--	0.7 !	0.5 !	--	0.9 !	1.4
Threatened ^k	--	1.0 !	0.2 !	--	--	--
Unwanted sex ^o	7.9 %	14.2 %	4.8 %	2.7 !%	19.4 %	6.6 %
Completed ^g	4.7 %	2.3 %	0.5 !%	0.9 !%	7.4 %	1.4 %
Attempted ^j	2.0	5.9	1.6	--	6.5	2.5
Threatened ^k	1.2 !	5.9	2.7	1.8 !	5.6	2.7
Unwanted touching ^p	-- %	14.5 %	47.8 %	2.7 !%	8.3 %	44.3 %
Completed ^g	-- %	8.6 %	34.9 %	1.8 !%	4.6 %	29.7 %
Attempted ^j	--	5.3	10.4	0.9 !	2.8 !	13.5
Threatened ^k	--	0.7 !	2.5	--	0.9 !	1.1
Not enough information ^q	8.7 %	12.9 %	15.8 %	0.9 !%	13.0 %	10.3 %
No behavior information ^r	5.1 %	9.6 %	13.4 %	-- %	10.2 %	9.6 %
Not enough behavior information to classify ^s	2.0	2.6	1.3	--	0.9 !	--
Not enough tactic information to classify ^t	1.6	0.7 !	1.1	0.9 !	1.9 !	0.7 !
Number of unweighted incidents	254	303	558	113	108	438

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table G27 for standard errors.

[!] Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

-- Less than 0.05%

^s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^a Audio computer-assisted self-interview.

^b Computer-assisted telephone interview.

^c Includes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force.

^d Includes screening items measuring penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^e Includes screening items measuring non-penetrative behaviors using any tactic.

^f Includes penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^g Includes incidents where the offender completed the behavior.

^h Includes holding or pinning, using a weapon or threatening to use a weapon, other physical attacks or threats of physical attacks on respondent or someone else.

ⁱ Includes incidents where respondents were passed out for all or parts of the incident or were unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^j Includes incidents where the offender physically tried, but did not complete the behavior.

^k Includes incidents where the offender verbally threatened, but did not physically attempt the behavior.

^l Includes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^m Includes penetrative sexual contact when the offender threatened to cut off financial support; threatened to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships or to cause some other problem; or promised rewards in your relationship, job, grades, or something else.

ⁿ Includes non-penetrative sexual contact when the offender threatened to cut off financial support; threatened to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships or to cause some other problem; or promised rewards in your relationship, job, grades, or something else.

^o Includes unwanted penetrative sexual contact, not including force, inability to consent, or coercion.

^p Includes unwanted non-penetrative sexual contact, not involving force, inability to consent, or coercion.

^q Includes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior and tactic items.

^r Includes incidents where respondent said "no" to all items asking about penetrative and non-penetrative behaviors, with no refusals or don't know responses.

^s Includes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior items.

^t Includes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all tactic items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G9. Type of screening item that initiated detailed incident form by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015 (row percents)

Type of crime classification	ACASI ^a				CATI ^b			
	Number of unweighted incidents	SV Item Group			Number of unweighted incidents	SV Item Group		
		SV1 - SV5 ^c	SV6 - SV8 ^d	SV9 - SV14 ^e		SV1 - SV5 ^c	SV6 - SV8 ^d	SV9 - SV14 ^e
Rape ^f	343	56.0 %	33.2 %	10.8 %	170	58.2 %	28.8 %	12.9 %
Completed ^g	238	70.2 %	16.4 %	13.4 %	109	77.1 %	10.1 %	12.8 %
Forced ^h	201	68.7	18.9	12.4	93	75.3	11.8	12.9
Unable to consent ⁱ	37	78.4	2.7 !	18.9	16	87.5	--	12.5 !
Attempted ^j	75	26.7 %	66.7 %	6.7 %	49	28.6 %	59.2 %	12.2 %
Forced ^h	67	20.9	71.6	7.5	42	21.4	64.3	14.3
Unable to consent ⁱ	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Threatened ^k	30	16.7 %	83.3 %	-- %	12	8.3 !%	75.0 %	16.7 !%
Forced ^h	27	14.8	85.2	--	12	8.3 !	75.0	16.7 !
Unable to consent ⁱ	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Sexual Assault ^l	137	6.6	16.1	77.4	142	2.1	5.6	92.3
Completed ^g	112	7.1 %	15.2 %	77.7 %	103	2.9 !%	5.8 %	91.3 %
Forced ^h	99	2.0 !	16.2	81.8	97	1.0 !	6.2	92.8
Unable to consent ⁱ	13	46.2	7.7 !	46.2	6	s	s	s
Attempted ^j	22	4.5 !%	22.7 %	72.7 %	37	-- %	2.7 !%	97.3 %
Forced ^h	18	5.6 !	27.8	66.7	34	--	2.9 !	97.1
Unable to consent ⁱ	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Threatened ^k	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Forced ^h	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Unable to consent ⁱ	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Coerced sex ^m	43	23.3 %	60.5 %	16.3 %	14	28.6 %	42.9 %	28.6 %
Completed ^g	16	62.5 %	25.0 %	12.5 !%	s	s	s	s
Attempted ^j	10	--	80.0	20.0 !	s	s	s	s
Threatened ^k	17	--	82.4	17.6 !	s	s	s	s
Coerced touching ⁿ	42	2.4 !%	35.7 %	61.9 %	14	-- %	7.1 !%	92.9 %
Completed ^g	33	3.0 !%	30.3 %	66.7 %	s	s	s	s
Attempted ^j	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Threatened ^k	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Unwanted sex ^o	90	22.2 %	47.8 %	30.0 %	53	5.7 !%	39.6 %	54.7 %
Completed ^g	22	54.5 %	31.8 %	13.6 !%	15	6.7 !%	53.3 %	40.0 %
Attempted ^j	32	15.6	56.3	28.1	18	--	38.9	61.1
Threatened ^k	36	8.3 !	50.0	41.7	20	10.0 !	30.0	60.0
Unwanted touching ^p	311	-- %	14.1 %	85.9 %	206	1.5 !%	4.4 %	94.2 %
Completed ^g	221	-- %	11.8 %	88.2 %	137	1.5 !%	3.6 %	94.9 %
Attempted ^j	74	--	21.6	78.4	63	1.6 !	4.8 !	93.7
Threatened ^k	16	--	12.5 !	87.5	s	s	s	s
Not enough information ^q	149	14.8 %	26.2 %	59.1 %	60	1.7 !%	23.3 %	75.0 %
No behavior information ^r	117	11.1 %	24.8 %	64.1 %	53	-- %	20.8 %	79.2 %
Not enough behavior information to classify ^s	20	25.0	40.0	35.0	s	s	s	s
Not enough tactic information to classify ^t	12	33.3	16.7 !	50.0	s	s	s	s

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See appendix table G28 for standard errors.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force.

^dIncludes screening items measuring penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^eIncludes screening items measuring non-penetrative behaviors using any tactic.

^fIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^gIncludes incidents where the offender completed the behavior.

^hIncludes holding or pinning, using a weapon or threatening to use a weapon, other physical attacks or threats of physical attacks on respondent or someone else.

ⁱIncludes incidents where respondents were passed out for all or parts of the incident or were unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^jIncludes incidents where the offender physically tried, but did not complete the behavior.

^kIncludes incidents where the offender verbally threatened, but did not physically attempt the behavior.

^lIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^mIncludes penetrative sexual contact when the offender threatened to cut off financial support; threatened to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships or to cause some other problem; or promised rewards in your relationship, job, grades, or something else.

ⁿIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact when the offender threatened to cut off financial support; threatened to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships or to cause some other problem; or promised rewards in your relationship, job, grades, or something else.

^oIncludes unwanted penetrative sexual contact, not including force, inability to consent, or coercion.

^pIncludes unwanted non-penetrative sexual contact, not involving force, inability to consent, or coercion.

^qIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior and tactic items.

^rIncludes incidents where respondent said "no" to all items asking about penetrative and non-penetrative behaviors, with no refusals or don't know responses.

^sIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior items.

^tIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all tactic items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix G. Chapter 9 Appendices: Standard errors for supplemental data

- G10 Standard errors for Appendix table G1. Percent of respondents saying don't know or declining to answer item in SV screener on past year victimization by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
- G11 Standard errors for Appendix table G2. Percent of respondents saying don't know or declining to answer item in SV screener on past year victimization by mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- G12 Standard errors for Appendix table G3. Percent of respondents saying yes to each screener item who indicated the incident happened more than four times in the past 12 months by screener item and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- G13 Standard errors for Appendix table G4_1. Missing data on items about when and where the incident happened on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
- G14 Standard errors for Appendix table G4_2. Missing data on items describing the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
- G15 Standard errors for Appendix table G4_3. Missing data on items about injuries and hospital care on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
- G16 Standard errors for Appendix table G4_4. Missing data on items about offender characteristics on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
- G17 Standard errors for Appendix table G4_5. Missing data on items about the circumstance of the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
- G18 Standard errors for Appendix table G4_6. Missing data on items about follow-up with service providers, friends, and the police on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
- G19 Standard errors for Appendix table G5_1. Missing data on items about when and where the incident happened on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- G20 Standard errors for Appendix table G5_2. Missing data on items describing the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- G21 Standard errors for Appendix table G5_3. Missing data on items about injuries and hospital care on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- G22 Standard errors for Appendix table G5_4. Missing data on items about offender characteristics on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- G23 Standard errors for Appendix table G5_5. Missing data on items about the circumstance of the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- G24 Standard errors for Appendix table G5_6. Missing data on items about follow-up with service providers, friends, and the police on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- G25 Standard errors for Appendix table G6. Type of crime classification by screening item that initiated detailed incident form and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
- G26 Standard errors for Appendix table G7. Type of screening item that initiated detailed incident form by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in general population, 2014-2015
- G27 Standard errors for Appendix table G8. Type of crime classification by screening item that initiated detailed incident form and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- G28 Standard errors for Appendix table G9. Type of screening item that initiated detailed incident form by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Appendix table G10. Standard errors for appendix table G1: Percent of respondents saying don't know or declining to answer item in SV screener on past year victimization by mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description	ACASI	CATI
Rate across all screener items	0.1 %	0.0 %
Rape	0.1 %	0.1 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	0.1	0.1
SV 2: Forced oral sex	0.2	0.1
SV 3: Forced anal sex	0.2	~
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	0.1	0.1
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	0.1	0.1
Other unwanted sex	0.1 %	0.0 %
SV 6: Sex by coercion	0.1	~
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	0.1	0.1
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	0.2	0.1
Sexual contact	0.1 %	0.1 %
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	0.2	0.1
SV10: Unwanted groping	0.1	0.1
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	0.2	0.2
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	0.2	0.1
SV13: Made you show your body parts	0.2	0.1
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	0.1	0.1
Number of unweighted sample cases	3,053	2,721

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G11. Standard errors for appendix table G2: Percent of respondents saying don't know or declining to answer item in SV screener on past year victimization by mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description		ACASI	CATI
Rate across all screener items		0.03 %	0.03 %
Rape		0.04 %	0.04 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	~	0.12	0.12
SV 2: Forced oral sex	0.14	0.09	0.09
SV 3: Forced anal sex	~	~	~
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	0.10	~	~
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	~	0.09	0.09
Other unwanted sex		0.05 %	0.05 %
SV 6: Sex by coercion	0.10	~	~
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	0.10	0.12	0.12
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	~	0.09	0.09
Sexual contact		0.05 %	0.05 %
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	0.14	~	~
SV10: Unwanted groping	0.10	0.15	0.15
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	0.14	0.15	0.15
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	~	0.13	0.13
SV13: Made you show your body parts	0.10	~	~
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	~	0.09	0.09
Number of unweighted sample cases	984	1132	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G12. Standard errors for appendix table G3: Percent of respondents saying yes to each screener item who indicated the incident happened more than four times in the past 12 months by screener item and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description	Number of unweighted sample cases		ACASI	CATI	ACASI	CATI
	ACASI	CATI				
Sexual victimization screener	551	352	1.6 %	1.9 %	1.6 %	1.9 %
Rape	174	79	1.8 %	2.8 %	1.8 %	2.8 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	59	29	3.3	6.6	~	~
SV 2: Forced oral sex	47	18	3.6	10.5	~	~
SV 3: Forced anal sex	19	10	~	~	~	~
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	36	17	2.8	~	~	~
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	95	44	1.8	~	~	~
Other unwanted sex	252	104	1.5 %	3.0 %	1.5 %	3.0 %
SV 6: Sex by coercion	39	21	5.0	9.0	5.0	9.0
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	16	14	6.5	7.4	6.5	7.4
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	233	80	1.5	3.2	1.5	3.2
Sexual contact	476	317	1.6 %	2.0 %	1.6 %	2.0 %
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	143	102	1.6	2.8	1.6	2.8
SV10: Unwanted groping	299	199	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	247	167	1.5	2.4	1.5	2.4
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	76	46	2.6	4.7	2.6	4.7
SV13: Made you show your body parts	23	16	7.3	6.5	7.3	6.5
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	46	10	3.7	10.5	3.7	10.5

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G13. Standard errors for appendix table G4-1: Missing data on items about when and where the incident happened on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI							CATI						
	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF
C1. Time of day that the incident happened	805	1.95 %	0.62 %	1.56 %	3.88 %	10.73 %	s %	568	1.39 %	0.98 %	5.90 %	2.03 %	s %	~ %
C2. Location of the incident inside or outside of a home/building	414	0.62	0.62	s	s	~	~	312	0.35	0.38	s	s	~	~
C3. Location of the incident inside of a home/building	287	1.12	1.12	s	~	~	~	223	0.60	0.60	~	~	~	~
What was the other location?	31	3.10	3.10	~	~	~	~	20	7.21	7.21	~	~	~	~
C4. Location of the incident outside of a home/building	140	0.41	0.42	s	s	~	~	102	~	~	~	~	~	~
What was the other location?	23	7.58	7.58	~	~	~	~	16	~	~	~	~	~	~
C5. Did the offender live there?	163	1.42	1.42	s	~	~	~	140	1.41	1.41	~	~	~	~
C6. How did offender get in?	84	~	~	s	~	~	~	61	3.39	3.39	~	~	~	~
What other way did the offender get in	9	s	s	~	~	~	~	2	s	s	~	~	~	~
C7. Activity at the time of incident	731	2.15	0.33	1.62	4.09	10.73	s	505	0.96	0.69	1.07	3.51	s	~
What else were you doing at the time of the incident	66	#####	#####	#####	#####	~	s	43	~	~	s	s	~	~
Number of detailed incident forms administered		#####	#####	#####	#####	12	5	568	311	160	96	1	0	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G14. Standard errors for appendix table G4-2: Missing data on items describing the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases	ACASI					CATI						
		All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF
Penetrative behavior used in incident													
D1a. Vaginal penetration used in incident	802	1.98 %	0.79 %	1.27 %	3.57 %	10.73 %	s %	555	1.08 %	0.97 %	1.10 %	3.88 %	s % ~ %
D1b. Oral penetration used in incident	802	1.93	0.40	2.24	3.72	12.81	s	554	0.98	0.52	1.39	3.88	s ~
D1c. Anal penetration used in incident	802	2.02	0.86	2.34	3.74	12.81	s	554	0.97	0.41	1.29	3.88	s ~
D1d. Digital penetration used in incident	801	2.06	0.91	2.35	3.55	12.81	s	552	1.04	0.25	2.02	3.88	s ~
Non-penetrative behavior used in incident													
D2a. Offender kissed or licked respondent during incident	800	1.99	0.56	1.78	3.58	12.81	s	550	0.98	0.26	1.54	3.88	s ~
D2b. Offender grabbed or fondled respondent during incident	800	1.97	0.63	2.03	3.48	10.73	s	549	1.07	0.68	1.45	3.88	s ~
D2c. Sexual body parts were exposed during incident	800	1.93	0.53	1.17	3.52	10.73	s	549	0.95	0.26	1.24	3.84	s ~
D2d. Respondent looked at or participated in sexual photos or movies during incident	800	1.95	0.83	1.37	3.47	12.81	s	549	0.90	0.26	1.24	3.67	s ~
D2e. Do something else during the incident	775	0.61	0.41	0.90	1.67	s	s	549	0.91	0.48	1.40	3.65	s ~
What else was done during the incident?	118	5.27	5.21	7.01	18.44	~	~	70	~	~	~	s	~ ~
Type of coercion used in incident													
D3a. Offender verbally pressured or continually argued with respondent	645	0.89	0.63	1.55	2.15	s	~	487	0.16	0.28	~	~	~ ~
D3b. Offender threatened to cut off financial support	645	0.94	0.75	1.73	2.15	s	~	486	~	~	~	~	~ ~
D3c. Offender threatened to cause problems	645	0.94	0.71	1.73	2.15	s	~	486	~	~	~	~	~ ~
D3d. Offender promised rewards	645	0.70	0.56	1.70	1.74	s	~	486	0.13	0.22	~	~	~ ~
Type of force used in incident													
D4a. Offender held or pinned respondent so they had difficulty moving	645	0.50	0.30	1.22	1.65	s	~	484	0.27	0.40	0.32	0.89	~ ~
D4b. Offender used or threatened to use a weapon	645	0.85	0.50	1.84	1.65	s	~	484	~	~	~	~	~ ~
D4c. Offender physically attacked or threatened to attack respondent, but not with a weapon	645	0.85	0.50	1.84	1.65	s	~	484	~	~	~	~	~ ~
D4d. Offender physically attacked or threatened to attack someone else	645	0.84	0.51	1.84	1.65	s	~	484	0.21	0.19	0.38	~	~ ~
D4e. Offender used another type of physical force	645	0.82	0.50	1.65	1.65	s	~	484	0.28	0.43	~	0.89	~ ~
What other type of physical force?	52	6.92	7.83	14.32	s	~	~	46	~	~	~	s	~ ~
D4f. Offender did something that made the incident unwanted/against respondents will	246	0.88	0.73	2.78	~	~	~	177	2.04	3.09	2.73	~	~ ~
What did the offender do?	148	2.88	3.81	4.14	6.90	~	~	121	~	~	~	~	~ ~
Detailed type of weapon or physical force used in the incident													
D5_1. The weapon was a gun, such as a pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun	26	3.52	5.20	s	s	~	~	16	4.29	6.77	s	s	~ ~
D5_2. The weapon was a knife or other sharp object	26	3.52	5.20	s	s	~	~	16	13.61	13.84	s	s	~ ~
D5_3. Some other type of weapon was used	26	3.52	5.20	s	s	~	~	16	~	~	s	s	~ ~
What was the other type of weapon?	3	s	s	s	~	~	~	6	s	s	s	s	~ ~
D6. Respondent shot or offender tried to shoot	11	~	s	s	s	~	~	5	s	s	~	~	~ ~
D7. Respondent stabbed or offender tried to stab	15	~	~	s	s	~	~	3	s	s	~	~	~ ~
D8_1. Offender slapped, hit or punched respondent	270	2.62	2.75	4.86	7.40	~	~	199	1.09	~	4.04	~	~ ~
D8_2. Offender kicked, bit or scratched respondent	270	2.62	2.75	4.86	7.40	~	~	199	~	~	~	~	~ ~
D8_3. Offender choked or suffocated respondent	270	2.62	2.75	4.86	7.40	~	~	199	0.44	0.71	~	~	~ ~
D8_4. Offender hit respondent with an object	270	2.62	2.75	4.86	7.40	~	~	199	0.20	0.32	~	~	~ ~
D8_5. Offender grabbed, held, tripped, jumped on, or pushed respondent	270	2.62	2.75	4.86	7.40	~	~	199	~	~	~	~	~ ~
D8_6. Offender did some other physical things	270	2.62	2.75	4.86	7.40	~	~	199	0.44	0.71	~	~	~ ~
What other physical things were done?	27	6.81	8.12	s	s	~	~	23	5.24	3.55	s	s	~ ~
Number of detailed incident forms administered		#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	12	5	#####	#####	96	1	0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G15. Standard errors for appendix table G4-3: Missing data on items about injuries and hospital care on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI							CATI						
	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF
Physical injuries received														
E1. Any physical injuries as a result of the incident	763	0.35 %	0.33 %	0.19 %	0.87 %	s %	~ %	522	0.15 %	~ %	0.53 %	~ %	~ %	~ %
E1a_1. Respondent had an injury from sexual intercourse	63	2.25	3.27	~	s	~	~	49	~	~	~	s	~	~
E1a_2. Respondent had gun shot or stab wounds	63	2.25	3.27	~	s	~	~	49	~	~	~	s	~	~
E1a_3. Respondent had broken bones or teeth knocked out	63	2.25	3.27	~	s	~	~	49	~	~	~	s	~	~
E1a_4. Respondent had bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth	63	2.25	3.27	~	s	~	~	49	~	~	~	s	~	~
E1a_5. Respondent had internal injuries	63	2.25	3.27	~	s	~	~	49	0.97	1.57	~	s	~	~
E1a_6. Respondent was knocked unconscious	63	2.25	3.27	~	s	~	~	49	~	~	~	s	~	~
E1a_7. Respondent had another type of injury	63	2.25	3.27	~	s	~	~	49	~	~	~	s	~	~
What other types of injuries?	8	s	s	s	~	~	~	4	s	s	s	~	~	~
Medical Care received														
E2. Any medical care received as a result of the incident	63	~	~	~	s	~	~	49	~	~	~	s	~	~
E3_1. Received medical care at the scene	36	~	~	~	s	~	~	32	~	~	~	s	~	~
E3_2. Received medical care at home, at a neighbor's or a friend's	36	~	~	~	s	~	~	32	~	~	~	s	~	~
E3_3. Received medical care at a medical setting like ER, hospital, or clinic	36	~	~	~	s	~	~	32	~	~	~	s	~	~
E3_4. Received medical care somewhere else	36	~	~	~	s	~	~	32	~	~	~	s	~	~
Where else was medical care received?	1	s	s	~	~	~	~	3	s	s	~	s	~	~
E4. Overnight stay in hospital	20	~	~	s	s	~	~	15	~	s	s	s	~	~
Number of detailed incident forms administered		805	411	222	155	12	5		568	311	160	96	1	0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G16. Standard errors for appendix table G4-4: Missing data on items about offender characteristics on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015
ACASI **CATI**

	Number of unweighted sample cases	ACASI					CATI						
		All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF
Characteristics of the single offender													
F1. One or more than one offender involved in incident	760	0.60 %	0.40 %	1.25 %	1.97 %	s %	~ %	522	0.39 %	0.63 %	0.53 %	~ %	~ %
F2. Single offender's sex	690	0.30	0.56	0.11	~	s	~	499	0.13	0.23	~	~	~
F5. Familiarity with single offender	690	0.29	~	0.70	0.80	s	~	499	0.28	0.49	~	~	~
F6. Ability to recognize single offender	245	1.48	2.71	0.38	1.35	s	~	176	~	~	~	~	~
F7. How well respondent knew single offender	445	0.85	0.50	1.19	2.05	~	~	323	0.42	0.72	~	~	~
F8. Was respondent able to identify single offender to police?	86	0.91	~	0.44	6.41	s	~	126	1.37	1.72	3.04	~	~
F9. Was single offender a relative?	404	1.01	0.54	2.01	1.73	~	~	298	0.75	1.33	~	~	~
F10. Familial relationship to single offender	28	8.06	4.61	s	s	~	~	13	~	s	s	s	~
What other type of familial relationship to single offender?	8	s	s	s	s	~	~	8	s	s	s	s	~
F11_1. Single offender was a boyfriend or girlfriend	376	1.18	1.04	2.04	1.92	~	~	285	0.66	0.88	0.94	~	~
F11_2. Single offender was an ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend	376	1.18	1.04	2.04	1.92	~	~	285	0.62	0.79	0.94	~	~
F11_3. Single offender was a friend or ex-friend	376	1.18	1.04	2.04	1.92	~	~	285	0.74	1.05	0.94	~	~
F11_4. Other non-familial relationship with single offender	376	1.18	1.04	2.04	1.92	~	~	285	0.49	0.42	0.94	~	~
What was the other non-familial relationship?	111	2.98	2.41	5.77	11.52	~	~	113	1.32	1.90	~	3.43	~
Characteristics of multiple offenders													
F12. Number of offenders	59	2.25	~	~	s	s	~	21	9.28	6.48	s	s	~
F13. Multiple offenders sex	59	2.05	~	~	s	s	~	21	~	~	s	s	~
F14. Were the multiple offenders mostly male or mostly female?	4	s	s	s	~	~	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
F17. Familiarity with any of the multiple offenders	58	~	~	~	s	s	~	21	7.16	12.97	s	s	~
F18. Ability to recognize any of the multiple offenders	25	~	~	~	s	~	~	11	~	s	s	s	~
F19_1. At least one of the multiple offenders was well known to the respondent	33	~	~	s	s	s	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
F19_2. At least one of the multiple offenders was a casual acquaintance of the respondent	33	~	~	s	s	s	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
F19_3. At least one of the multiple offenders were known by sight only by the respondent	33	~	~	s	s	s	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
F20. Was respondent able to identify any of the multiple offenders to police?	17	~	~	s	~	~	~	6	s	s	s	s	~
F21. Were any of the multiple offenders a relative?	32	~	~	s	s	s	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
F22_1. Were any of the multiple offenders a spouse?	10	~	s	s	s	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~
F22_2. Were any of the multiple offenders a ex-spouse?	10	~	s	s	s	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~
F22_3. Were any of the multiple offenders a parent or step-parent?	10	~	s	s	s	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~
F22_4. Was there some other familial relationship with any of the multiple offenders?	10	~	s	s	s	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~
What was the other familial relationship?	7	s	s	s	s	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~
F23_1. Were any of the multiple offenders a boyfriend or girlfriend?	32	2.12	2.74	s	s	s	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
F23_2. Were any of the multiple offenders a ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend?	32	2.12	2.74	s	s	s	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
F23_3. Were any of the multiple offenders a friend or ex-friend?	32	2.12	2.74	s	s	s	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
F23_4. Was there some other non-familial relationship with any of the multiple offenders?	32	2.12	2.74	s	s	s	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
What was the other non-familial relationship?	16	15.48	14.57	s	s	s	~	3	s	s	~	~	~
F24. Length of time dating offender	47	2.13	2.13	~	~	~	~	22	3.73	3.73	~	~	~
F24DMY. Unit of time for dating offender (days, weeks, month, years)	47	1.70	1.70	~	~	~	~	21	~	~	~	~	~
F25. Currently dating or romantically involved with offender	46	~	~	~	~	~	~	22	~	~	~	~	~
Number of detailed incident forms administered		805	411	222	155	12	5	568	311	160	96	1	0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G17. Standard errors for appendix table G4-5: Missing data on items about the circumstance of the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI						CATI							
	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF
Incident occurred while a student or in the military														
G1. Incident occurred while respondent was in the military	17	~ %	s %	s %	s %	~ %	~ %	15	~ %	~ %	s %	s %	~ %	~ %
G2. Incident occurred while the respondent was a student	566	0.23	~	0.28	1.13	s	~	415	0.19	~	0.68	~	~	~
Respondent and offenders use of alcohol or drugs														
G4. Offender's use of alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to incident	756	1.16	1.18	1.79	3.04	s	~	521	1.92	2.19	3.74	5.05	~	~
G5. Respondent use of alcohol or drugs in hours leading up to incident	755	0.74	0.69	0.37	2.41	s	~	520	0.46	~	0.83	1.98	~	~
Details about alcohol or drug use														
G6. Offender gave respondent drugs/alcohol without their knowledge	257	0.33	0.57	~	~	~	~	201	~	~	~	~	~	~
G7. Offender was trying to get respondent drunk or high to take advantage of her	257	0.61	0.31	2.02	~	~	~	201	0.71	~	2.38	~	~	~
G9. Offender kept giving alcohol or drugs after respondent was clearly drunk or high	125	0.74	0.69	2.69	~	~	~	97	1.32	2.10	~	~	~	~
G10. Respondent passed out for all or parts of the incident	257	0.50	~	1.73	~	~	~	201	~	~	~	~	~	~
G11. Impact of alcohol or drugs on ability to recall the incident	254	~	~	~	~	~	~	195	~	~	~	~	~	~
G12a. Alcohol/drugs made respondent unable to give consent	249	0.18	0.31	~	~	~	~	192	0.68	1.20	~	~	~	~
G12b. Alcohol/drugs made respondent less able to physically resist	249	0.18	0.31	~	~	~	~	192	~	~	~	~	~	~
G12c. Alcohol/drugs lead respondent to make decisions that they would not have made otherwise	249	~	~	~	~	~	~	192	0.67	1.18	~	~	~	~
G12d. Alcohol/drugs affected respondent in some other way	249	0.30	~	1.04	~	~	~	192	0.48	0.85	~	~	~	~
What was the other effect of alcohol/drugs?*	29	6.27	6.38	s	s	~	~	33	~	~	s	s	~	~
G13. Respondent too drunk/high to walk by herself	249	0.60	0.53	~	2.18	~	~	192	1.01	0.60	1.13	2.56	~	~
G15. Impact of alcohol or drugs on respondent's ability to communicate clearly to others	249	0.56	0.36	1.80	~	~	~	192	0.97	1.73	~	~	~	~
Respondents actions to try to stop the incident														
G16a. Respondent physically resisted, or tried to physically resist the offender	625	0.66	0.73	1.32	2.77	s	~	457	0.50	0.43	1.68	~	~	~
G16b. Respondent said "no", "stop", or that they did not want the act to happen	624	0.77	0.96	1.35	2.77	s	~	457	0.70	0.87	1.68	1.16	~	~
G16c. Respondent left or stopped the situation before the act occurred	405	1.22	1.07	s	s	~	~	294	0.35	0.35	~	~	~	~
G16d. Respondent attacked or threatened the offender	404	1.28	1.14	s	s	~	~	294	0.42	0.42	~	~	~	~
G16e. Respondent tried to persuade, plead or argue with the offender	404	1.24	1.09	s	s	~	~	294	~	~	~	~	~	~
G16f. Respondent tried to escape or get away	404	1.29	1.15	s	s	~	~	294	0.38	0.38	~	~	~	~
G16g. Respondent tried to get help	404	1.25	1.14	s	s	~	~	293	~	~	~	~	~	~
G16h. Respondent did something else during the incident	623	1.14	1.29	1.65	3.59	s	~	456	0.67	0.48	1.68	~	~	~
What else was done?	91	~	~	~	~	~	~	129	~	~	~	~	~	~
G17. Offender immediately stopped when asked	485	0.41	0.26	1.52	~	~	~	357	0.25	0.40	~	~	~	~
G18_1. Respondent was afraid that offender would physically hurt them	47	1.00	2.17	~	~	s	~	23	7.09	11.61	s	s	~	~
G18_2. Respondent was afraid that offender would physically hurt someone else	47	1.00	2.17	~	~	s	~	23	~	~	s	s	~	~
G18_3. Respondent was too drunk/high to either physically or verbally resist	47	1.00	2.17	~	~	s	~	13	~	s	s	s	~	~
G18_4. Respondent did not want to hurt offenders feelings	47	1.00	2.17	~	~	s	~	23	~	~	s	s	~	~
G18_5. Respondent was surprised or it happened too quickly for the respondent to take any action.	47	1.00	2.17	~	~	s	~	23	~	~	s	s	~	~
G18_6. Respondent did not take action for some other reason	47	1.00	2.17	~	~	s	~	23	~	~	s	s	~	~
What was the other reason?	6	s	s	~	s	s	~	5	s	s	s	s	~	~
Level of distress as a result of the incident														
G19. Level of distress in days following incident	516	0.43	~	0.13	2.82	s	~	454	0.27	0.43	~	~	~	~
G20. Level of distress thinking about the incident now	297	~	~	~	~	~	~	290	0.43	0.43	~	~	~	~
Emotions as a result of the incident														
G21a. Respondent felt worried or anxious as a result of the incident	332	0.90	1.03	1.33	~	~	~	331	0.33	~	1.46	~	~	~
G21b. Respondent felt angry as a result of the incident	332	0.90	1.03	1.33	~	~	~	331	~	~	~	~	~	~
G21c. Respondent felt sad or depressed as a result of the incident	332	1.06	1.08	1.33	3.68	~	~	330	0.30	0.43	~	~	~	~
G21d. Respondent felt vulnerable as a result of the incident	332	1.42	1.45	1.33	3.68	~	~	330	0.79	1.14	~	~	~	~
G21e. Respondent felt violated as a result of the incident	332	0.93	1.12	1.33	~	~	~	330	~	~	~	~	~	~
G21f. Respondent felt like they couldn't trust people as a result of the incident	332	0.93	1.12	1.33	~	~	~	330	~	~	~	~	~	~
G21g. Respondent felt fearful as a result of the incident	332	0.92	1.08	1.33	~	~	~	330	~	~	~	~	~	~
G22. Lost time from work or school because of the incident	294	~	~	~	~	~	~	288	~	~	~	~	~	~
Number of detailed incident forms administered	805	411	222	155	12	5		568	311	160	96	1	0	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G18. Standard errors for appendix table G4-6: Missing data on items about follow-up with service providers, friends, and the police on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

	ACASI							CATI						
	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF
Follow-up with service providers about the incident														
H1. Respondent talked to mental health professional about incident	401	0.16 %	0.16 %	s %	s %	~ %	~ %	288	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %
H2. Respondent talked to a crisis hotline operator about incident	400	~	~	s	s	~	~	288	~	~	~	~	~	~
Follow-up with the police about the incident														
I1a. Respondent considered incident to be a crime at the time	747	0.27	0.36	0.10	0.91	s	~	507	0.49	0.76	0.48	~	~	~
I1b_1. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime because the offender stopped when they resisted	596	0.93	0.34	1.49	2.70	s	~	379	0.46	0.68	~	1.53	~	~
I1b_2. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime because they didn't think the offender knew what they wanted to happen	596	0.93	0.34	1.49	2.70	s	~	379	0.90	1.36	1.35	1.53	~	~
I1b_3. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime because they didn't think it was against the law	596	0.93	0.34	1.49	2.70	s	~	379	1.23	1.46	1.86	1.78	~	~
I1b_4. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime because they had been using alcohol/drugs at the time	596	0.93	0.34	1.49	2.70	s	~	157	~	~	~	~	~	~
I1b_5. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime for some other reason	596	0.93	0.34	1.49	2.70	s	~	379	0.62	1.13	~	~	~	~
What was the other reason?	124	5.09	4.43	8.34	12.54	~	~	113	~	~	~	~	~	~
I1c. Respondent now considers incident to be a crime	745	0.50	0.59	0.43	1.21	s	~	507	0.94	1.16	1.55	1.03	~	~
I1d_1. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime because the offender stopped when they resisted	6	s	s	s	s	~	~	3	s	s	~	~	~	~
I1d_2. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime because they didn't think the offender knew what they wanted to happen	6	s	s	s	s	~	~	3	s	s	~	~	~	~
I1d_3. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime because they didn't think it was against the law	6	s	s	s	s	~	~	3	s	s	~	~	~	~
I1d_4. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime because they had been using alcohol/drugs at the time	6	s	s	s	s	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~
I1d_5. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime for some other reason	6	s	s	s	s	~	~	3	s	s	~	~	~	~
What was the other reason?	1	s	s	~	~	~	~	2	s	s	~	~	~	~
I2. Were police informed about the incident?	744	0.27	0.28	0.28	1.11	s	~	507	0.34	0.30	0.59	~	~	~
I3. How did the police find out?	48	~	~	~	s	~	~	25	~	~	s	~	~	~
Police found out some other way	5	s	s	s	s	~	~	3	s	s	s	~	~	~
I4_1. Respondent did report the incident to the police because they did not want anyone else to know	111	0.85	0.90	~	4.16	s	~	101	0.57	~	1.75	~	~	~
I4_2. Respondent did report the incident to the police because it was their word against the offender	111	0.85	0.90	~	4.16	s	~	101	~	~	~	~	~	~
I4_3. Respondent did report the incident to the police because the police wouldn't think it was a crime	111	0.85	0.90	~	4.16	s	~	101	1.34	1.04	~	12.30	~	~
I4_4. Respondent did report the incident to the police because they were afraid of hostile treatment by police or lawyers	111	0.85	0.90	~	4.16	s	~	101	1.08	1.89	~	~	~	~
I4_5. Respondent did report the incident to the police because they were afraid of retaliation by the offender or others	111	0.85	0.90	~	4.16	s	~	101	~	~	~	~	~	~
I4_6. Respondent did report the incident to the police because they did not think it was serious enough to report	111	0.85	0.90	~	4.16	s	~	101	1.59	1.86	~	12.30	~	~
I4_7. Respondent did report the incident to the police for some other reason	111	0.85	0.90	~	4.16	s	~	101	1.36	~	1.75	12.30	~	~
What was the other reason?	25	~	~	s	s	~	~	35	~	~	s	s	~	~
Follow-up with friends or family about the incident														
I8. Respondent told others about the incident, other than police	741	0.40	0.40	~	0.80	s	~	506	0.20	~	~	1.60	~	~
I8a_1. Told parents or a parent	400	~	~	~	~	~	~	332	~	~	~	~	~	~
I8a_2. Told husband, boyfriend, or partner	400	~	~	~	~	~	~	332	~	~	~	~	~	~
I8a_3. Told a family member other than parents	400	~	~	~	~	~	~	332	~	~	~	~	~	~
I8a_4. Told a friend	400	~	~	~	~	~	~	332	~	~	~	~	~	~
I8a_5. Told some other person	400	~	~	~	~	~	~	332	~	~	~	~	~	~
Who else was told about the incident?	47	4.20	5.66	s	s	~	~	72	~	~	~	s	~	~
Follow-up with another organization or agency about the incident														
I9. Respondent told any organizations about the incident, other than police	740	0.07	0.13	~	~	s	~	506	~	~	~	~	~	~
I9a_1. Told a women's program or service	22	~	~	s	s	~	~	12	~	s	s	~	~	~
I9a_2. Told a rape crisis center or victim services hotline	22	~	~	s	s	~	~	12	~	s	s	~	~	~
I9a_3. Told a counselor or therapist	22	~	~	s	s	~	~	12	~	s	s	~	~	~
I9a_4. Told a some other organization	22	~	~	s	s	~	~	12	~	s	s	~	~	~
What other organization was told about the incident?	6	s	s	~	~	~	~	5	s	s	s	~	~	~
I10. Respondent received help from any office or agency that deals with victims of crime, other than police	739	0.20	0.26	0.47	~	s	~	506	~	~	~	~	~	~
I11a. Received psychological or emotional counseling	15	~	~	s	s	~	~	16	~	s	s	~	~	~
I11b. Received compensation for injury	15	~	~	s	s	~	~	16	~	s	s	~	~	~
I11c. Received help to remove them from danger	15	~	~	s	s	~	~	16	5.13	s	s	~	~	~
I11d. Received legal advice or advocacy	15	~	~	s	s	~	~	16	~	s	s	~	~	~
Number of detailed incident forms administered	805	411	222	155	12	5		568	311	160	96	1	0	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G19. Standard errors for appendix table G5-1: Missing data on items about when and where the incident happened on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI							CATI						
	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF
C1. Time of day that the incident happened	1,167	0.76 %	0.63 %	1.24 %	2.12 %	10.67 %	s %	694	0.72 %	0.59 %	1.20 %	2.50 %	s %	~ %
C2. Location of the incident inside or outside of a home/building	524	0.33	0.33	s	~	~	~	342	0.71	0.42	s	s	s	~
C3. Location of the incident inside of a home/building	384	0.45	0.45	s	~	~	~	238	0.59	0.59	~	~	~	~
What was the other location?	39	4.30	4.30	~	~	~	~	30	~	~	~	~	~	~
C4. Location of the incident outside of a home/building	160	0.62	0.62	~	~	~	~	115	~	~	~	~	~	~
What was the other location?	22	~	~	~	~	~	~	17	~	~	~	~	~	~
C5. Did the offender live there?	253	0.39	0.40	s	~	~	~	155	0.64	0.64	~	~	~	~
C6. How did offender get in?	87	1.15	1.16	s	~	~	~	63	3.08	3.08	~	~	~	~
What other way did the offender get in	5	s	s	~	~	~	~	2	~	s	~	~	~	~
C7. Activity at the time of incident	1,087	0.76	0.45	1.22	2.02	10.67	s	650	0.68	0.48	0.92	2.42	s	~
What else were you doing at the time of the incident	81	2.68	3.02	5.45	9.52	~	~	49	2.84	3.19	8.01	s	~	~
Number of detailed incident forms administered	#####	#####	523	349	270	19	6	694	338	217	137	2	0	

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G20. Standard errors for appendix table G5-2: Missing data on items describing the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI							CATI						
	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF
Penetrative behavior used in incident														
D1a. Vaginal penetration used in incident	1,167	0.65 %	0.33 %	1.12 %	1.86 %	11.33 %	s %	684	0.63 %	0.42 %	1.04 %	2.34 %	s %	~ %
D1b. Oral penetration used in incident	1,167	0.65	0.38	1.09	1.86	11.46	s	682	0.68	0.60	1.14	2.34	s	~
D1c. Anal penetration used in incident	1,167	0.64	0.38	1.12	1.80	11.46	s	679	0.60	0.42	1.05	2.16	s	~
D1d. Digital penetration used in incident	1,167	0.63	0.27	1.09	1.83	11.46	s	679	0.63	0.52	1.05	2.27	s	~
Non-penetrative behavior used in incident														
D2a. Offender kissed or licked respondent during incident	1,167	0.63	0.33	1.15	1.70	11.33	s	679	0.65	0.60	1.05	2.27	s	~
D2b. Offender grabbed or fondled respondent during incident	1,167	0.64	0.38	1.09	1.76	11.07	s	678	0.67	0.52	1.24	2.27	s	~
D2c. Sexual body parts were exposed during incident	1,167	0.63	0.19	1.15	1.70	11.07	s	678	0.68	0.60	1.15	2.37	s	~
D2d. Respondent looked at or participated in sexual photos or movies during incident	1,167	0.64	0.27	1.12	1.73	11.07	s	677	0.62	0.52	1.15	2.05	s	~
D2e. Do something else during the incident	1,130	0.38	0.19	0.71	1.27	s	s	677	0.67	0.60	1.24	2.16	s	~
What else was done during the incident?	141	3.75	4.80	6.95	11.14	~	~	69	~	~	~	s	~	~
Type of coercion used in incident														
D3a. Offender verbally pressured or continually argued with respondent	988	0.32	0.20	0.80	0.69	s	s	618	0.36	0.56	0.52	0.85	~	~
D3b. Offender threatened to cut off financial support	988	0.39	0.49	0.80	0.69	s	s	618	~	~	~	~	~	~
D3c. Offender threatened to cause problems	988	0.39	0.49	0.80	0.69	s	s	618	~	~	~	~	~	~
D3d. Offender promised rewards	988	0.36	0.49	0.62	0.69	s	s	618	~	~	~	~	~	~
Type of force used in incident														
D4a. Offender held or pinned respondent so they had difficulty moving	988	0.29	0.35	0.36	0.69	s	s	618	0.43	0.56	0.74	1.20	~	~
D4b. Offender used or threatened to use a weapon	988	0.29	0.35	0.36	0.69	s	s	618	0.32	0.45	0.74	~	~	~
D4c. Offender physically attacked or threatened to attack respondent, but not with a weapon	988	0.25	0.20	0.36	0.69	s	s	618	0.28	0.45	0.52	~	~	~
D4d. Offender physically attacked or threatened to attack someone else	988	0.29	0.35	0.36	0.69	s	s	618	0.28	0.45	~	0.85	~	~
D4e. Offender used another type of physical force	988	0.25	0.28	0.36	0.69	s	s	618	0.28	0.32	0.74	~	~	~
What other type of physical force?	82	4.17	4.93	10.37	s	s	~	54	~	~	~	s	~	~
D4f. Offender did something that made the incident unwanted/against respondents will	316	0.55	~	1.83	~	s	s	266	0.53	1.20	~	~	~	~
What did the offender do?	198	2.10	3.20	3.63	3.95	s	s	182	~	~	~	~	~	~
Detailed type of weapon or physical force used in the incident														
D5_1. The weapon was a gun, such as a pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun	18	~	s	s	s	~	~	20	~	~	s	s	~	~
D5_2. The weapon was a knife or other sharp object	18	~	s	s	s	~	~	20	~	~	s	s	~	~
D5_3. Some other type of weapon was used	18	~	s	s	s	~	~	20	~	~	s	s	~	~
What was the other type of weapon?	4	s	s	~	s	~	~	2	s	s	~	~	~	~
D6. Respondent shot or offender tried to shoot	1	s	~	s	~	~	~	7	s	s	s	s	~	~
D7. Respondent stabbed or offender tried to stab	14	~	s	s	s	~	~	12	~	s	s	s	~	~
D8_1. Offender slapped, hit or punched respondent	434	1.62	2.11	3.42	3.79	s	~	248	0.40	~	1.48	~	~	~
D8_2. Offender kicked, bit or scratched respondent	434	1.62	2.11	3.42	3.79	s	~	248	0.40	~	1.48	~	~	~
D8_3. Offender choked or suffocated respondent	434	1.62	2.11	3.42	3.79	s	~	248	0.40	~	1.48	~	~	~
D8_4. Offender hit respondent with an object	434	1.62	2.11	3.42	3.79	s	~	248	0.40	~	1.48	~	~	~
D8_5. Offender grabbed, held, tripped, jumped on, or pushed respondent	434	1.62	2.11	3.42	3.79	s	~	248	0.40	~	1.48	~	~	~
D8_6. Offender did some other physical things	434	1.62	2.11	3.42	3.79	s	~	248	~	~	~	~	~	~
What other physical things were done?	36	4.65	7.11	7.47	s	~	~	14	~	s	s	s	~	~
Number of detailed incident forms administered		#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	19	6		#####	#####	#####	2	0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G21. Standard errors for appendix table G5-3: Missing data on items about injuries and hospital care on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI							CATI						
	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF
Physical injuries received														
E1. Any physical injuries as a result of the incident	1,119	0.18 5.0	0.19 %	0.30 %	0.40 %	s %	s %	657	0.15 %	0.30 %	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %
E1a_1. Respondent had an injury from sexual intercourse	72	~	~	~	~	~	~	80	~	~	~	~	~	~
E1a_2. Respondent had gun shot or stab wounds	72	~	~	~	~	~	~	80	~	~	~	~	~	~
E1a_3. Respondent had broken bones or teeth knocked out	72	~	~	~	s	~	~	80	1.25	~	5.73	~	~	~
E1a_4. Respondent had bruises, black-eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth	72	~	~	~	s	~	~	80	1.25	~	5.73	~	~	~
E1a_5. Respondent had internal injuries	72	~	~	~	s	~	~	80	~	~	~	~	~	~
E1a_6. Respondent was knocked unconscious	72	~	~	~	s	~	~	80	~	~	~	~	~	~
E1a_7. Respondent had another type of injury	72	~	~	~	s	~	~	80	~	~	~	~	~	~
What other types of injuries?	11	~	s	s	s	~	~	4	s	s	s	~	~	~
Medical Care received														
E2. Any medical care received as a result of the incident	72	~	~	s	~	~	~	80	~	~	~	~	~	~
E3_1. Received medical care at the scene	33	~	~	s	s	~	~	43	~	~	s	s	~	~
E3_2. Received medical care at home, at a neighbor's or a friend's	33	~	~	s	s	~	~	43	~	~	s	s	~	~
E3_3. Received medical care at a medical setting like ER, hospital, or clinic	33	~	~	s	s	~	~	43	~	~	s	s	~	~
E3_4. Received medical care somewhere else	33	~	~	s	s	~	~	43	~	~	s	s	~	~
Where else was medical care received?	3	s	s	s	s	~	~	5	s	s	s	~	~	~
E4. Overnight stay in hospital	16	~	~	s	s	~	~	15	~	~	s	s	~	~
Number of detailed incident forms administered		#####	523	349	270	19	6		694	338	217	137	2	0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G22. Standard errors for appendix table G5-4: Missing data on items about offender characteristics on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015
ACASI
CATI

	Number of unweighted sample cases	Number of unweighted sample cases					All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF	
		All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF													
Characteristics of the single offender																			
F1. One or more than one offender involved in incident	1,119	0.37 %	0.19 %	0.72 %	1.13 %	s %	s %	657	0.15 %	0.30 %	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %
F2. Single offender's sex	1,029	0.17	~	0.32	0.62	s	s	631	0.22	0.32	0.50	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
F5. Familiarity with single offender	1,029	0.19	~	0.44	0.44	s	s	631	0.16	0.32	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
F6. Ability to recognize single offender	341	0.51	~	1.46	~	s	s	258	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
F7. How well respondent knew single offender	687	0.21	~	0.50	0.70	s	s	372	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
F8. Was respondent able to identify single offender to police?	119	1.65	2.57	3.22	~	~	~	190	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
F9. Was single offender a relative?	645	0.22	~	0.54	0.74	s	s	332	0.30	0.58	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
F10. Familial relationship to single offender	22	~	~	s	s	~	~	12	~	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
What other type of familial relationship to single offender?	13	~	s	s	s	~	~	8	s	s	~	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F11_1. Single offender was a boyfriend or girlfriend	623	0.28	~	0.95	~	s	s	320	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
F11_2. Single offender was an ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend	623	0.28	~	0.95	~	s	s	320	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
F11_3. Single offender was a friend or ex-friend	623	0.28	~	0.95	~	s	s	320	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
F11_4. Other non-familial relationship with single offender	623	0.28	~	0.95	~	s	s	320	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
What was the other non-familial relationship?	166	2.16	2.92	4.90	4.17	s	s	120	0.83	1.63	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Characteristics of multiple offenders																			
F12. Number of offenders	76	3.33	4.43	5.74	8.71	~	~	25	~	~	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F13. Multiple offenders sex	76	~	~	~	~	~	~	25	~	~	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F14. Were the multiple offenders mostly male or mostly female?	12	~	s	s	s	~	~	4	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F17. Familiarity with any of the multiple offenders	76	~	~	~	~	~	~	25	3.94	5.43	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F18. Ability to recognize any of the multiple offenders	29	~	~	s	s	~	~	16	~	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F19_1. At least one of the multiple offenders was well known to the respondent	47	~	~	s	s	~	~	9	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F19_2. At least one of the multiple offenders was a casual acquaintance of the respondent	47	~	~	s	s	~	~	9	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F19_3. At least one of the multiple offenders were known by sight only by the respondent	47	~	~	s	s	~	~	9	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F20. Was respondent able to identify any of the multiple offenders to police?	26	3.82	~	s	s	~	~	11	~	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F21. Were any of the multiple offenders a relative?	45	~	~	s	s	~	~	9	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F22_1. Were any of the multiple offenders a spouse?	10	~	s	s	~	~	~	2	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F22_2. Were any of the multiple offenders a ex-spouse?	10	~	s	s	~	~	~	2	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F22_3. Were any of the multiple offenders a parent or step-parent?	10	~	s	s	~	~	~	2	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F22_4. Was there some other familial relationship with any of the multiple offenders?	10	~	s	s	~	~	~	2	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
What was the other familial relationship?	9	s	s	s	~	~	~	2	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F23_1. Were any of the multiple offenders a boyfriend or girlfriend?	45	2.22	~	s	s	~	~	7	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F23_2. Were any of the multiple offenders a ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend?	45	2.22	~	s	s	~	~	7	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F23_3. Were any of the multiple offenders a friend or ex-friend?	45	2.22	~	s	s	~	~	7	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
F23_4. Was there some other non-familial relationship with any of the multiple offenders?	45	2.22	~	s	s	~	~	7	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
What was the other non-familial relationship?	22	7.49	8.99	s	s	~	~	0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
F24. Length of time dating offender	106	1.33	1.33	~	~	~	~	24	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
F24DMY. Unit of time for dating offender (days, weeks, month, years)	106	~	~	~	~	~	~	24	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
F25. Currently dating or romantically involved with offender	106	0.94	0.94	~	~	~	~	24	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Number of detailed incident forms administered		#####	523	349	270	19	6	694	338	217	137	137	2	0					

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G23. Standard errors for appendix table G5-5: Missing data on items about the circumstance of the incident on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI							CAII							
	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF		Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF
Incident occurred while a student or in the military															
G1. Incident occurred while respondent was in the military	47	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %	19	%	%	s %	s %	~ %	~ %	~ %
G2. Incident occurred while the respondent was a student	831	0.36	0.37	0.79	0.93	s	s	507	0.20	0.39	~	~	~	~	~
Respondent and offenders use of alcohol or drugs															
G4. Offender's use of alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to incident	1,116	0.70	0.97	1.26	1.48	s	s	656	1.46	2.10	2.48	3.46	~	~	~
G5. Respondent use of alcohol or drugs in hours leading up to incident	1,115	0.37	0.27	0.88	0.90	s	s	656	0.34	0.52	0.69	~	~	~	~
Details about alcohol or drug use															
G6. Offender gave respondent drugs/alcohol without their knowledge	404	0.25	~	0.89	~	s	~	243	0.41	0.72	~	~	~	~	~
G7. Offender was trying to get respondent drunk or high to take advantage of her	404	0.25	~	0.89	~	s	~	243	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
G9. Offender kept giving alcohol or drugs after respondent was clearly drunk or high	248	0.80	0.67	1.51	4.42	s	~	134	1.64	1.73	3.63	6.45	~	~	~
G10. Respondent passed out for all or parts of the incident	404	0.35	~	0.89	1.65	s	~	242	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
G11. Impact of alcohol or drugs on ability to recall the incident	395	~	~	~	~	s	~	238	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
G12a. Alcohol/drugs made respondent unable to give consent	383	0.26	0.45	~	~	s	~	236	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
G12b. Alcohol/drugs made respondent less able to physically resist	383	0.37	0.64	~	~	s	~	236	0.42	0.74	~	~	~	~	~
G12c. Alcohol/drugs lead respondent to make decisions that they would not have made otherwise	383	0.26	~	0.94	~	s	~	236	0.60	1.04	~	~	~	~	~
G12d. Alcohol/drugs affected respondent in some other way What was the other effect of alcohol/drugs?	383	0.37	0.45	0.94	~	s	~	236	0.42	0.74	~	~	~	~	~
G13. Respondent too drunk/high to walk by herself	74	2.93	3.52	6.91	s	~	~	37	2.68	3.52	s	~	~	~	~
G13. Respondent too drunk/high to walk by herself	383	0.26	0.45	~	~	s	~	236	0.60	1.04	~	~	~	~	~
G15. Impact of alcohol or drugs on respondent's ability to communicate clearly to others	383	0.37	0.45	~	1.80	s	~	236	0.84	1.46	~	~	~	~	~
Respondents actions to try to stop the incident															
G16a. Respondent physically resisted, or tried to physically resist the offender	909	0.47	0.60	0.94	1.33	s	~	534	0.53	0.61	1.02	2.02	~	~	~
G16b. Respondent said "no", "stop", or that they did not want the act to happen	903	0.44	0.60	0.85	0.96	s	~	534	0.53	0.68	1.24	~	~	~	~
G16c. Respondent left or stopped the situation before the act occurred	516	0.47	0.47	s	~	~	~	327	0.80	0.80	~	~	~	~	~
G16d. Respondent attacked or threatened the offender	516	0.47	0.47	s	~	~	~	327	0.43	0.43	~	~	~	~	~
G16e. Respondent tried to persuade, plead or argue with the offender	516	0.47	0.47	s	~	~	~	327	0.53	0.53	~	~	~	~	~
G16f. Respondent tried to escape or get away	516	0.51	0.51	s	~	~	~	327	0.31	0.31	~	~	~	~	~
G16g. Respondent tried to get help	516	0.51	0.51	s	~	~	~	327	0.31	0.31	~	~	~	~	~
G16h. Respondent did something else during the incident What else was done?	899	0.48	0.58	1.19	0.96	s	~	534	0.32	0.31	0.72	1.44	~	~	~
G17. Offender immediately stopped when asked	152	~	~	~	~	s	~	122	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
G17. Offender immediately stopped when asked	740	0.33	0.47	~	1.18	s	~	417	0.41	0.40	~	2.40	~	~	~
G18_1. Respondent was afraid that offender would physically hurt them	60	~	~	~	~	s	~	21	~	~	s	s	~	~	~
G18_2. Respondent was afraid that offender would physically hurt someone else	60	~	~	~	~	s	~	21	~	~	s	s	~	~	~
G18_3. Respondent was too drunk/high to either physically or verbally resist	60	~	~	~	~	s	~	12	~	s	s	s	~	~	~
G18_4. Respondent did not want to hurt offenders feelings	60	~	~	~	~	s	~	21	~	~	s	s	~	~	~
G18_5. Respondent was surprised or it happened too quickly for the respondent to take any action.	60	~	~	~	~	s	~	21	~	~	s	s	~	~	~
G18_6. Respondent did not take action for some other reason What was the other reason?	60	~	~	~	~	s	~	21	~	~	s	s	~	~	~
Level of distress as a result of the incident															
G19. Level of distress in days following incident	832	0.27	0.22	0.60	0.95	s	~	533	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
G20. Level of distress thinking about the incident now	446	~	~	s	s	s	~	326	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Emotions as a result of the incident															
G21a. Respondent felt worried or anxious as a result of the incident	516	0.27	~	~	1.52	~	~	400	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
G21b. Respondent felt angry as a result of the incident	516	0.27	~	~	1.52	~	~	400	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
G21c. Respondent felt sad or depressed as a result of the incident	516	0.27	~	~	1.52	~	~	400	0.35	~	1.11	2.30	~	~	~
G21d. Respondent felt vulnerable as a result of the incident	516	0.39	~	0.65	1.85	~	~	400	0.66	0.83	1.11	2.30	~	~	~
G21e. Respondent felt violated as a result of the incident	516	0.27	~	~	1.52	~	~	400	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
G21f. Respondent felt like they couldn't trust people as a result of the incident	516	0.33	~	0.65	1.52	~	~	400	0.35	0.53	~	~	~	~	~
G21g. Respondent felt fearful as a result of the incident	516	0.33	~	0.65	1.52	~	~	400	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
G22. Lost time from work or school because of the incident	446	0.22	0.22	s	~	~	~	326	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

Number of detailed incident forms administered

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Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G24. Standard errors for appendix table G5-6: Missing data on items about follow-up with service providers, friends, and the police on the detailed incident form, by incident number and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	ACASI						CATI						
	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF	Fifth DIF	Number of unweighted sample cases	All DIFs	First DIF	Second DIF	Third DIF	Fourth DIF
Follow-up with service providers about the incident													
H1. Respondent talked to mental health professional about incident	522	0.19 %	0.19 %	s %	~ %	~ %	~ %	326	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %	~ %
H2. Respondent talked to a crisis hotline operator about incident	522	0.19	0.19	s	~	~	~	326	~	~	~	~	~
Follow-up with the police about the incident													
I1a. Respondent considered incident to be a crime at the time	1,110	0.25	0.19	0.66	0.58	s	s	650	0.46	0.81	0.49	0.81	~
I1b_1. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime because the offender stopped when they resisted	843	0.35	0.44	0.55	1.08	s	s	458	0.38	0.44	~	1.54	~
I1b_2. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime because they didn't think the offender knew what they wanted to happen	843	0.35	0.44	0.55	1.08	s	s	458	0.57	0.62	1.41	1.09	~
I1b_3. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime because they didn't think it was against the law	843	0.35	0.44	0.55	1.08	s	s	458	0.49	0.76	0.71	1.09	~
I1b_4. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime because they had been using alcohol/drugs at the time	843	0.35	0.44	0.55	1.08	s	s	185	~	~	~	~	~
I1b_5. Respondent did not consider incident to be a crime for some other reason	843	0.35	0.44	0.55	1.08	s	s	458	0.38	0.44	0.71	1.09	~
What was the other reason?	194	2.03	2.42	4.02	5.92	~	~	131	~	~	~	~	~
I1c. Respondent now considers incident to be a crime	1,108	0.27	0.27	0.59	0.71	s	s	649	0.68	1.05	1.29	0.81	~
I1d_1. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime because the offender stopped when they resisted	10	~	s	s	s	~	~	6	s	s	s	~	~
Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime I1d_2. because they didn't think the offender knew what they wanted to happen	10	~	s	s	s	~	~	6	s	s	s	~	~
I1d_3. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime because they didn't think it was against the law	10	~	s	s	s	~	~	6	s	s	s	~	~
I1d_4. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime because they had been using alcohol/drugs at the time	10	~	s	s	s	~	~	1	s	s	~	~	~
I1d_5. Respondent now doesn't consider the incident to be a crime for some other reason	10	~	s	s	s	~	~	6	s	s	s	~	~
What was the other reason?	1	s	s	~	~	~	~	4	s	s	s	~	~
I2. Were police informed about the incident?	1,108	0.28	~	0.66	0.71	s	s	649	0.27	0.31	0.49	0.81	~
I3. How did the police find out?	52	~	~	~	s	~	s	25	~	~	s	s	~
Police found out some other way	8	s	~	s	s	~	~	4	s	~	s	s	~
I4_1. Respondent did report the incident to the police because they did not want anyone else to know	224	0.77	~	2.08	1.84	s	~	172	~	~	~	~	~
I4_2. Respondent did report the incident to the police because it was their word against the offender	224	0.77	~	2.08	1.84	s	~	172	0.58	1.20	~	~	~
I4_3. Respondent did report the incident to the police because the police wouldn't think it was a crime	224	0.77	~	2.08	1.84	s	~	172	1.00	2.05	~	~	~
I4_4. Respondent did report the incident to the police because they were afraid of hostile treatment by police or lawyers	224	0.77	~	2.08	1.84	s	~	172	~	~	~	~	~
I4_5. Respondent did report the incident to the police because they were afraid of retaliation by the offender or others	224	0.77	~	2.08	1.84	s	~	171	~	~	~	~	~
I4_6. Respondent did report the incident to the police because they did not think it was serious enough to report	224	0.77	~	2.08	1.84	s	~	171	0.82	1.20	1.71	~	~
I4_7. Respondent did report the incident to the police for some other reason	224	0.77	~	2.08	1.84	s	~	171	0.58	~	1.71	~	~
What was the other reason?	48	~	~	~	s	~	~	62	1.61	2.83	~	~	~
Follow-up with friends or family about the incident													
I8. Respondent told others about the incident, other than police	1,106	0.22	0.27	0.42	0.58	s	s	647	0.15	~	0.49	~	~
I8a_1. Told parents or a parent	545	~	~	~	~	s	s	375	~	~	~	~	~
I8a_2. Told husband, boyfriend, or partner	545	~	~	~	~	s	s	375	~	~	~	~	~
I8a_3. Told a family member other than parents	545	~	~	~	~	s	s	375	~	~	~	~	~
I8a_4. Told a friend	545	~	~	~	~	s	s	375	~	~	~	~	~
I8a_5. Told some other person	545	~	~	~	~	s	s	375	~	~	~	~	~
Who else was told about the incident?	50	3.85	4.30	8.71	s	~	~	61	~	~	~	~	~
Follow-up with another organization or agency about the incident													
I9. Respondent told any organizations about the incident, other than police	1,103	0.13	~	0.30	0.41	s	s	647	~	~	~	~	~
I9a_1. Told a women's program or service	26	~	~	s	s	~	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
I9a_2. Told a rape crisis center or victim services hotline	26	~	~	s	s	~	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
I9a_3. Told a counselor or therapist	26	~	~	s	s	~	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
I9a_4. Told a some other organization	26	~	~	s	s	~	~	10	~	s	s	s	~
What other organization was told about the incident?	6	s	s	s	s	~	~	5	s	s	s	s	~
I10. Respondent received help from any office or agency that deals with victims of crime, other than police	1,102	0.18	0.19	0.42	0.41	s	s	647	~	~	~	~	~
I11a. Received psychological or emotional counseling	26	~	~	s	s	~	~	12	~	s	s	s	~
I11b. Received compensation for injury	26	~	~	s	s	~	~	12	~	s	s	s	~
I11c. Received help to remove them from danger	26	~	~	s	s	~	~	12	~	s	s	s	~
I11d. Received legal advice or advocacy	26	~	~	s	s	~	~	12	~	s	s	s	~
Number of detailed incident forms administered		#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G25. Standard errors for appendix table G6: Type of crime classification by screening item that initiated detailed incident form and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015 (column percents)

Type of crime classification	ACASI			CATI		
	SV1 - SV5	SV Item Group SV6 - SV8	SV9 - SV14	SV1 - SV5	SV Item Group SV6 - SV8	SV9 - SV14
Rape	5.5 %	4.7 %	0.9 %	3.7 %	5.8 %	1.2 %
Completed	8.0 %	2.2 %	0.9 %	7.1 %	4.6 %	1.1 %
Forced	7.6	2.2	0.9	8.5	4.6	1.0
Unable to consent	4.0	~	~	5.6	0.6	0.4
Attempted	4.9 %	3.4 %	0.1 %	3.7 %	3.7 %	0.4 %
Forced	4.9	3.4	0.1	3.3	3.7	0.3
Unable to consent	0.2	0.3	~	2.0	0.6	0.3
Threatened	3.6 %	2.2 %	~ %	6.3 %	2.4 %	0.4 %
Forced	3.6	2.2	~	2.4	0.4	~
Unable to consent	1.0	~	~	6.3	~	~
Sexual Assault	2.4 %	3.3 %	2.0 %	3.1 %	3.5 %	3.0 %
Completed	2.2 %	2.3 %	1.9 %	3.1 %	3.3 %	2.5 %
Forced	~	2.3	1.8	2.3	3.2	2.5
Unable to consent	2.2	~	0.4	2.1	0.7	0.3
Attempted	0.9 %	2.3 %	0.7 %	~ %	1.1 %	1.1 %
Forced	0.9	2.3	0.6	~	1.1	1.1
Unable to consent	~	~	0.5	~	0.2	~
Threatened	~ %	~ %	0.1 %	~ %	0.6 %	~ %
Forced	~	~	~	~	0.6	~
Unable to consent	~	~	0.1	~ %	~	~
Coerced sex	1.8 %	2.4 %	0.7 %	~ %	2.7 %	0.7 %
Completed	1.7 %	0.9 %	~ %	~ %	1.6 %	~ %
Attempted	0.7	~	0.6	~	1.2	0.5
Threatened	~	2.1	0.3	~	0.9	0.5
Coerced touching	~ %	2.8 %	1.6 %	~ %	2.1 %	1.7 %
Completed	~ %	1.3 %	1.5 %	~ %	1.9 %	0.9 %
Attempted	~	1.4	0.4	~	~	1.3
Threatened	~	1.6	0.3	~	0.7	~
Unwanted sex	4.2 %	3.3 %	1.0 %	2.0 %	5.4 %	1.0 %
Completed	4.1 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	2.0 %	2.4 %	0.5 %
Attempted	0.5	2.3	0.9	~	5.7	0.6
Threatened	~	2.2	0.4	~	1.7	0.7
Unwanted touching	0.5 %	2.8 %	3.1 %	~ %	3.2 %	3.1 %
Completed	0.5 %	2.1 %	2.7 %	~ %	2.0 %	3.0 %
Attempted	0.1	2.0	1.9	~	2.5	2.0
Threatened	~	0.5	1.4	~	~	1.4
Not enough information	4.8 %	3.3 %	2.2 %	1.2 %	2.2 %	2.0 %
No behavior information	3.3 %	2.5 %	2.0 %	1.1 %	2.1 %	2.0 %
Not enough behavior information to classify	2.9	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6
Not enough tactic information to classify	1.4	0.7	0.1	~	~	0.3
Number of unweighted incidents	120	167	474	62	104	360

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G26. Standard errors for appendix table G7: Type of screening item that initiated detailed incident form by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015 (row percents)

Type of crime classification	ACASI				CATI			
	Number of unweighted incidents	SV Item Group			Number of unweighted incidents	SV Item Group		
		SV1 - SV5	SV6 - SV8	SV9 - SV14		SV1 - SV5	SV6 - SV8	SV9 - SV14
Rape	160	5.5 %	5.2 %	2.7 %	117	6.6 %	6.2 %	3.5 %
Completed	104	5.0 %	3.5 %	3.9 %	75	7.0 %	6.2 %	4.8 %
Forced	90	6.0	4.2	4.6	60	8.7	7.5	5.7
Unable to consent	14	0.0	~	~	15	7.9	4.3	6.9
Attempted	40	13.0 %	12.6 %	1.6 %	31	8.4 %	9.3 %	5.0 %
Forced	37	13.3	12.9	1.7	28	8.3	9.1	3.9
Unable to consent	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Threatened	16	21.5 %	21.5 %	~ %	11	37.0 %	32.6 %	12.2 %
Forced	14	25.4	25.4	~	10	~	17.3	17.3
Unable to consent	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Sexual Assault	100	2.9 %	5.1 %	5.5 %	103	2.2 %	3.8 %	4.7 %
Completed	81	3.3 %	4.8 %	5.5 %	87	2.6 %	4.2 %	5.3 %
Forced	72	~	5.3	5.3	82	2.2	4.4	4.7
Unable to consent	s	s	s	s	5	s	s	s
Attempted	18	5.6 %	12.6 %	13.1 %	15	~ %	7.0 %	7.0 %
Forced	16	6.7	13.1	13.6	14	~	7.3	7.3
Unable to consent	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Threatened	s	s %	s %	s %	s	s %	s %	s %
Forced	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Unable to consent	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Coerced sex	14	13.0 %	15.1 %	13.9 %	11	~ %	16.7 %	16.7 %
Completed	s	s %	s %	s %	s	s %	s %	s %
Attempted	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Threatened	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Coerced touching	29	~ %	10.6 %	10.6 %	27	~ %	7.7 %	7.7 %
Completed	20	~ %	8.2 %	8.2 %	15	~ %	12.3 %	12.3 %
Attempted	s	s	s	s	11	~	~	0.0
Threatened	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Unwanted sex	53	10.2 %	9.7 %	8.7 %	38	3.5 %	8.8 %	8.3 %
Completed	16	22.7 %	17.0 %	11.9 %	12	10.6 %	14.2 %	14.5 %
Attempted	22	2.8	15.5	15.1	18	~	11.0	11.0
Threatened	15	~	14.6	14.6	s	s	s	s
Unwanted touching	274	0.3 %	1.9 %	1.9 %	181	~ %	2.0 %	2.0 %
Completed	178	0.4 %	2.1 %	2.1 %	122	~ %	1.8 %	1.8 %
Attempted	88	0.1	4.0	4.0	52	~	5.6	5.6
Threatened	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Not enough information	131	4.7 %	4.2 %	6.0 %	49	1.9 %	4.9 %	6.0 %
No behavior information	101	4.2 %	4.2 %	6.3 %	42	1.9 %	5.2 %	6.7 %
Not enough behavior information to classify	24	12.9	12.4	13.4	s	s	s	s
Not enough tactic information to classify	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G27. Standard errors for appendix table G8: Type of crime classification by screening item that initiated detailed incident form and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015 (column percents)

Type of crime classification	ACASI			CATI		
	SV1 - SV5	SV6 - SV8	SV9 - SV14	SV1 - SV5	SV6 - SV8	SV9 - SV14
Rape	2.7 %	2.8 %	1.1 %	3.1 %	4.8 %	1.0 %
Completed	3.0 %	1.9 %	1.0 %	4.1 %	2.9 %	0.8 %
Forced	3.1	1.9	0.9	4.6	2.9	0.8
Unable to consent	2.0	0.3	0.5	3.1	~	0.3
Attempted	1.7 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	3.1 %	4.3 %	0.6 %
Forced	1.4	2.1	0.4	2.6	4.2	0.6
Unable to consent	1.0	0.5	~	1.9	1.3	~
Threatened	0.9 %	1.6 %	~ %	0.9 %	2.7 %	0.3 %
Forced	0.8	1.5	~	0.9	2.7	0.3
Unable to consent	0.4	0.5	~	~	~	~
Sexual Assault	1.2 %	1.5 %	1.7 %	1.5 %	2.5 %	2.2 %
Completed	1.1 %	1.3 %	1.5 %	1.5 %	2.2 %	2.0 %
Forced	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.9
Unable to consent	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	~	0.5
Attempted	0.4 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	~ %	0.9 %	1.3 %
Forced	0.4	0.7	0.6	~	0.9	1.3
Unable to consent	~	~	0.4	~	~	0.4
Threatened	~ %	~ %	0.3 %	~ %	0.9 %	0.2 %
Forced	~	~	0.3	~	0.9	~
Unable to consent	~	~	0.2	~	~	0.2
Coerced sex	1.2 %	1.6 %	0.5 %	1.7 %	2.2 %	0.5 %
Completed	1.2 %	0.7 %	0.3 %	1.2 %	1.3 %	0.2 %
Attempted	~	0.9	0.3	1.2	~	0.3
Threatened	~	1.2	0.3	~	1.8	0.2
Coerced touching	0.4 %	1.3 %	0.9 %	~ %	0.9 %	0.8 %
Completed	0.4 %	1.0 %	0.8 %	~ %	~ %	0.6 %
Attempted	~	0.5	0.3	~	0.9	0.6
Threatened	~	0.6	0.2	~	~	~
Unwanted sex	1.7 %	2.0 %	0.9 %	1.5 %	3.8 %	1.2 %
Completed	1.3 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	2.5 %	0.6 %
Attempted	0.9	1.4	0.5	~	2.4	0.8
Threatened	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.2	2.2	0.8
Unwanted touching	~ %	2.0 %	2.1 %	1.5 %	2.7 %	2.4 %
Completed	~ %	1.6 %	2.0 %	1.2 %	2.0 %	2.2 %
Attempted	~	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.6
Threatened	~	0.5	0.7	~	0.9	0.5
Not enough information	1.8 %	1.9 %	1.5 %	0.9 %	3.2 %	1.5 %
No behavior information	1.4 %	1.7 %	1.4 %	~ %	2.9 %	1.4 %
Not enough behavior information to classify	0.9	0.9	0.5	~	0.9	~
Not enough tactic information to classify	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.4
	254	303	558	113	108	438

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table G28. Standard errors for appendix table G9: Type of screening item that initiated detailed incident form by type of crime classification and mode of interview for females ages 18-29 in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015 (row percents)

Type of crime classification	Number of unweighted incidents	SV Item Group				CATI SV Item Group			
		SV1 - SV5	SV6 - SV8	SV9 - SV14	SV1 - SV5	SV6 - SV8	SV9 - SV14	SV1 - SV5	SV6 - SV8
Rape	343	2.7 %	2.5 %	1.7 %	170	3.8 %	3.5 %	3.5 %	2.6 %
Completed	238	3.0 %	2.4 %	2.2 %	109	4.0 %	2.9 %	3.2 %	3.2 %
Forced	201	3.3	2.8	2.3	93	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
Unable to consent	37	6.8	2.7	6.4	16	8.3	~	8.3	8.3
Attempted	75	5.1 %	5.4 %	2.9 %	49	6.5 %	7.0 %	4.7 %	4.7 %
Forced	67	5.0	5.5	3.2	42	6.3	7.4	5.4	5.4
Unable to consent	8	s	s	s	7	s	s	s	s
Threatened	30	6.8 %	6.8 %	~ %	12	8.0 %	12.5 %	10.8 %	10.8 %
Forced	27	6.8	6.8	~	12	8.0	12.5	10.8	10.8
Unable to consent	3	s	s	s	0	s	s	s	s
Sexual Assault	137	2.1 %	3.1 %	3.6 %	142	1.2 %	1.9 %	2.2 %	2.2 %
Completed	112	2.4 %	3.4 %	3.9 %	103	1.7 %	2.3 %	2.8 %	2.8 %
Forced	99	1.4	3.7	3.9	97	1.0	2.5	2.6	2.6
Unable to consent	13	13.8	7.4	13.8	6	s	s	s	s
Attempted	22	4.4 %	8.9 %	9.5 %	37	~ %	2.7 %	2.7 %	2.7 %
Forced	18	5.4	10.6	11.1	34	~	2.9	2.9	2.9
Unable to consent	4	s	s	s	3	s	s	s	s
Threatened	3	s %	s %	s %	2	s %	s %	s %	s %
Forced	2	s	s	s	1	s	s	s	s
Unable to consent	1	s	s	s	1	s	s	s	s
Coerced sex	43	6.4 %	7.5 %	5.6 %	14	12.1 %	13.2 %	12.1 %	12.1 %
Completed	16	12.1 %	10.8 %	8.3 %	5	s %	s %	s %	s %
Attempted	10	~	12.7	12.7	4	s	s	s	s
Threatened	17	~	9.3	9.3	5	s	s	s	s
Coerced touching	42	2.4 %	7.4 %	7.5 %	14	~ %	6.9 %	6.9 %	6.9 %
Completed	33	3.0 %	8.0 %	8.2 %	7	s %	s %	s %	s %
Attempted	5	s	s	s	7	s	s	s	s
Threatened	4	s	s	s	0	s	s	s	s
Unwanted sex	90	4.4 %	5.3 %	4.8 %	53	3.2 %	6.7 %	6.8 %	6.8 %
Completed	22	10.6 %	9.9 %	7.3 %	15	6.4 %	12.9 %	12.7 %	12.7 %
Attempted	32	6.4	8.8	8.0	18	~	11.5	11.5	11.5
Threatened	36	4.6	8.3	8.2	20	6.7	10.3	10.3	10.3
Unwanted touching	311	~ %	2.0 %	2.0 %	206	0.8 %	1.4 %	1.6 %	1.6 %
Completed	221	~ %	2.2 %	2.2 %	137	1.0 %	1.6 %	1.9 %	1.9 %
Attempted	74	~	4.8	4.8	63	1.6	2.7	3.1	3.1
Threatened	16	~	8.3	8.3	6	s	s	s	s
Not enough information	149	2.9 %	3.6 %	4.0 %	60	1.7 %	5.5 %	5.6 %	5.6 %
No behavior information	117	2.9 %	4.0 %	4.4 %	53	~ %	5.6 %	5.6 %	5.6 %
Not enough behavior information to classify	20	9.7	11.0	10.7	1	s	s	s	s
Not enough tactic information to classify	12	13.6	10.8	14.4	6	s	s	s	s

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix H

Chapter 11 Appendices: Supplemental Data

- H1. Description of analysis of the vignettes**
- H2. Behavior coding scheme**
- H3. Behavior coding results (see supplemental Excel tables)**

Appendix H1

Description of analysis of the vignettes

H.1 Analytic approach

The analysis first describes the variation in the outcome variable across the major experimental dimensions and mode of interview. These descriptive analyses provide a sense of how many respondents might answer the screening or Detailed Incident Form (DIF) items when faced with the particular scenario. To assess the overall significance of context and mode, a two-step modeling procedure was adopted. The first model run was a stepwise logistic regression to select variables for each dependent variable, and then refit the final model to incorporate the complex design feature using replicate weights with jackknife variance estimation.

The stepwise regression started with no variables in the model and proceeded forward by adding one variable at a time. At each step, the program computed the F-statistic for each variable currently in the model for its estimated coefficient, and the F-statistic for each variable currently not in the model for its estimated coefficient if it were the next variable added. Next, the program automatically enters the variable with the highest F-statistic to the model, or removes the variable with the lowest F-statistics from the model. This automatic selection procedure completes when there are no additional effects that meet the 0.05 significance level for entry into the model. To examine the effects of experimental manipulations on responses, we kept all experimental variables in the final models even if the main effect was not significant. Following the model selection, the model was refit with replicate weights for jackknife variance estimation that take into account of the sampling design features.

H.2 Results for alcohol

The results are presented for each of the alcohol vignettes. For each vignette, the descriptive and multivariate results are presented for each of the survey questions that were posed to the respondents.

Screening question on inability to consent (SV5)

Appendix table H1-1² shows the percentage of respondents reporting that “someone made Sue have sex when she was unable to consent because she was too drunk, high or passed out.” One notable result is that the percentages are largely driven by whether Sue is drunk, regardless of whether she does it on her own, from social pressure, or Tom refilling her glass. For example, for the scenarios for first date, the percentage goes from 3.6 percent for the “neither drunk” condition to 55 percent for the three other conditions where Sue is drunk. The jump occurs also for the different relationships and consent conditions. This does change somewhat when the couple is married: fewer respondents, but still a significant majority, say that Sue is unable to give consent.

Similarly, the percentage saying “yes” increases when the scenario shifts from nonverbal consent to verbal nonconsent. This holds true even in the situation where neither Sue nor Tom is drunk. For example, when on the first date, between 20 and 26 percent of respondents said Sue was unable to provide consent when neither of them were drunk. For these respondents, the presence of alcohol and Sue’s lack of verbal consent was enough to lead respondents to conclude that Sue was unable to provide consent.

² Also presented as table 11-2 in the body of the report.

Appendix table H1-1. Percentage reporting that someone made Sue have sex when she was unable to consent because she was too drunk, high or passed out, by consent within relationship type and drinking behavior for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Drinking behavior			
	Neither drunk ^a	Sue gets drunk ^b	Sue drinking due to social pressure ^c	Tom refilling Sue's glass ^d
First date				
Consent				
Verbal consent ^e	3.6 %	44.4 %	57.5 %	62.1 %
Nonverbal consent ^f	21.9	85.2	77.4	86.5
Nonverbal nonconsent ^g	24.4	82.8	80.4	92.0
Verbal nonconsent ^h	25.7	88.1	87.4	89.4
Long-term relationship				
Consent				
Verbal consent ^e	3.9 %	46.8 %	50.8 %	65.6 %
Nonverbal consent ^f	22.0	72.2	76.8	84.8
Nonverbal nonconsent ^g	19.7	80.7	82.7	89.5
Verbal nonconsent ^h	26.2	86.3	86.7	86.3
Married				
Consent				
Verbal consent ^e	5.6 %!	38.0 %	40.0 %	55.0 %
Nonverbal consent ^f	17.1	71.4	70.6	84.9
Nonverbal nonconsent ^g	27.7	75.6	79.8	86.4
Verbal nonconsent ^h	27.6	86.7	82.5	92.6
Number of weighted sample cases	5,459,590	5,218,151	5,259,307	5,434,977

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table H1-19 at the end of this chapter for standard errors.

^a Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^b Includes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, but neither became drunk.

^c Includes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, and Sue eventually became drunk.

^d Includes scenarios where Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept drinking because she wanted to be social, and clearly became drunk.

^e Includes scenarios where Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily, and he kept refilling Sue's wine glass; Sue eventually became very drunk.

^f Includes scenarios where Tom asked Sue to if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes, and they had sexual intercourse.

^g Includes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue, and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time but, she did not want to have sex.

^h Includes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.

ⁱ Includes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her, and they then had sexual intercourse.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-2 provides marginal mean scores broken out by mode of interview. Overall, only 1 of the 24 comparisons across mode was statistically significant.

Appendix table H1-2. Percentage reporting that someone made Sue have sex when she was unable to consent because she was too drunk, by drinking behavior and consent within relationship type and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
First date		
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^c	15.6 %	22.9 %
Sue gets drunk ^d	77.6	71.0
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^e	75.5	75.9
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^f	84.0	79.7
Consent		
Verbal consent ^g	45.4 %	39.2 %
Nonverbal consent ^h	60.9 †	72.6
Nonverbal nonconsent ⁱ	71.2	65.3
Verbal nonconsent ^j	74.2	70.9
Long-term relationship		
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^c	17.1 %	19.1 %
Sue gets drunk ^d	75.6	66.2
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^e	72.6	76.0
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^f	79.3	83.6
Consent		
Verbal consent ^g	40.5 %	43.9 %
Nonverbal consent ^h	62.9	61.0
Nonverbal nonconsent ⁱ	70.0	69.6
Verbal nonconsent ^j	70.3	69.7
Married		
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^c	19.0 %	20.7 %
Sue gets drunk ^d	66.9	66.6
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^e	65.5	68.9
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^f	85.1 †	75.6

Appendix table H1-2 (continued)

Scenario	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
Consent		
Verbal consent ^g	37.5 %	32.4 %
Nonverbal consent ^h	59.5	61.6
Nonverbal nonconsent ⁱ	65.4	67.9
Verbal nonconsent ^j	74.1	68.8
Number of weighted sample cases	11,001,167	10,370,858

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table H1-20 at the end of this chapter for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, but neither became drunk.

^dIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, and Sue eventually became drunk.

^eIncludes scenarios where Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept drinking because she wanted to be social, and clearly became drunk.

^fIncludes scenarios where Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily, and he kept refilling Sue's wine glass; Sue eventually became very drunk.

^gIncludes scenarios where Tom asked Sue to if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes and they had sexual intercourse.

^hIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.

ⁱIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.

^jIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her and they then had sexual intercourse.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

The predictors used in the logistic regressions include the relationship between Sue and Tom, the drinking behavior, the type of consent provided by Sue, the mode of data collection, and any interaction terms that were kept after the model selection procedure. We also included respondents' demographic information in the models to see if interpretations of the vignettes varied by respondents' race, ethnicity, and education levels.

Appendix table H1-3 presents the results of the stepwise logistic regressions, which include all of the experimental factors, mode, age, and education of the respondent. Consistent with the bivariate tabulations, all of the drinking scenarios where Sue is drunk have a large effect on the proportion saying "yes" to SV5. The proportion saying "yes" is significantly higher for all three conditions where Sue is drunk when compared to when neither is drunk. In addition, the proportion saying "yes" is significantly higher when Tom refills Sue's glass than when Sue gets drunk ($F_{160}^1 = 798.5, p < 0.0001$). The only relationship condition that is significant is married, but the effect is very small (-.26). For example, the predicted probabilities of giving a positive response for the condition of first date, long-term relationship, and marriage were 63.0 percent, 61.2 percent, and 58.7 percent, respectively. Similarly, CATI respondents were significantly less likely to say "yes" to SV5, but the effect is also very small.

Appendix table H1-3. Coefficients and standard errors for logistic regression analysis predicting respondents reporting that someone made Sue have sex when she was unable to consent because she was too drunk, high or passed out, for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Parameter	Coefficient	Standard error
Intercept	-1.96 †	0.20
Experimental condition		
Consent		
Verbal consent ^{a*}		
Nonverbal consent ^b	1.36 †	0.11
Nonverbal nonconsent ^c	1.64 †	0.11
Verbal nonconsent ^d	1.92 †	0.11
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^{e*}		
Sue gets drunk ^f	2.69 †	0.11
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^g	2.77 †	0.12
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^h	3.30 †	0.13
Relationship		
First date [*]		
Long-term relationship	-0.10	0.08
Married	-0.26 †	0.09
Mode of interview		
ACASI ^{i*}		
CATI ^j	-0.06	0.08
Education		
High school diploma, GED, or less [*]		
Some college or vocational school (no degree)	0.21	0.11
Vocational, associate's, or bachelor's degree	0.10	0.10
Graduate or professional school degree	0.32 †	0.13
Age	-0.03 †	0.00

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Model parameters were chosen using stepwise selection in a logistic regression model, which included: all experimental conditions, mode of interview, age, race, ethnicity, education, and interactions between experimental conditions and mode of interview.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes scenarios where Tom asked Sue to if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes and they had sexual intercourse.

^bIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time but she did not want to have sex.

^cIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.

^dIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her, and they then had sexual intercourse.

^eIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks but neither became drunk.

^fIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, and Sue eventually became drunk.

^gIncludes scenarios where Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept drinking because she wanted to be social, and clearly became drunk.

^hIncludes scenarios where Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily, and he kept refilling Sue's wine glass; Sue eventually became very drunk.

ⁱAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^jComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Age and education are both statistically significant. Older respondents are less likely to report a “yes” response to SV5. Those with a graduate degree are more likely to say “yes.”

There were no significant interactions among these variables, indicating that beyond the main effects discussed above, the context of the vignette did not have an effect. For example, beyond the relatively small effects of relationship noted above, if Sue was described as getting drunk, it did not matter if the couple was described as being on a first date or married.

Screening question on forced penetration (SV1)

Appendix table H1-4³ provides the descriptive information for the screening question on whether a male used force to make Sue have sex against her will. The differences among the consent dimension are the largest in the table. As the level of consent is manipulated in the vignettes, there is a significant increase in the number of respondents who say “yes” to SV1. For example, for the “neither drunk” condition, 3.2 percent said “yes” for the verbal consent condition, 17.2 percent for nonverbal consent, 41.4 percent for nonverbal consent and 76.7 percent for verbal nonconsent. However, there also is an effect of the drinking condition. As Sue becomes drunk and the surreptitious condition varies, respondents are more likely to say “yes.” For example, about half of the respondents (45%) said yes for the nonverbal consent condition when Tom is refilling Sue’s glass. This illustrates wide variation in how respondents may consider whether or not force was used against the victim’s will. As one might expect, the differences across the drinking conditions are not as large. But there does seem to be an interaction between drinking and consent. As Sue is described as being drunk and pressured to drink, the more likely the respondent also says that some type of force was involved.

³ Also presented as table 11-2 in the main body of the report.

Appendix table H1-4. Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will by consent within type of relationship and drinking behavior for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

Scenario	Drinking behavior			
	Neither drunk ^a	Sue gets drunk ^b	Sue drinking due to social pressure ^c	Tom refilling Sue's glass ^d
First date				
Consent				
Verbal consent ^e	3.2 %!	4.0 %	13.8 %	24.3 %
Nonverbal consent ^f	17.2	28.6	29.0	45.1
Nonverbal nonconsent ^g	41.4	52.6	49.6	68.5
Verbal nonconsent ^h	76.7	82.4	75.2	81.8
Long-term relationship				
Consent				
Verbal consent ^e	1.1 %!	6.5 %	12.9 %	20.1 %
Nonverbal consent ^f	17.7	26.9	31.5	42.6
Nonverbal nonconsent ^g	43.4	64.5	52.7	61.5
Verbal nonconsent ^h	80.9	76.5	74.8	79.3
Married				
Consent				
Verbal consent ^e	0.8 %!	5.0 %	11.4 %	14.8 %
Nonverbal consent ^f	12.0	36.3	33.4	46.5
Nonverbal nonconsent ^g	37.0	48.9	56.3	60.4
Verbal nonconsent ^h	71.7	86.9	86.2	80.6
Number of weighted sample cases	5,459,655	5,233,559	5,294,428	5,411,898

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table H1-21 at the end of this chapter for standard errors.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, but neither became drunk.

^bIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, and Sue eventually became drunk.

^cIncludes scenarios where Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept drinking because she wanted to be social, and clearly became drunk.

^dIncludes scenarios where Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily, and he kept refilling Sue's wine glass; Sue eventually became very drunk.

^eIncludes scenarios where Tom asked Sue to if she wanted to have sex. Sue said, yes and they had sexual intercourse.

^fIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue, and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.

^gIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.

^hIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her, and they then had sexual intercourse.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-5 provides marginal mean scores broken out by mode of interview. As with the question related to alcohol facilitation, there is not a consistent effect of mode. Only 3 of the 24 comparisons are statistically significant.

The logistic regression models (appendix table H1-6) show significant main effects for consent and drinking behavior but no effect of relationship. Compared with the verbal consent condition, respondents were significantly more likely to give positive responses in the other (non)consent conditions. Similarly, all of the conditions where Sue gets drunk were significantly more likely to give positive responses. Also, as with the alcohol question, the proportion saying “yes” is significantly higher when Tom is refilling Sue’s glass than when Sue gets drunk ($F_{160}^1 = 16.4, p < 0.0001$). Compared with respondents in the ACASI, respondents were significantly less likely to give positive responses in the CATI condition; however, these differences were relatively small with the predicted probability of a positive response in ACASI and CATI being 43.4 percent and 40.7 percent respectively.

Appendix table H1-5. Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will, by drinking behavior and consent within type of relationship and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
First date		
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^c	35.2 %	36.9 %
Sue gets drunk ^d	50.0 †	35.7
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^e	44.4	39.1
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^f	58.7	50.1
Consent		
Verbal consent ^g	15.3 %	7.3 %!
Nonverbal consent ^h	32.1	28.6
Nonverbal nonconsent ⁱ	56.8	47.3
Verbal nonconsent ^j	82.4	76.0
Long-term relationship		
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^c	37.2 %	32.7 %
Sue gets drunk ^d	43.4	43.4
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^e	38.7	47.8
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^f	47.4	53.6
Consent		
Verbal consent ^g	9.8 %	10.6 %
Nonverbal consent ^h	29.2	29.4
Nonverbal nonconsent ⁱ	54.0	58.3
Verbal nonconsent ^j	79.2	76.9

Appendix table H1-5. Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will, by drinking behavior and consent within type of relationship and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015 (continued)

Scenario	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
Married		
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^c	33.2 %	28.8 %
Sue gets drunk ^d	42.6	42.0
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^e	43.6	48.6
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^f	55.1	48.3
Consent		
Verbal consent ^g	12.0 %	4.0 %!
Nonverbal consent ^h	29.0	34.9
Nonverbal nonconsent ⁱ	49.0	51.9
Verbal nonconsent ^j	83.9	78.0
Number of weighted sample cases	11,020,796	10,378,744

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table H1-22 at the end of this chapter for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, but neither became drunk.

^dIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, and Sue eventually became drunk.

^eIncludes scenarios where Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept drinking because she wanted to be social, and clearly became drunk.

^fIncludes scenarios where Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily, and he kept refilling Sue's wine glass; Sue eventually became very drunk.

^gIncludes scenarios where Tom asked Sue to if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes, and they had sexual intercourse.

^hIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue, and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.

ⁱIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.

^jIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her, and they then had sexual intercourse.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Some demographics did have a significant effect on responses. Compared with respondents with a high school education or less, respondents with associate's degree or bachelor's degree and respondents with master's degree or above gave significantly fewer positive responses, controlling for the other variables in the model. Compared with Hispanics, non-Hispanics gave significantly fewer positive responses. In addition, compared with non-Whites, White respondents gave significantly fewer positive responses.

Appendix table H1-6. Coefficients and standard errors for logistic regression analysis predicting respondents reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Parameter	Estimate	SE
Intercept	-3.47 †	0.56
Experimental condition		
Consent		
Verbal consent ^{a*}		
Nonverbal consent ^b	2.35 †	0.55
Nonverbal nonconsent ^c	3.89 †	0.56
Verbal nonconsent ^d	5.47 †	0.55
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^{e*}		
Sue gets drunk ^f	1.35 †	0.59
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^g	2.34 †	0.57
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^h	2.93 †	0.57
Relationship		
First date [*]		
Long-term relationship	-0.02	0.10
Married	-0.07 †	0.09
Mode of interview		
ACASI ^{i*}		
CATI ^j	-0.19 †	0.08
Education		
High school graduate/GED or less [*]		
Some college, trade or vocational school (no degree)	0.03	0.12
Associate's degree or trade/vocational school diploma, or bachelor's degree	-0.24 †	0.11
Master's degree, professional school degree, or doctorate degree	-0.40 †	0.13
Hispanic		
Yes [*]		
No	-0.21 †	0.09
White		
No [*]		
Yes	-0.23 †	0.09
Age	-0.01 †	0.00

Appendix table H1-6. Coefficients and standard errors for logistic regression analysis predicting respondents reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015 (continued)

Parameter	Estimate	SE
Two-way interaction		
Consent × drinking behavior		
Nonverbal consent × Sue gets drunk	-0.18	0.64
Nonverbal consent × Sue drinking due to social pressure	-1.20 †	0.61
Nonverbal consent × Tom refilling Sue's glass	-1.23 †	0.59
Nonverbal nonconsent × Sue gets drunk	-0.71	0.63
Nonverbal nonconsent × Sue drinking due to social pressure	-1.79 †	0.62
Nonverbal nonconsent × Tom refilling Sue's glass	-2.03 †	0.58
Verbal nonconsent × Sue gets drunk	-0.94	0.62
Verbal nonconsent × Sue drinking due to social pressure	-2.20	0.61
Verbal nonconsent × Tom refilling Sue's glass	-2.63 †	0.61

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Model parameters were chosen using stepwise selection in a logistic regression model, which included: all experimental conditions, mode of interview, age, race, ethnicity, education, and interactions between experimental conditions and mode of interview.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes scenarios where Tom asked Sue to if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes, and they had sexual intercourse.

^bIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue, and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.

^cIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.

^dIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her, and they then had sexual intercourse.

^eIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, but neither became drunk.

^fIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, and Sue eventually became drunk.

^gIncludes scenarios where Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept drinking because she wanted to be social, and clearly became drunk.

^hIncludes scenarios where Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily, and he kept refilling Sue's wine glass; Sue eventually became very drunk.

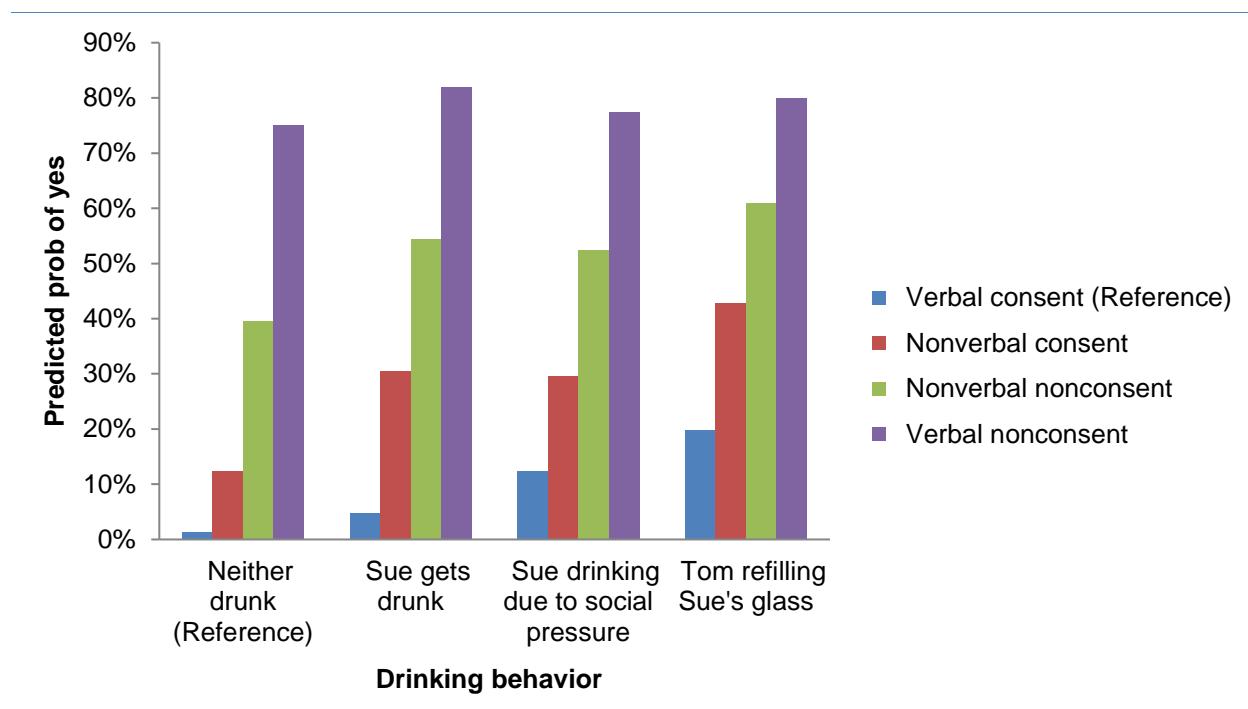
ⁱAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^jComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

There is a significant two-way interaction between consent and drinking behavior. Appendix figure H1-1 presents the predicted probabilities of a positive response by these two conditions. For the verbal and nonverbal consent conditions, the proportion saying “yes” increases disproportionately across the drinking conditions. For example, when going from neither being drunk to Tom refilling Sue’s glass, the proportion saying yes in the verbal consent condition goes from almost 0 percent to 20 percent. In contrast, for the verbal nonconsent condition, the proportion saying “yes” is relatively stable across all drinking conditions.

Appendix figure H1-1. Predicted probabilities of reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will by consent and drinking behavior



Trying to get Sue drunk to sexually take advantage

Appendix table H1-7⁴ shows the percentage of respondents reporting that “Tom was trying to get Sue drunk.” There is an increase in the percentage of positive responses when Sue becomes drunk, when Sue feels pressure to drink, and when Tom is refilling Sue’s glass. For the first date, this monotonically increases across the conditions. For the long-term relationship condition, it is more uneven, with a large jump between drinking for social pressure and refilling Sue’s glass. There is even a larger jump between these last two categories for the married couple. There are also differences by the consent conditions but not nearly as large.

⁴ Also presented as table 11-2 in main body of the report

Appendix table H1-7. Percentage reporting that Tom was trying to get Sue drunk so he could sexually take advantage of her by consent within type of relationship and drinking behavior for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

Scenario	Drinking behavior			
	Neither drunk ^a	Sue gets drunk ^b	Sue drinking due to social pressure ^c	Tom refilling Sue's glass ^d
First date				
Consent				
Verbal consent ^e	7.1 %	38.6 %	59.5 %	89.2 %
Nonverbal consent ^f	20.6	58.5	71.9	94.8
Nonverbal nonconsent ^g	35.2	55.6	57.9	98.8
Verbal nonconsent ^h	48.0	69.3	74.7	97.0
Long-term relationship				
Consent				
Verbal consent ^e	5.9 %	27.3 %	45.0 %	78.1 %
Nonverbal consent ^f	27.6	42.5	55.5	82.9
Nonverbal nonconsent ^g	23.2	39.7	55.8	89.8
Verbal nonconsent ^h	45.6	49.2	59.1	90.9
Married				
Consent				
Verbal consent ^e	3.5 %	10.2 %	17.4 %	61.6 %
Nonverbal consent ^f	10.3	18.9	29.7	76.7
Nonverbal nonconsent ^g	20.7	20.8	29.5	81.5
Verbal nonconsent ^h	35.6	30.7	45.6	90.1
Number of weighted sample cases	5,321,955	4,922,626	4,959,766	5,289,509

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table H1-23 at the end of this chapter for standard errors.

! Interpret with caution. Coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, but neither became drunk.

^bIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, and Sue eventually became drunk.

^cIncludes scenarios where Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept drinking because she wanted to be social, and clearly became drunk.

^dIncludes scenarios where Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily, and he kept refilling Sue's wine glass; Sue eventually became very drunk.

^eIncludes scenarios where Tom asked Sue to if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes, and they had sexual intercourse.

^fIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue, and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.

^gIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.

^hIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her, and they then had sexual intercourse.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

A significant number of respondents felt that Tom was trying to get Sue drunk in the nonconsent conditions. For example, for the first date condition, 48 percent of respondents hearing

the verbal nonconsent condition said “yes”, even when neither was drunk (data not shown). This may explain why a significant number of people said “yes” in this condition to the screening question on whether Sue was unable to give consent (see appendix table H1-8).

Appendix table H1-8. Percentage reporting that Tom was trying to get Sue drunk, by drinking behavior and consent within relationship type and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

Scenario	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
First date		
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^c	26.7 %	30.1 %
Sue gets drunk ^d	56.3	54.2
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^e	62.0	69.6
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^f	94.9	94.6
Consent		
Verbal consent ^g	50.0 %	48.6 %
Nonverbal consent ^h	57.9	65.9
Nonverbal nonconsent ⁱ	60.8	59.6
Verbal nonconsent ^j	72.0	73.9
Long-term relationship		
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^c	24.8 %	25.8 %
Sue gets drunk ^d	39.2	39.1
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^e	49.5	59.3
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^f	84.4	86.5
Consent		
Verbal consent ^g	37.7 %	41.2 %
Nonverbal consent ^h	52.3	50.7
Nonverbal nonconsent ⁱ	49.1	57.0
Verbal nonconsent ^j	60.5	63.0
Married		
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^c	13.8 %	22.1 %
Sue gets drunk ^d	17.5	21.9
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^e	26.1	34.3
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^f	79.7	75.9

Appendix table H1-8 provides marginal mean scores broken out by mode of interview. As with the other questions related to alcohol facilitation, there is not a consistent effect of mode. Only 2 of the 24 comparisons are statistically significant.

Appendix table H1-8. Percentage reporting that Tom was trying to get Sue drunk, by drinking behavior and consent within relationship type and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015 (continued)

Scenario	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
Consent		
Verbal consent ^g	22.3 %	22.2 %
Nonverbal consent ^h	30.7	38.2
Nonverbal nonconsent ⁱ	33.3 †	43.9
Verbal nonconsent ^j	50.4	52.0
Number of weighted sample cases	10,897,781	9,596,075

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table H1-24 at the end of this chapter for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, but neither became drunk.

^dIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, and Sue eventually became drunk.

^eIncludes scenarios where Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept drinking because she wanted to be social, and clearly became drunk.

^fIncludes scenarios where Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily, and he kept refilling Sue's wine glass; Sue eventually became very drunk.

^gIncludes scenarios where Tom asked Sue to if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes, and they had sexual intercourse.

^hIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue, and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.

ⁱIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.

^jIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her, and they then had sexual intercourse.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

The logistic models (Appendix table H1-9) show significant main effects for consent, drinking behavior, and relationship. Compared with the verbal consent condition, respondents were significantly more likely to give positive responses compared to the other consent conditions. Similarly, all of the conditions where Sue gets drunk were significantly more likely to give positive responses. The proportion saying “yes” is significantly higher when Tom is refilling Sue’s glass as compared with Sue gets drunk ($F_{160}^1 = 109.6, p < 0.0001$). Compared with the first date, respondents were significantly less likely to give a positive response when Sue and Tom were married. The predicted probabilities of saying yes for the condition of first date, long-term relationship, and married are 59.7 percent, 50.7 percent, and 35.2 percent, respectively. In addition,

respondents were significantly more likely to give a positive response in the CATI compared to ACASI, although, the differences in the predicted probabilities of giving a positive response by mode were relatively small, with 47.4 percent for ACASI and 50.3 percent for CATI, respectively.

Some demographics were significantly related to responses. Compared with respondents with a high school education or less, respondents with an associate's degree or above gave significantly fewer positive responses, controlling for the other variables in the model. Compared with Hispanics, non-Hispanics gave significantly fewer positive responses. In addition, compared with non-Whites, Whites gave significantly fewer positive responses.

There were significant two-way interactions between consent and drinking behavior and between drinking behavior and relationship. Appendix figure H1-2 presents the predicted probabilities of positive responses by consent and drinking behavior. The results show that when neither is drunk, there is a strong relationship with the consent conditions. Very few respondents feel there is an intent to get Sue drunk when verbal consent is given. When verbal nonconsent occurs, a significant number of respondents believe Tom was trying to get Sue drunk. This relationship becomes weaker as Tom's intent becomes more clear.

Figure H1-3 presents the predicted probabilities of positive responses by relationship and drinking behavior. The results show that when Tom and Sue are on their first date or in a long-term relationship, the predicted probability of a positive response increases with the level of drinking and the level of pressure to drink that Sue is experiencing. In contrast, when the couple is presented as married in the vignette, there are relatively minor effects of drinking behavior until the vignette mentions that Tom is refilling Sue's glass.

Appendix table H1-9. Coefficients and standard errors for logistic regression predicting respondents reporting that Tom was trying to get Sue drunk so he could sexually take advantage of her for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Parameter	Coefficient	SE
Intercept	-1.97 †	0.31
Experimental condition		
Consent		
Verbal consent ^{a*}		
Nonverbal consent ^b	1.15	0.32
Nonverbal nonconsent ^c	1.59 †	0.29
Verbal nonconsent ^d	2.45 †	0.29
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^{e*}		
Sue gets drunk ^f	2.10 †	0.33
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^g	2.71 †	0.33
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^h	4.98 †	0.38
Relationship		
First date [*]		
Long-term relationship	-0.04	0.22
Married	-0.67 †	0.22
Mode of interview		
ACASI ^{i*}		
CATI ^j	0.16 †	0.08
Education		
High school graduate/GED or less [*]		
Some college, trade or vocational school (no degree)	-0.10	0.12
Associate's degree or trade/vocational school diploma, or bachelor's degree	-0.54 †	0.12
Master's degree, professional school degree, or doctorate degree	-0.50	0.14
Hispanic		
Yes [*]		
No	-0.30 †	0.09
White		
No [*]		
Yes	-0.32 †	0.09

Appendix table H1-9. Coefficients and standard errors for logistic regression predicting respondents reporting that Tom was trying to get Sue drunk so he could sexually take advantage of her for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015 (continued)

Parameter	Coefficient	SE
Two-way interaction		
Consent x drinking behavior		
Nonverbal consent x Sue gets drunk	-0.39	0.39
Nonverbal consent x Sue drinking due to social pressure	-0.41	0.37
Nonverbal consent x Tom refilling Sue's glass	-0.65	0.40
Nonverbal nonconsent x Sue gets drunk	-0.92 †	0.38
Nonverbal nonconsent x Sue drinking due to social pressure	-1.11 †	0.38
Nonverbal nonconsent x Tom refilling Sue's glass	-0.59	0.41
Verbal nonconsent x Sue gets drunk	-1.38	0.36
Verbal nonconsent x Sue drinking due to social pressure	-1.46 †	0.36
Verbal nonconsent x Tom refilling Sue's glass	-0.88 †	0.43
Drinking behavior x relationship		
Sue gets drunk x long-term relationship	-0.55 †	0.27
Sue gets drunk x married	-1.09	0.29
Sue drinking due to social pressure x long-term relationship	-0.47	0.29
Sue drinking due to social pressure x married	-0.95 †	0.29
Tom refilling Sue's glass x long-term relationship	-1.03 †	0.36
Tom refilling Sue's glass x married	-1.10 †	0.35

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Model parameters were chosen using stepwise selection in a logistic regression model, which included: all experimental conditions, mode of interview, age, race, ethnicity, education, and interactions between experimental conditions and mode of interview.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes scenarios where Tom asked Sue to if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes, and they had sexual intercourse.

^bIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue, and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.

^cIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.

^dIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her, and they then had sexual intercourse.

^eIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, but neither became drunk.

^fIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, and Sue eventually became drunk.

^gIncludes scenarios where Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept drinking because she wanted to be social, and clearly became drunk.

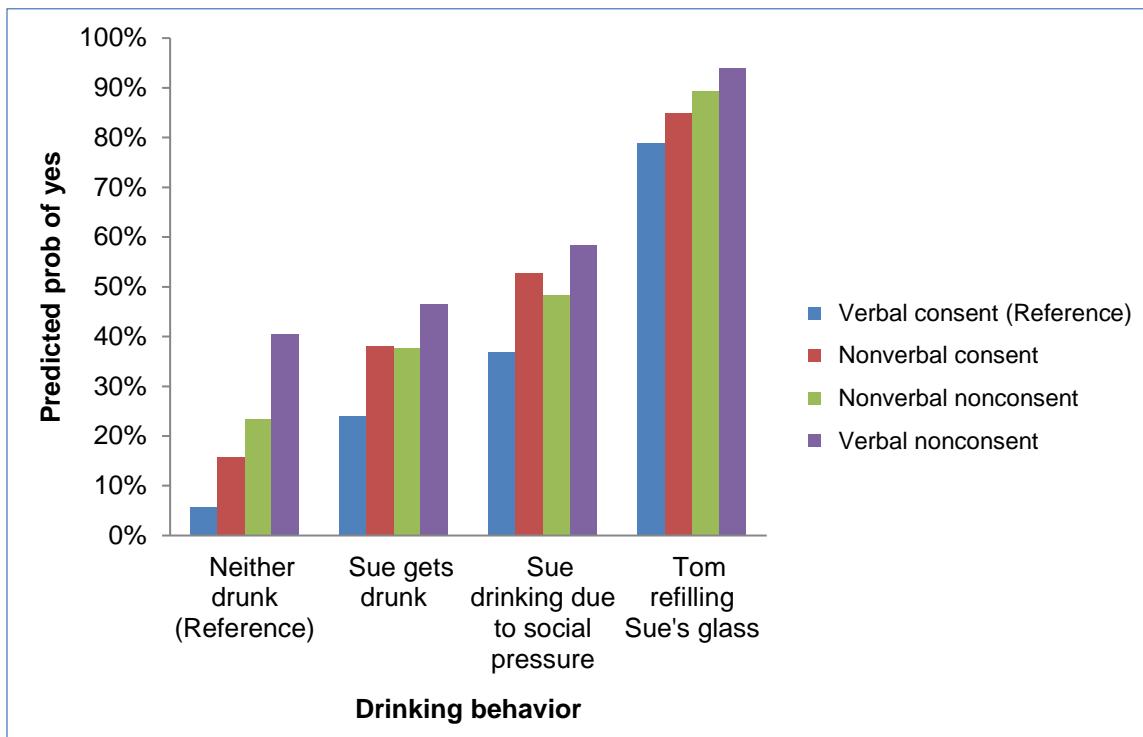
^hIncludes scenarios where Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily, and he kept refilling Sue's wine glass; Sue eventually became very drunk.

ⁱAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

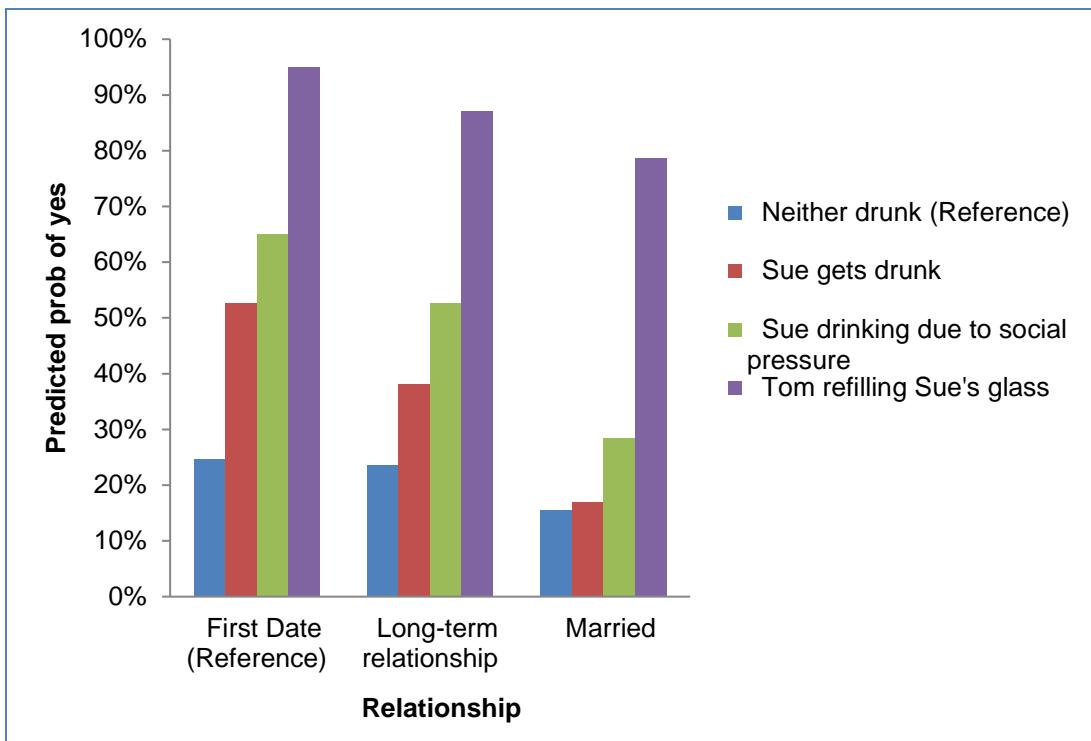
^jComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix figure H1-2. Predicted probability of reporting that Tom was trying to get Sue drunk so he could sexually take advantage of her



Appendix figure H1-3. Predicted probabilities of reporting that Tom was trying to get Sue drunk so he could sexually take advantage of her



Alcohol made Sue unable to give consent

Appendix table H1-10⁵ provides the means for each vignette for the question “Did alcohol make Sue unable to give consent?” As one might expect, the pattern of responses to this item resembles the answers to the screening question on alcohol facilitation (SV5). There is a large jump in the percentage of positive respondents from the first condition of Sue not being drunk to the other three conditions where Sue is drunk.

⁵ Also presented as table 11-2 in the body of the report.

Appendix table H1-10. Percentage reporting that alcohol made Sue unable to give consent by consent within relationship type and drinking behavior for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Drinking behavior			
	Neither drunk ^a	Sue gets drunk ^b	Sue drinking due to social pressure ^c	Tom refilling Sue's glass ^d
First date				
Consent				
Verbal consent ^e	10.9 %	52.3 %	68.0 %	70.2 %
Nonverbal consent ^f	35.2	90.6	86.1	93.3
Nonverbal nonconsent ^g	32.9	79.5	83.9	93.2
Verbal nonconsent ^h	25.5	69.4	80.3	77.5
Long-term relationship				
Consent				
Verbal consent ^e	7.1 %	45.4 %	64.0 %	70.0 %
Nonverbal consent ^f	30.4	84.0	84.6	76.5
Nonverbal nonconsent ^g	31.2	81.0	87.1	90.2
Verbal nonconsent ^h	24.4	73.1	77.1	69.8
Married				
Consent				
Verbal consent ^e	12.3 %	39.1 %	42.7 %	58.5 %
Nonverbal consent ^f	29.7	75.6	77.6	83.4
Nonverbal nonconsent ^g	24.7	80.2	89.7	85.8
Verbal nonconsent ^h	28.3	68.9	74.0	76.4
Number of weighted sample cases	5,403,542	5,147,576	5,195,805	5,378,671

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table H1-25 at the end of this chapter for standard errors.

^aIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, but neither became drunk.

^bIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, and Sue eventually became drunk.

^cIncludes scenarios where Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept drinking because she wanted to be social, and clearly became drunk.

^dIncludes scenarios where Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily, and he kept refilling Sue's wine glass; Sue eventually became very drunk.

^eIncludes scenarios where Tom asked Sue to if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes, and they had sexual intercourse.

^fIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue, and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.

^gIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.

^hIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her, and they then had sexual intercourse.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-11 shows the percentages by mode of interview. Four of the 24 comparisons between mode are statistically significant. In all four of these cases, CATI has more positive responses.

Appendix table H1-11. Percentage reporting that alcohol made Sue unable to give consent by drinking behavior and consent within relationship type and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

Scenario	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
First date		
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^c	24.3 %	27.7 %
Sue gets drunk ^d	69.8	73.0
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^e	76.9	82.4
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^f	82.7	82.3
Consent		
Verbal consent ^g	51.7 %	49.6 %
Nonverbal consent ^h	70.9 †	80.5
Nonverbal nonconsent ⁱ	71.1	71
Verbal nonconsent ⁱ	61.9	63.5
Long-term relationship		
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^c	20.5 %	26.3 %
Sue gets drunk ^d	74.2	66.9
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^e	72.3 †	85.5
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^f	73.6	80.2
Consent		
Verbal consent ^g	46.2 %	47.2 %
Nonverbal consent ^h	62.4 †	74.2
Nonverbal nonconsent ⁱ	71.4	76.8
Verbal nonconsent ⁱ	56.5	63.1
Married		
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^c	18.9 %†	28.7 %
Sue gets drunk ^d	60.5	69.7
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^e	64.6 †	74.9
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^f	74.6	78.2

Appendix table H1-11. Percentage reporting that alcohol made Sue unable to give consent by drinking behavior and consent within relationship type and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015 (continued)

Scenario	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
Consent		
Verbal consent ^g	37.5 %	38.5 %
Nonverbal consent ^h	59.4 †	72.7
Nonverbal nonconsent ⁱ	65.5	73.6
Verbal nonconsent ^j	57.8	65.4
Number of weighted sample cases	10,863,787	10,261,806

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table H1-26 at the end of this chapter for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, but neither became drunk.

^dIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, and Sue eventually became drunk.

^eIncludes scenarios where Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept drinking because she wanted to be social, and clearly became drunk.

^fIncludes scenarios where Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily, and he kept refilling Sue's wine glass; Sue eventually became very drunk.

^gIncludes scenarios where Tom asked Sue to if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes, and they had sexual intercourse.

^hIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue, and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.

ⁱIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.

^jIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her, and they then had sexual intercourse.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-12 presents the results of the logistic regressions. There are significant main effects for all of the variables included in the model. Compared with the verbal consent condition, respondents were significantly more likely to give positive responses in the conditions of “nonverbal consent,” “nonverbal nonconsent,” and “verbal nonconsent.” Compared with the condition of “neither drunk”, respondents were significantly more likely to give positive responses in the conditions of “Sue gets drunk”, “Sue drinking due to social pressure”, and “Tom refilling Sue’s glass”. The proportion saying “yes” is significantly higher when Tom is refilling Sue’s glass as compared with Sue gets drunk ($F_{160}^1 = 363.1, p < 0.0001$). Compared with the first date, respondents were significantly less likely to give positive responses in the condition of “married”. In addition, compared with respondents in the ACASI, respondents were significantly more likely to give positive responses in the CATI condition. The predicted probabilities of positive responses in ACASI and CASI were 58.9 percent and 64.7 percent, respectively. Compared with Hispanics, non-Hispanics were significantly less likely to give positive responses. In addition, compared with non-Whites, Whites were significantly less likely to give positive responses.

Appendix table H1-12. Coefficients and standard errors for logistic regression analysis predicting respondents reporting that alcohol made Sue unable to give consent for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Parameter	Estimate	SE
Intercept	-1.82 †	0.22
Experimental condition		
Consent		
Verbal consent ^{a*}		
Nonverbal consent ^b	1.55 †	0.18
Nonverbal nonconsent ^c	1.22 †	0.20
Verbal nonconsent ^d	0.82 †	0.19
Drinking behavior		
Neither drunk ^e		
Sue gets drunk ^f	2.37 †	0.16
Sue drinking due to social pressure ^g	2.55 †	0.15
Tom refilling Sue's glass ^h	2.84 †	0.17
Relationship		
First date [*]		
Long-term relationship	-0.01	0.17
Married	-0.57 †	0.18
Mode of interview		
ACASI ^{i*}		
CATI ^j	0.42 †	0.18
Hispanic		
Yes [*]		
No	-0.34 †	0.10
White		
No [*]		
Yes	-0.29 †	0.11

Appendix table H1-12. Coefficients and standard errors for logistic regression analysis predicting respondents reporting that alcohol made Sue unable to give consent for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015 (continued)

Parameter	Estimate	SE
Two-way Interaction		
Consent × relationship		
Nonverbal consent × long-term relationship	-0.52	0.26
Nonverbal consent × married	-0.10 †	0.24
Nonverbal nonconsent × long-term relationship	0.13	0.26
Nonverbal nonconsent × married	0.56 †	0.28
Verbal nonconsent × long-term relationship	-0.17	0.27
Verbal nonconsent × married	0.28	0.26
Drinking Behavior × mode		
Sue gets drunk × CATI	-0.31	0.23
Sue drinking due to social pressure × CATI	0.06	0.22
Tom refilling Sue's glass × CATI	-0.17	0.26

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Model parameters were chosen using stepwise selection in a logistic regression model, which included: all experimental conditions, mode of interview, age, race, ethnicity, education, and interactions between experimental conditions and mode of interview.

*Comparison group.

†Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes scenarios where Tom asked Sue to if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes, and they had sexual intercourse.

^bIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue, and they had sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.

^cIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away but did not actually say no. They then had sexual intercourse.

^dIncludes scenarios where Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her, and they then had sexual intercourse.

^eIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, but neither became drunk.

^fIncludes scenarios where both Tom and Sue ordered drinks, and Sue eventually became drunk.

^gIncludes scenarios where Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to stop drinking. Sue kept drinking because she wanted to be social, and clearly became drunk.

^hIncludes scenarios where Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily, and he kept refilling Sue's wine glass; Sue eventually became very drunk.

ⁱAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^jComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

There are several two-way interactions. One is between consent and relationship. The other is between drinking behavior and mode. While significant, neither of these have a large effect on the proportion that reported that they thought Sue was unable to give consent.

H.3 Verbal pressure vignettes

The results are presented for each of the two questions asked following the vignette on verbal pressure. For each vignette, the descriptive and multivariate results are presented for each of the survey questions that were posed to the respondents.

Screening question on non-physical pressure (SV6)

The largest differences in the percentage endorsing SV6 is across the verbal pressure conditions (appendix table H1-13). For example, among those on a first date, where gentle force was not used, the rates range from 4.6 percent (positive pressure) to 70.5 percent (negative pressure). The effect of the relationship conditions varies somewhat by the type of verbal pressure. For negative pressure, the trend is linear by the strength of the relationship. Respondents to the vignette where the couple was married were most likely to endorse this vignette. The trend is not as linear for the other two verbal pressure conditions. The use of gentle force did not seem to have a consistent effect. In some instances it increased the number of endorsements, but this depended on the type of relationship and type of verbal pressure.

Appendix table H1-13. Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Becky have vaginal sex against her will by use of gentle force within type of relationship and coercion for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Type of coercion		
	End relationship if no sex ^a	Share something special ^b	Persuade to have sex ^c
First date			
Gentle force ^d			
None	55.8 %	12.5 %	35.4 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	64.0	19.8	44.7
Work relationship; first date			
Gentle force ^d			
None	69.8 %	24.1 %	42.2 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	64.9	30.3	40.7
Long-term relationship			
Gentle force ^d			
None	67.3 %	13.3 %	46.9 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	69.7	18.5	43.2
Work relationship ^e ; long-term relationship			
Gentle force ^d			
None	70.9 %	20.2 %	32.6 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	77.9	26.2	45.2
Married			
Gentle force ^d			
None	72.8 %	11.6 %	37.3 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	75.8	30.0	40.8
Number of weighted sample cases	7,198,421	7,059,052	7,169,368

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table H1-27 at the end of this chapter for standard errors.

^aIncludes scenarios where Mike said he would not go out with Becky again or would end the romantic relationship if she did not have sex with him.

^bIncludes scenarios where Mike said, "You're so beautiful. I really want us to share something special."

^cIncludes scenarios where Mike tried several times to persuade Becky to have sex.

^dIncludes scenarios manipulating whether or not Mike began to remove Becky's clothes during the fictional situation.

^eIncludes scenarios where Mike is Becky's manager at work.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

The mode of interview had several significant differences (in 6 out of 25 conditions – appendix table H1-14). The pattern was the same across all of these with the ACASI displaying fewer endorsements than the CATI.

The predictors used in the logistic regressions include the relationship between Mike and Becky, the type of verbal pressure, the use of gentle force, mode of interview and any interaction

terms that were kept after the model selection procedure. Respondent demographic information was included in the models to see if interpretations of the vignettes varied by respondents' race, ethnicity, and education levels.

Appendix table H1-14. Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Becky have vaginal sex against her will, by use of gentle force and coercion within type of relationship and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario		ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
First date			
Gentle force ^c			
None	34.9 %	33.7 %	
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	45.3	37.6	
Coercion			
End relationship if no sex ^d	61 %	58.8 %	
Share something special ^e	19.8	12.9	
Persuade to have sex ^f	40.3	39.4	
Work relationship ^g ; first date			
Gentle force ^c			
None	45.2 %	44.6 %	
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	44.1	47.1	
Coercion			
End relationship if no sex ^d	66.6 %	67.7 %	
Share something special ^e	30.4	23.1	
Persuade to have sex ^f	38.6	43.9	
Long-term relationship			
Gentle force ^c			
None	42.8 %	44.1 %	
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	46.4	42.4	
Coercion			
End relationship if no sex ^d	72.8 %	63.7 %	
Share something special ^e	15.2	17.1	
Persuade to have sex ^f	41.4	48.0	
Work relationship ^g ; long-term relationship			
Gentle force			
None	42.2 %	43.2 %	
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	50.5	49.5	
Coercion			
End relationship if no sex ^d	76 %	72.2 %	
Share something special ^e	21.1	25.5	
Persuade to have sex ^f	38.2	40.7	

Appendix table H1-14. Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Becky have vaginal sex against her will, by use of gentle force and coercion within type of relationship and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015 (continued)

Scenario	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
Married		
Gentle force ^c		
None	39.2 %	41.6 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	51.7	46.8
Coercion		
End relationship if no sex ^d	80.3 %†	69.1 %
Share something special ^e	22.8	17.6
Persuade to have sex ^f	36.5	42.2
Number of weighted sample cases	11,010,042	10,416,799

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table H1-28 at the end of this chapter for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes scenarios manipulating whether or not Mike began to remove Becky's clothes during the fictional situation.

^dIncludes scenarios where Mike said he would not go out with Becky again or would end the romantic relationship if she did not have sex with him.

^eIncludes scenarios where Mike said, "You're so beautiful. I really want us to share something special."

^fIncludes scenarios where Mike tried several times to persuade Becky to have sex.

§Includes scenarios where Mike is Becky's manager at work.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

All of the verbal pressure scenarios have a significant effect on endorsement of SV6 (appendix table H1-15). The proportion saying "yes" is significantly lower for the neutral (-3.75) and positive pressure conditions (-2.47). With respect to the couple's relationship, the only statistically significant relationship condition is being married, which has a positive effect (i.e., more endorsements) when compared the first date. The use of gentle force is statistically significant ($p < .048$) but has a relatively small effect (.17). Those responding over the telephone were more likely to endorse SV6. Non-Hispanics were less likely to endorse SV6, although the coefficient was relatively small.

**Appendix table H1-15. Coefficients and standard errors for logistic regression predicting
respondents reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Becky have
vaginal sex against her will, for females ages 18-49 in the general population,
2014–2015**

Parameter	Estimate	SE
Intercept	1.25 †	0.17
Experimental condition		
Coercion		
End relationship if no sex ^{a*}		
Share something special ^b	-2.25 †	0.12
Persuade to have sex ^c	-1.36 †	0.11
Gentle force ^d		
None ^e		
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	0.26 †	0.07
Relationship		
First date ^f		
Work relationship ^g ; first date	0.35 †	0.12
Long-term relationship	0.19	0.11
Work relationship ^g ; long-term relationship	0.31 †	0.11
Married	0.27 †	0.12
Mode		
ACASI ^{f,*}		
CATI ^g	-0.22 †	0.11
Education		
High school graduate/GED or less [*]		
Some college, trade or vocational school (no degree)	-0.37 †	0.11
Associate's degree or trade/vocational school diploma, or bachelor's degree	-0.49 †	0.1
Master's degree, professional school degree, or doctorate degree	-0.74 †	0.12
Hispanic		
Yes [*]		
No	-0.26 †	0.09
White		
Yes	-0.27 †	0.08
No [*]		

Appendix table H1-15. Coefficients and standard errors for logistic regression predicting respondents reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Becky have vaginal sex against her will, for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015 (continued)

Parameter	Estimate	SE
Two-way interaction		
Coercion × mode		
Share something special × CATI	0.08	0.19
Persuade to have sex ×CATI	0.32 †	0.15

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Model parameters were chosen using stepwise selection in a logistic regression model, which included: all experimental conditions, mode of interview, age, race, ethnicity, education, and interactions between experimental conditions and mode of interview.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes scenarios where Mike said he would not go out with Becky again or would end the romantic relationship if she did not have sex with him.

^bIncludes scenarios where Mike said, "You're so beautiful. I really want us to share something special."

^cIncludes scenarios where Mike tried several times to persuade Becky to have sex.

^dIncludes scenarios manipulating whether or not Mike began to remove Becky's clothes during the fictional situation.

^eIncludes scenarios where Mike is Becky's manager at work.

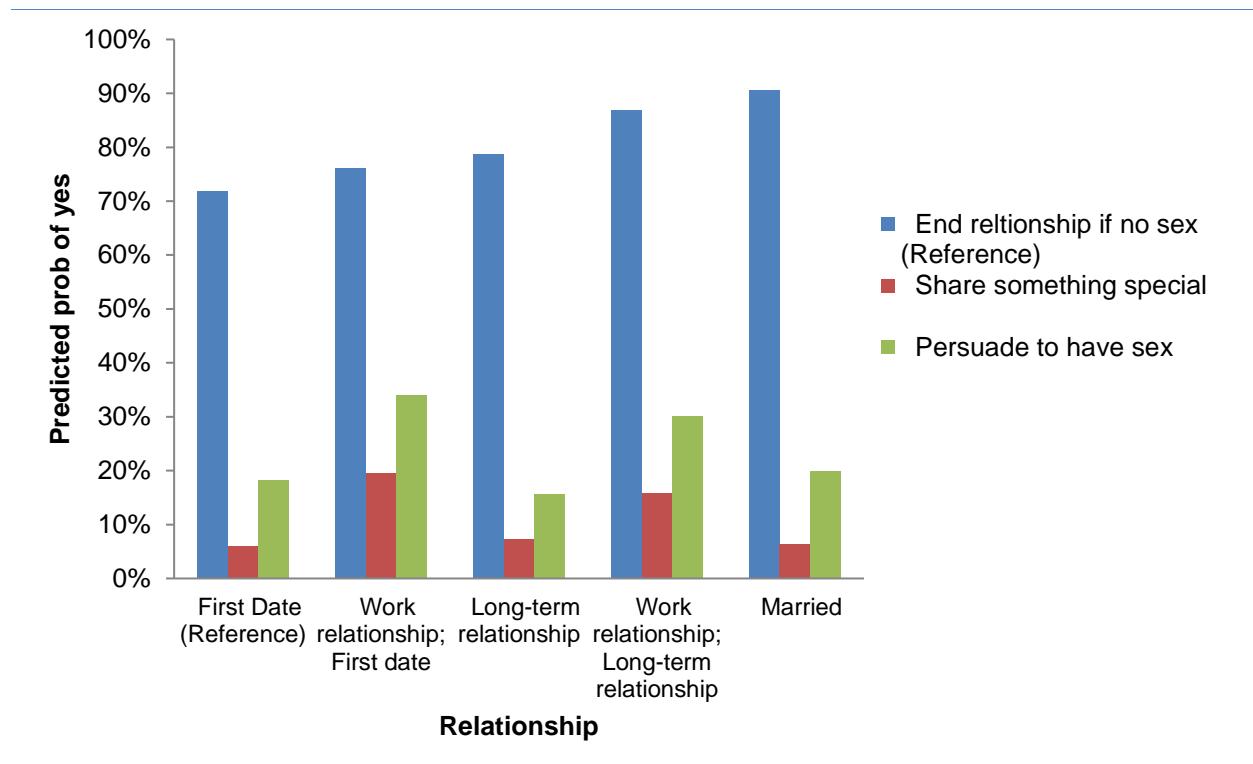
^fAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^gComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

There was a significant interaction between type of verbal pressure and the couple's relationship (appendix table H1-15; appendix figure H1-4). Relative to those on a first date, there is a strong positive effect of having a work relationship and being on a first date and exerting positive verbal pressure (1.16). Respondents may have viewed the work relationship as exerting additional pressure along with the positive message being communicated by Mike. While the coefficient is large, the predicted percentage of respondents that endorse SV6 is still relatively low (35%; appendix figure H1-4). There is also a strong interaction between being married and the neutral and positive pressure conditions. This interaction increases the difference between these two conditions and negative pressure. For example, the interaction increases the effect of positive pressure from -3.75 to -5.00 for those that are married (-3.75 – 1.24 = -4.99).

Appendix figure H1-4. Predicted probabilities of reporting that someone made Becky has sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her



Screening question on physical force (SV1)

Similar to responses to the item on non-physical threats (SV6), the percentage of respondents endorsing SV1 varies by the type of verbal pressure (appendix table H1-16). The negative pressure condition had 55 percent or more endorsing SV1. This compares to the positive pressure condition which varies between 12 percent and 30 percent. There is some effect of the couple's relationship, although it is not consistent across the different pressure conditions. The largest differences are for the negative pressure condition where the rate of endorsement goes from around 55 percent (first date) to 72 percent (married). There are also small differences related to the gentle force condition, although this is not consistent across all cells in the experimental design.

Appendix table H1-16. Percentage reporting that someone made Becky have sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her, by use of gentle force within type of relationship and coercion, for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

Scenario	Type of coercion		
	End relationship if no sex ^a	Share something special ^b	Persuade to have sex ^c
First date			
Gentle force ^d			
None	70.5 %	4.6 %	20.4 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	74.6	6.8	16.1
Work relationship; first date			
Gentle force ^d			
None	77.8 %	15.6 %	39.2 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	75.2	24.6	25.4
Long-term relationship			
Gentle force ^d			
None	74.2 %	3.9 %	14.7 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	84.9	8.4	20.1
Work relationship ^e ; long-term relationship			
Gentle force ^d			
None	86.1 %	18.5 %	24.6 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	87.6	16.5	35.5
Married			
Gentle force ^d			
None	89.7 %	5.9 %	15.9 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	87.9	8.1	24.8
Number of weighted sample cases	7,155,640	7,047,567	6,976,351

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table H1-29 at the end of this chapter for standard errors.

^aIncludes scenarios where Mike said he would not go out with Becky again or would end the romantic relationship if she did not have sex with him.

^bIncludes scenarios where Mike said, "You're so beautiful. I really want us to share something special."

^cIncludes scenarios where Mike tried several times to persuade Becky to have sex.

^dIncludes scenarios manipulating whether or not Mike began to remove Becky's clothes during the fictional situation.

^eIncludes scenarios where Mike is Becky's manager at work.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Only one of the 25 comparisons across mode of interview is statistically significant (appendix table H1-17). In this one case, those responding by ACASI have a higher rate of endorsement than CATI.

Appendix table H1-17. Percentage reporting that someone made Becky have sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her, by use of gentle force and coercion within type of relationship and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
First date		
Gentle force ^c		
None	30.8 %	31.4 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	33.1	30.3
Coercion		
End relationship if no sex ^d	70.1 %	75.7 %
Share something special ^e	7.6	3.9
Persuade to have sex ^f	17.9	18.9
Work relationship; first date		
Gentle force ^c		
None	39.8 %	47.9 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	36.5 †	47.1
Coercion		
End relationship if no sex ^d	70.5 %†	81.9 %
Share something special ^e	19.8	20.2
Persuade to have sex ^f	26.3 †	37.0
Long-term relationship		
Gentle force ^c		
None	31.2 %	31.5 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	38.1	39.2
Coercion		
End relationship if no sex ^d	77.1 %	83.4 %
Share something special ^e	6.5	6.3
Persuade to have sex ^f	16.0	18.9
Work relationship; long-term relationship		
Gentle force		
None	43.8 %	46.8 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	42.8	51.1
Coercion		
End relationship if no sex ^d	83.5 %†	91.1 %
Share something special ^e	11.6 †	24.1
Persuade to have sex ^f	28.2	32.6

Appendix table H1-17. Percentage reporting that someone made Becky have sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her, by use of gentle force and coercion within type of relationship and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015 (continued)

Scenario	ACASI ^a	CATI ^{b*}
Married		
Gentle force ^c		
None	32.8 %†	43.6 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	38.4	43.2
Coercion		
End relationship if no sex ^d	86.5 %	90.8 %
Share something special ^e	8.3	5.4
Persuade to have sex ^f	17.0	24.4
Number of weighted sample cases	10,968,569	10,210,989

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See appendix table H1-30 at the end of this chapter for standard errors.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^bComputer-assisted telephone interview.

^cIncludes scenarios manipulating whether or not Mike began to remove Becky's clothes during the fictional situation.

^dIncludes scenarios where Mike said he would not go out with Becky again or would end the romantic relationship if she did not have sex with him.

^eIncludes scenarios where Mike said, "You're so beautiful. I really want us to share something special."

^fIncludes scenarios where Mike tried several times to persuade Becky to have sex.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

With respect to the logistic regression, all of the verbal pressure scenarios have a significant effect on endorsement of SV1 (appendix table H1-18). The proportion saying "yes" is significantly higher for the negative pressure situation. There are significant negative effects for both the neutral (-2.25) and positive conditions (-1.36). The statistically significant relationship conditions are associated with Mike and Becky being in a work relationship (both first date and 3 month sexual relationship) and being married. In both of these scenarios, the rate of endorsement goes up, although the effect is not large. The use of gentle force is statistically significant ($p < .0002$) and has a comparable effect to the above relationship conditions.

Appendix table H1-18. Coefficients and standard errors for logistic regression predicting respondents reporting that someone made Becky have sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Parameter	Estimate	SE
Intercept	1.06 †	0.24
Experimental condition		
Coercion		
End relationship if no sex ^{a*}		
Share something special ^b	-3.75 †	0.29
Persuade to have sex ^c	-2.47 †	0.21
Gentle force ^d		
None [*]		
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	0.17 †	0.09
Relationship		
First date [*]		
Work relationship ^e ; first date	0.21	0.20
Long-term relationship	0.35	0.22
Work relationship ^e ; long-term relationship	0.96 †	0.22
Married	1.31 †	0.26
Mode		
ACASI ^{f*}		
CATI ^g	0.32 †	0.09
Hispanic		
Yes [*]		
No	-0.20 †	0.09
Age	-0.01	0.00

Appendix table H1-18. Coefficients and standard errors for logistic regression predicting respondents reporting that someone made Becky have sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015 (continued)

Parameter		Estimate	SE
Two-way Interaction			
Coercion × relationship			
Share something special × work relationship; first date	1.16 †	0.38	
Share something special × long-term relationship	-0.16	0.39	
Share something special × work relationship; long-term relationship	0.13	0.40	
Share something special × married	-1.24 †	0.45	
Persuade to have sex × work relationship; first date	0.62 †	0.27	
Persuade to have sex × long-term relationship	-0.55	0.30	
Persuade to have sex × work relationship; long-term relationship	-0.32	0.29	
Persuade to have sex × married	-1.20 †	0.36	

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Model parameters were chosen using stepwise selection in a logistic regression model, which included: all experimental conditions, mode of interview, age, race, ethnicity, education, and interactions between experimental conditions and mode of interview.

* Comparison group.

† Significant difference from CATI at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes scenarios where Mike said he would not go out with Becky again or would end the romantic relationship if she did not have sex with him.

^bIncludes scenarios where Mike said, "You're so beautiful. I really want us to share something special."

^cIncludes scenarios where Mike tried several times to persuade Becky to have sex.

^dIncludes scenarios manipulating whether or not Mike began to remove Becky's clothes during the fictional situation.

^eIncludes scenarios where Mike is Becky's manager at work.

^fAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^gComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

The demographic variables are all significant, with non-Hispanic and white respondents being less likely to endorse SV1 relative to Hispanics and non-whites, respectively. Mode of interview is also significant. ACASI respondents were slightly more likely to endorse SV1 than CATI respondents. This is the opposite from what was found for SV6. Neither these demographic or mode effects are large, at least in comparison to the effects for the type of verbal pressure.

However, education does have a substantial effect. Those with more education (e.g., more than high school) are less likely to endorse SV1. For example, the coefficient for a graduate degree (-.75) is around 3 times as large as those for gentle force (.26), being married (.27) and twice as large for the relationship conditions involving working together (.35, .31).

There was a significant interaction between type of verbal pressure and mode. CATI respondents were significantly more likely to endorse SV1 than ACASI respondents (.32). Taken in conjunction with the main effect associated with mode (-.22), this interaction reduces the effect of mode for the verbal pressure condition to near zero (.32 + -.22 = .10).

Appendix table H1-19. Standard errors for appendix table H1-1: Percentage reporting that someone made Sue have sex when she was unable to consent because she was too drunk, high or passed out, by consent within relationship type and drinking behavior for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Drinking behavior					
	Neither drunk		Sue gets drunk		Sue drinking due to social pressure	
	n	N	n	N	n	N
First date						
Consent						
Verbal consent	118	1.8 %	120	4.8 %	113	5.0 %
Nonverbal consent	115	4.6	89	3.4	113	3.9
Nonverbal nonconsent	117	5.3	120	3.6	108	5.3
Verbal nonconsent	119	4.6	130	2.9	116	4.5
Long-term relationship						
Consent						
Verbal consent	114	1.8 %	112	5.0 %	124	5.3 %
Nonverbal consent	120	4.2	103	4.9	106	4.7
Nonverbal nonconsent	112	4.4	126	4.1	136	4.5
Verbal nonconsent	116	4.9	98	3.7	110	3.3
Married						
Consent						
Verbal consent	106	3.0 %	132	4.8 %	123	4.8 %
Nonverbal consent	120	3.8	101	4.7	103	4.9
Nonverbal nonconsent	114	4.9	116	4.3	96	4.0
Verbal nonconsent	117	5.8	110	3.6	114	4.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-20. Unweighted totals and standard errors for appendix table H1-2. Percentage reporting that someone made Sue have sex when she was unable to consent because she was too drunk, by drinking behavior and consent within relationship type and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	ACASI		CATI	
	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors
First date				
Drinking behavior				
Neither drunk	256	2.6 %	213	3.7 %
Sue gets drunk	233	3.1	226	3.2
Sue drinking due to social pressure	242	2.9	208	3.9
Tom refilling Sue's glass	271	2.6	227	3.0
Consent				
Verbal consent	261	3.6 %	223	3.4 %
Nonverbal consent	236	3.6	218	3.2
Nonverbal nonconsent	235	2.9	200	3.8
Verbal nonconsent	270	3.0	233	4.0
Long-term relationship				
Drinking behavior				
Neither drunk	265	2.8 %	197	3.2 %
Sue gets drunk	255	3.1	184	3.8
Sue drinking due to social pressure	259	3.3	217	3.0
Tom refilling Sue's glass	246	2.8	211	2.8
Consent				
Verbal consent	263	3.3 %	203	4.0 %
Nonverbal consent	255	3.6	182	4.1
Nonverbal nonconsent	281	3.2	214	3.6
Verbal nonconsent	226	3.1	210	3.7
Married				
Drinking behavior				
Neither drunk	238	3.4 %	219	3.1 %
Sue gets drunk	238	3.0	221	3.5
Sue drinking due to social pressure	242	3.1	194	3.3
Tom refilling Sue's glass	238	2.3	225	3.5
Consent				
Verbal consent	251	3.6 %	210	4.0 %
Nonverbal consent	238	3.6	206	3.6
Nonverbal nonconsent	220	3.5	225	3.4
Verbal nonconsent	247	3.1	218	3.2

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-21. Standard errors for appendix table H1-4. Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will by consent within type of relationship and drinking behavior for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Drinking behavior					
	Neither drunk		Sue gets drunk		Sue drinking due to social pressure	
	n	n	n	n	n	n
First date						
Consent						
Verbal consent	119	1.7 %	123	1.6 %	115	3.7 %
Nonverbal consent	113	4.1	90	6.6	114	4.3
Nonverbal nonconsent	113	4.8	120	5.4	109	6.2
Verbal nonconsent	125	4.1	132	3.8	116	5.1
Long-term relationship						
Consent						
Verbal consent	119	0.8 %	116	2.5 %	125	3.1 %
Nonverbal consent	120	3.6	102	5.0	106	5.2
Nonverbal nonconsent	113	5.8	126	5.1	135	5.1
Verbal nonconsent	116	4.8	95	5.3	110	4.9
Married						
Consent						
Verbal consent	107	0.8 %	136	1.9 %	127	2.9 %
Nonverbal consent	121	3.4	102	4.7	105	4.7
Nonverbal nonconsent	108	5.0	113	5.4	95	5.0
Verbal nonconsent	115	4.6	110	3.9	114	3.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-22. Unweighted totals and standard errors for appendix table H1-5. Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will, by drinking behavior and consent within type of relationship and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	ACASI		CATI	
	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors
First date				
Drinking behavior				
Neither drunk	256	3.4 %	214	4.1 %
Sue gets drunk	233	4.0	232	3.5
Sue drinking due to social pressure	244	3.4	210	4.1
Tom refilling Sue's glass	270	3.5	228	3.8
Consent				
Verbal consent	260	2.4 %	230	1.8 %
Nonverbal consent	236	3.4	218	3.9
Nonverbal nonconsent	234	4.1	200	4.1
Verbal nonconsent	273	2.3	236	3.2
Long-term relationship				
Drinking behavior				
Neither drunk	269	3.5 %	199	3.7 %
Sue gets drunk	252	3.8	187	4.1
Sue drinking due to social pressure	261	3.2	215	3.6
Tom refilling Sue's glass	246	3.6	206	3.7
Consent				
Verbal consent	267	2.2 %	209	2.4 %
Nonverbal consent	253	3.0	183	4.1
Nonverbal nonconsent	283	3.6	208	3.8
Verbal nonconsent	225	3.1	207	3.6
Married				
Drinking behavior				
Neither drunk	236	3.3 %	215	3.4 %
Sue gets drunk	239	3.4	222	3.8
Sue drinking due to social pressure	245	3.3	196	3.6
Tom refilling Sue's glass	238	3.7	226	3.2
Consent				
Verbal consent	256	2.2 %	214	1.3 %
Nonverbal consent	240	3.5	208	3.4
Nonverbal nonconsent	218	4.1	217	3.7
Verbal nonconsent	244	2.7	219	2.9

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-23. Standard errors for appendix table H1-7. Percentage reporting that Tom was trying to get Sue drunk so he could sexually take advantage of her by consent within type of relationship and drinking behavior for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Drinking behavior					
	Neither drunk		Sue gets drunk		Sue drinking due to social pressure	
	n	n	n	n	n	n
First date						
Consent						
Verbal consent	116	2.6 %	111	5.4 %	107	5.5 %
Nonverbal consent	107	4.1	78	6.1	104	5.1
Nonverbal nonconsent	107	5.2	114	5.3	104	5.6
Verbal nonconsent	118	5.7	122	4.4	110	5.2
Long-term relationship						
Consent						
Verbal consent	117	1.8 %	105	4.6 %	115	5.4 %
Nonverbal consent	116	5.8	101	5.4	95	5.6
Nonverbal nonconsent	112	4.9	117	5.1	129	4.9
Verbal nonconsent	111	5.4	91	5.3	102	5.0
Married						
Consent						
Verbal consent	106	1.6 %	134	2.7 %	124	3.6 %
Nonverbal consent	120	3.3	95	4.2	97	5.0
Nonverbal nonconsent	110	4.7	108	4.2	89	5.1
Verbal nonconsent	113	5.0	109	5.0	102	5.4

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-24. Unweighted totals and standard errors for appendix table H1-8. Percentage reporting that Tom was trying to get Sue drunk, by drinking behavior and consent within relationship type and mode of interview for females ages 18–49 in the general population, 2014–2015

Scenario	ACASI		CATI	
	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors
First date				
Drinking behavior				
Neither drunk	255	3.4 %	193	3.9 %
Sue gets drunk	223	3.5	202	4.4
Sue drinking due to social pressure	239	3.7	186	4.1
Tom refilling Sue's glass	270	1.4	217	1.7
Consent				
Verbal consent	255	3.7 %	209	3.9 %
Nonverbal consent	231	3.5	190	3.9
Nonverbal nonconsent	234	3.7	179	4.4
Verbal nonconsent	267	2.8	220	4.1
Long-term relationship				
Drinking behavior				
Neither drunk	270	3.6 %	186	4.2 %
Sue gets drunk	245	3.3	169	3.7
Sue drinking due to social pressure	254	3.6	187	3.8
Tom refilling Sue's glass	245	2.6	199	2.6
Consent				
Verbal consent	263	3.1 %	186	4.1 %
Nonverbal consent	249	4.0	171	4.5
Nonverbal nonconsent	279	3.5	195	3.5
Verbal nonconsent	223	3.5	189	3.4
Married				
Drinking behavior				
Neither drunk	238	2.6 %	211	3.6 %
Sue gets drunk	241	2.4	205	3.1
Sue drinking due to social pressure	238	3.1	174	3.7
Tom refilling Sue's glass	237	3.5	212	3.4
Consent				
Verbal consent	256	3.1 %	206	3.3 %
Nonverbal consent	236	3.3	191	3.6
Nonverbal nonconsent	219	3.8	207	3.7
Verbal nonconsent	243	3.7	198	4.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014–2015.

Appendix table H1-25. Standard errors for appendix table H1-10. Percentage reporting that alcohol made Sue unable to give consent by consent within relationship type and drinking behavior for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

Scenario	Drinking behavior							
	Neither drunk		Sue gets drunk		Sue drinking due to social pressure		Tom refilling Sue's glass	
	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors
First date								
Consent								
Verbal consent	118	3.5 %	117	5.4 %	110	4.8 %	129	4.8 %
Nonverbal consent	107	5.0	87	3.1	112	3.0	130	2.5
Nonverbal nonconsent	116	5.5	120	4.0	106	4.2	90	2.4
Verbal nonconsent	124	4.5	129	4.8	116	4.7	139	4.0
Long-term relationship								
Consent								
Verbal consent	116	2.3 %	111	4.7 %	120	5.2 %	115	4.6 %
Nonverbal consent	115	5.2	100	3.5	104	4.2	108	5.1
Nonverbal nonconsent	112	5.0	125	4.3	134	4.0	120	2.9
Verbal nonconsent	115	5.0	97	5.3	111	4.0	111	4.8
Married								
Consent								
Verbal consent	108	3.7 %	130	5.0 %	122	5.2 %	95	6.4 %
Nonverbal consent	118	4.7	98	4.5	101	4.4	118	4.6
Nonverbal nonconsent	111	4.5	114	3.8	95	3.6	121	4.2
Verbal nonconsent	115	6.0	109	4.8	111	4.7	122	4.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-26. Unweighted totals and standard errors for appendix table H1-11.
Percentage reporting that alcohol made Sue unable to give consent by
drinking behavior and consent within relationship type and mode of
interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	ACASI		CATI	
	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors
First date				
Drinking behavior				
Neither drunk	252	3.2 %	213	3.8 %
Sue gets drunk	231	3.4	222	3.6
Sue drinking due to social pressure	239	2.7	205	3.5
Tom refilling Sue's glass	266	2.4	222	2.9
Consent				
Verbal consent	255	3.6 %	219	3.8 %
Nonverbal consent	227	3.4	209	2.9
Nonverbal nonconsent	233	2.7	199	3.7
Verbal nonconsent	273	3.1	235	3.9
Long-term relationship				
Drinking behavior				
Neither drunk	265	3.1 %	193	3.6 %
Sue gets drunk	247	3.3	186	3.4
Sue drinking due to social pressure	256	3.3	213	2.2
Tom refilling Sue's glass	243	3.0	211	3.2
Consent				
Verbal consent	261	3.6 %	201	3.7 %
Nonverbal consent	251	3.6	176	3.7
Nonverbal nonconsent	276	3.2	215	2.9
Verbal nonconsent	223	3.4	211	3.9
Married				
Drinking behavior				
Neither drunk	236	3.3 %	216	3.7 %
Sue gets drunk	238	3.3	213	3.4
Sue drinking due to social pressure	236	3.3	193	3.6
Tom refilling Sue's glass	237	3.4	219	3.5
Consent				
Verbal consent	250	3.8 %	205	4.1 %
Nonverbal consent	235	3.6	200	3.5
Nonverbal nonconsent	217	3.7	224	3.7
Verbal nonconsent	245	3.6	212	3.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-27. Standard errors for appendix table H1-13. Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make Becky have vaginal sex against her will by use of gentle force within type of relationship and coercion for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Type of coercion					
	End relationship if no sex		Share something special		Persuade to have sex	
	Unweighted	Standard errors	Unweighted	Standard errors	Unweighted	Standard errors
First date						
Gentle force						
None	176	4.6 %	172	2.9 %	184	3.9 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	184	4.5	198	3.0	169	4.3
Work relationship; first date						
Gentle force						
None	178	3.8 %	184	3.5 %	183	3.9 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	187	3.6	180	3.8	188	3.9
Long-term relationship						
Gentle force						
None	176	3.6 %	169	2.9 %	185	3.6 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	206	3.7	194	3.4	202	4.0
Work relationship; Long-term relationship						
Gentle force						
None	209	3.9 %	192	3.0 %	181	4.0 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	194	3.5	182	4.1	195	4.4
Married						
Gentle force						
None	186	4.1 %	180	2.5 %	174	3.8 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	179	3.7	177	4.5	163	4.2

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-28. Unweighted totals and standard errors for appendix table H1-14.
**Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make
 Becky have vaginal sex against her will, by use of gentle force and coercion
 within type of relationship and mode of interview for females ages 18-49
 in the general population, 2014-2015**

Scenario	ACASI		CATI	
	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors
First date				
Gentle force				
None	286	3.1 %	246	3.4 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	306	3.2	245	3.8
Coercion				
End relationship if no sex	203	4.0 %	157	5.1 %
Share something special	193	2.5	177	3.2
Persuade to have sex	196	3.9	157	3.9
Work relationship; first date				
Gentle force				
None	296	3.1 %	249	3.6 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	287	3.5	268	3.3
Coercion				
End relationship if no sex	190	4.2 %	175	3.6 %
Share something special	201	3.5	163	4.1
Persuade to have sex	192	4.1	179	3.9
Long-term relationship				
Gentle force				
None	274	3.3 %	256	3.4 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	327	3.2	275	3.2
Coercion				
End relationship if no sex	216	3.4 %	166	4.0 %
Share something special	183	2.8	180	3.6
Persuade to have sex	202	3.50	185	3.6
Work relationship; long-term relationship				
Gentle force				
None	308	3.0 %	274	3.0 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	318	3.3	253	3.7
Coercion				
End relationship if no sex	229	3.5 %	174	3.6 %
Share something special	203	3.3	171	3.9
Persuade to have sex	194	4.0	182	3.8

Appendix table H1-28. Unweighted totals and standard errors for appendix table H1-14.

**Percentage reporting that a male used force or threats of force to make
Becky have vaginal sex against her will, by use of gentle force and coercion
within type of relationship and mode of interview for females ages 18-49
in the general population, 2014-2015 (continued)**

Scenario	ACASI		CATI	
	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors
Married				
Gentle force				
None	309	3.09 %	231	3.77 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	268	3.12	251	3.62
Coercion				
End relationship if no sex	182	3.35 %	183	4.11 %
Share something special	200	3.49	157	4.5
Persuade to have sex	195	3.6	142	4.69

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-29. Standard errors for appendix table H1-16. Percentage reporting that someone made Becky have sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her, by use of gentle force within type of relationship and coercion for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014-2015

Scenario	Type of coercion					
	End relationship if no sex		Share something special		Persuade to have sex	
	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors
First date						
Gentle force						
None	172	4.0 %	173	2.0 %	178	3.1 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	185	3.6	197	1.9	164	3.5
Work relationship; first date						
Gentle force						
None	178	3.7 %	181	2.9 %	178	4.2 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	189	3.8	179	3.7	189	3.4
Long-term relationship						
Gentle force						
None	176	4.5 %	170	1.5 %	179	2.7 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	206	3.1	195	2.1	195	3.5
Work relationship; long-term relationship						
Gentle force						
None	208	2.4 %	191	3.1 %	180	3.5 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	195	2.7	184	3.0	188	4.2
Married						
Gentle force						
None	186	3.1 %	178	1.9 %	170	3.1 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	177	2.5	176	2.0	159	3.8

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H1-30. Unweighted totals and standard errors for appendix table H1-17.
Percentage reporting that someone made Becky have sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her, by use of gentle force and coercion within type of relationship and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015

Scenario	ACASI		CATI	
	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors
First date				
Gentle force				
None	286	3.3 %	237	3.5 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	308	3.4	238	3.3
Coercion				
End relationship if no sex	205	3.8 %	152	3.7 %
Share something special	195	2.2	175	1.6
Persuade to have sex	194	3.3	148	3.5
Work relationship; first date				
Gentle force				
None	295	3.4 %	242	3.7 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	289	2.9	268	3.3
Coercion				
End relationship if no sex	191	4.1 %	176	3.3 %
Share something special	201	3.2	159	3.6
Persuade to have sex	192	3.2	175	4.2
Long-term relationship				
Gentle force				
None	275	3.5 %	250	3.3 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	324	3.1	272	3.4
Coercion				
End relationship if no sex	214	3.6 %	168	4.0 %
Share something special	185	1.9	180	1.9
Persuade to have sex	200	2.8	174	3.4
Work relationship; long-term relationship				
Gentle force				
None	308	3.2 %	271	3.0 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	317	3.4	250	3.3
Coercion				
End relationship if no sex	231	2.6 %	172	2.4 %
Share something special	204	2.2	171	3.3
Persuade to have sex	190	3.5	178	3.9

Appendix table H1-30. Unweighted totals and standard errors for appendix table H1-17.
Percentage reporting that someone made Becky have sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her, by use of gentle force and coercion within type of relationship and mode of interview for females ages 18-49 in the general population, 2014–2015 (continued)

Scenario	ACASI		CATI	
	Unweighted total	Standard errors	Unweighted total	Standard errors
Married				
Gentle force				
None	306	2.8 %	228	4.0 %
Mike began to remove Becky's clothes	264	3.4	248	3.3
Coercion				
End relationship if no sex	181	2.9 %	182	2.8 %
Share something special	198	2.1	156	2.0
Persuade to have sex	191	3.1	138	3.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix H2

Behavior coding scheme

Code	Detailed description
Interviewer codes	
Reading the question (Code the interviewers initial reading of the question)	
Exactly as worded or slight change	Interviewer initially reads the question exactly as printed. Interviewer initially reads the question changing a minor word that does not alter question's meaning. For example, the interviewer leaves out the article "a" or "the." Interviewer may also stumble over a word and mispronounce it.
Major change	Interviewer initially changes question such that the meaning is altered. Interviewer does not complete the reading of the question. Interviewer skips a question that should have been asked. Interviewer skips continuous words that are not articles or prepositions. Interviewer paraphrases question. Interviewer adds words that change the meaning.
Respondent interruption	Respondent interrupted the initial asking of the question to provide an answer, request clarification, or had some other comment so that the interviewer could not read the entire question.
Confirmation	Interviewer confirmed information without reading the question.
Incorrect skip	Interviewer incorrectly skipped the question without reading it.
Interviewer follow-up	
Interviewer repeats question	Interviewer repeats all or part of the question, including response categories.
Correct probing	Interviewer probes in a manner consistent with standardized interviewing procedures. In general, probes are follow-up questions or comments that interviewers may use to obtain an adequate answer from respondents during the question-and-answer process. For example, a nondirective probe that doesn't affect the respondents answer such as "Whatever it means to you" or repeating the question.
Inappropriate probe	Interviewer probes are NOT consistent with standardized interviewing practices. Includes leading/directive probes.
Failed to probe	Interviewer fails to follow-up on unclear responses.
Inappropriate feedback	Interviewer conveys personal feelings or opinions about the survey or the respondents' situation.
Interviewer confirm	Interviewer confirms an unclear answer.

Code	Detailed description
Respondent codes	
Answer (Code the respondent's initial answer)	
Adequate answer	Respondent's initial answer meets question objective (i.e., answer fits one of the expected response categories).
Inadequate answer	Respondent's initial answer does not match any response options.
Qualified answer	Respondent initially gave a qualified answer that indicated doubt or uncertainty on the part of the respondent. Examples include "I think," "Maybe," "probably," "my guess would be," or "about."
Don't know	Respondent initially gives a "don't know" or equivalent response.
Refusal	Respondent initially refused to answer the question.
Respondent Follow-up	
Pause/fillers	Respondent pauses/hesitates or uses non-meaningful fillers like "um" for 2 seconds or more.
Request clarification	Respondent asks for clarification of question or makes a statement indicating uncertainty about question meaning at any point in the question-and-answer sequence.
Repeat question	Respondent asks to have all or part of the question repeated, including response categories at any point in the question answer sequence.
Changed answer	Respondent changed answer from initial response.
Sensitive item	Respondent comments about the sensitivity of the content.

NOTE: Behavior-coding scheme used to code 200 CATI cases from Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015. More than one code could be used in each category, with the exception of the "respondent's answer" category.

Appendix H3

Behavior coding results

See supplemental Excel tables in appendix H3 for behavior coding results

Appendix H. Behavior coding results

- H3-1 Behavior coding results for the consent statement in the general population, 2014-2015
- H3-2 Behavior coding results for demographic items in the general population, 2014-2015
- H3-3 Behavior coding results for the sexual victimization screener items in the general population, 2014-2015
- H3-4 Behavior coding results for items describing the incident on the detailed incident form in the general population, 2014-2015
- H3-5 Behavior coding results for items describing the circumstances of the incident on the detailed incident form in the general population, 2014-2015
- H3-6 Behavior coding results for the vignette section in the general population, 2014-2015
- H3-7 Behavior coding results for the consent statement in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- H3-8 Behavior coding results for demographic items in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- H3-9 Behavior coding results for the sexual victimization screener items in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- H3-10 Behavior coding results for items describing the incident on the detailed incident form in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- H3-11 Behavior coding results for items describing the circumstances of the incident on the detailed incident form in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015
- H3-12 Behavior coding results for the vignette section in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Appendix table H3-1. Behavior coding results for the consent statement in the general population, 2014-2015

Component of the consent statement	Number of unweighted sample cases	Interviewers' initial reading of the statement			Respondent follow-up
		Exactly as worded ^a	Major change ^a	Respondent interruption ^a	
The survey covers unwanted sexual experiences and the health and safety consequences of these experiences	125	99.2 %	-- %	0.7 %	-- %
The survey asks questions about health and safety issues related to unwanted sexual experiences	125	98.4	0.8	0.7	--
Participation is completely voluntary	125	99.3	--	0.7	0.8
Responses are confidential and protected by federal law	125	99.3	--	1.3	--
If you express that you are a danger to yourself or others this will be reported to healthcare or law enforcement agencies	125	98.6	--	1.3	--
The survey includes explicitly language	125	98.9	--	0.7	--

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Behavior coding was completed for a subset of the general population CATI (computer assisted telephone interview) cases ages 18 and over. Multiple behavior codes can be assigned for each question, rows will not sum to 100%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aRefer to the behavior coding scheme in Appendix H2 for an explanation of each code.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H3-2. Behavior coding results for demographic items in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number or unweighted sample cases	Interviewers' initial reading of the question				Interviewer follow-up				Respondents' initial answer					Respondent follow-up				
		Exactly as worded ^a	Major change ^a	Respondent interruption ^a	Confirmation ^a	Interviewer repeats ^a	Correct probe ^a	Inappropriate probe ^a	Fail to probe ^a	Interviewer confirm ^a	Adequate answer ^a	Inadequate answer ^a	Qualified answer ^a	Don't know ^a	Refused ^a	Pause and Fillers ^a	Request clarification ^a	Repeat question ^a	Changed answer ^a
Average frequency of shopping last 12 months	125	97.1 %	0.9 %	9.6 %	-- %	10.8 %	9.2 %	0.6 %	-- %	3.8 %	86.8 %	8.2 %	2.4 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	5.4 %	2.8 %	7.2 %
Average frequency spent the evening out	125	96.7	2.8	5.5	0.5	19.7	5.6	1.3	1.4	3.6	89.4	6.6	4.0	--	--	4.0	10.2	8.7	3.9
Average frequency of public transportation use	125	94.6	5.4	7.4	0.2	7.1	7.0	--	0.4	3.5	92.0	6.8	--	--	--	0.6	2.8	1.0	5.1
Own or rent home	125	98.7	1.3	5.7	--	11.2	5.8	--	0.6	8.0	92.6	6.6	0.8	--	--	1.0	1.8	8.2	6.7
Length of time lived at current address	125	100	--	--	0.2	5.4	6.4	--	2.3	9.9	82.1	6.2	11.7	--	--	8.7	0.6	0.5	6.4
Total household income during 2013	125	92.7	5.4	6.7	0.2	18.5	15.1	1.0	--	4.8	72.5	3.2	7.6	10.9	2.5	4.3	14.5	0.2	4.7

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Behavior coding was completed for a subset of the general population CATI (computer assisted telephone interview) cases ages 18 and over. Multiple behavior codes can be assigned for each question, rows will not sum to 100%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aRefer to the behavior coding scheme in Appendix H2 for an explanation of each code.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H3-3. Behavior coding results for the sexual victimization screener items in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases	Interviewers' initial reading of the question					Interviewer follow-up					Respondents' initial answer					Respondent follow-up						
		Exactly as worded ^a	Major change ^a	Respondent interruption ^a	Confirmation ^a	Incorrect skip ^a	Interviewer repeats ^a	Correct probe ^a	Inappropriate probe ^a	Fail to probe ^a	Inappropriate feedback	Interviewer confirm ^a	Adequate answer ^a	Inadequate answer ^a	Qualified answer ^a	Don't know ^a	Refused ^a	Pause and Fillers ^a	Request clarification ^a	Repeat question ^a	Changed answer ^a	Sensitive item ^a	
Screener introduction statement																							
Questions about unwanted sexual experiences	125	99.1 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	0.9 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	1.0 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	1.3 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	
Responses are confidential and if at anytime you feel unsafe, you can end the call	125	99.0	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Questions focus on incidents that happened against your will and move from the most to least serious incidents	125	99.4	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Lifetime screener items																							
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	125	97.5 %	2.5 %	10.5 %	-- %	-- %	7.1 %	5.2 %	1.3 %	0.7 %	-- %	2.7 %	95.5 %	1.1 %	0.6 %	0.2 %	0.6 %	3.9 %	12.6 %	-- %	1.9 %	-- %	
SV 2: Forced oral sex	125	96.4	3.6	11.0	0.9	--	0.5	0.5	--	--	0.7	1.0	98.3	--	0.6	--	--	1.1	3.0	0.4	--	1.2	1.5
SV 3: Forced anal sex	125	92.9	5.4	9.0	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	--	1.0	97.1	--	--	1.0	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	125	99.3	--	0.7	--	--	3.5	1.0	--	--	--	1.0	96.6	--	2.7	--	--	1.8	1.0	2.5	3.1	--	
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	125	97.7	2.3	1.5	--	--	4.9	1.6	--	--	--	1.1	97.9	--	1.4	--	--	9.0	2.9	2.0	--	--	
SV 6: Sex by coercion	125	99.5	0.5	3.8	0.8	--	2.5	--	--	--	1.0	93.9	0.6	2.5	0.5	1.7	3.3	1.7	2.5	0.6	--	--	
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	125	98.8	0.4	--	--	--	2.9	3.4	--	0.6	--	0.5	96.9	2.2	0.9	--	--	8.5	3.6	1.2	2.0	1.1	
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	125	100	--	--	--	--	7.0	7.4	1.0	0.8	--	--	99.6	--	0.4	--	--	9.3	4.0	1.6	3.2	--	
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	125	100	--	--	--	--	6.5	2.3	--	--	3.2	--	99.2	--	0.8	--	--	8.7	--	2.2	2.5	--	
SV10: Unwanted groping	125	100	--	0.8	--	--	3.1	1.9	--	--	0.6	94.3	--	3.2	2.4	--	3.7	1.3	1.1	--	--	--	
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	125	100	--	--	0.8	--	11.4	4.1	0.8	--	1.0	2.6	94.3	--	5.7	4.7	--	3.9	2.0	--	--	--	
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	125	99.3	--	5.4	--	--	0.5	--	--	--	2.0	100	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	1.3	--	4.5	--	
SV13: Made you show your body parts	125	100	--	0.7	--	--	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.5	--	1.1	97.5	2.0	0.6	--	--	4.7	2.6	--	2.7	--	
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	125	100	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.7	--	--	0.7	--	100	--	--	--	--	1.7	0.8	--	0.6	--	
Follow-up items^b																							
SV_A: Did victimization happen in the past 12 Months?	475	99.2 %	-- %	0.6 %	0.7 %	-- %	1.4 %	0.9 %	-- %	-- %	2.4 %	97.6 %	0.1 %	1.3 %	-- %	-- %	4.5 %	0.9 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	-- %	-- %	
SV_B: How many times did it happen?	152	98.9	0.8	0.4	--	0.3	10.2	12.3	0.4	0.8	--	3.6	72.4	11.5	12.0	2.9	0.9	7.9	1.2	1.4	12.9	--	
SVB_OV: Confirm that all of the incidents happened in the past 12 months?	8	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s		
SVB1: How many times did it happen? ^c	4	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s		
SVC1: Date of the first incident	152	95.0	2.4	0.8	2.5	--	10.2	16.4	1.7	2.8	--	9.8	67.7	14.2	11.7	6.0	--	17.8	1.8	1.2	9.1	--	
SVC2: Date of the second incident	59	91.2	4.1	--	5.9	1.1	6.2	14.2	--	1.1	--	9.3	53.4	12.8	17.7	10.5	--	25.6	10.2	--	7.0	--	
SVC3: Date of the third incident	28	81.7	2.2	--	13.7	2.4	4.5	9.0	5.2	4.6	--	7.8	53.0	9.1	16.0	14.4	--	4.5	--	14.5	--	--	
SVC4: Date of the fourth incident	11	65.8	6.8	--	21.0	--	6.8	6.8	--	--	--	59.0	6.8	--	13.5	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	
SVC_DT: Did the incident occur within the past 12 months or before?	13	100	--	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	8.3	--	7.7	83.9	16.1	--	--	--	--	--	12.9	--	--	
SVD1: Is this part of the other incident you already reported within the past 12 months?	59	100	--	--	--	--	3.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	--	0.8	98.8	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	0.8	--	
SVD1_M: Is this part of the other incident you already reported in [month/year]?	24	100	--	7.1	--	--	7.1	4.4	--	--	1.8	98.3	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	1.8	--	
SVF: How old were you when the incident happened the first time? ^d	162	98.9	--	--	1.1	--	8.5	10.7	1.0	4.1	--	6.4	72.7	16.7	7.0	2.5	0.7	13.0	2.6	0.4	9.2	0.7	
SVG: How old were you when the incident happened the first time? ^{cd}	10	29.4	23.5	23.5	47.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70.6	--	16.1	13.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Behavior coding was completed for a subset of the general population CATI (computer assisted telephone interview) cases ages 18 and over. Multiple behavior codes can be assigned for each question, rows will not sum to 100%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^aRefer to the behavior coding scheme in Appendix H2 for an explanation of each code.^bFollow-up items can be administered after each screener item (SV1-SV14). Results for the follow-up items are aggregated across all screener items.^cClosed-ended questions where numeric ranges are the response options.^dFollow-up item only administered for SV1-SV8.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H3-4. Behavior coding results for items describing the incident on the detailed incident form in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases	Interviewers' initial reading of the question					Interviewer follow-up					Respondents' initial answer					Respondent follow-up				
		Exactly as worded ^a	Major change ^a	Respondent interruption ^a	Confirmation ^a	Incorrect skip ^a	Interviewer repeats ^a	Correct probe ^a	Inappropriate probe ^a	Fail to probe ^a	Inappropriate feedback ^a	Interviewer confirm ^a	Adequate answer ^a	Inadequate answer ^a	Qualified answer ^a	Don't know ^a	Refused ^a	Pause and Fillers ^a	Request clarification ^a	Repeat question ^a	Changed answer ^a
Penetrative behavior used in incident																					
D1a: Vaginal penetration used in incident	118	90.5 %	8.6 %	20.0 %	1.1 %	-- %	10.5 %	6.7 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	13.1 %	91.2 %	3.0 %	2.5 %	-- %	2.1 %	-- %	5.6 %	2.9 %	3.1 %
D1b: Oral penetration used in incident	118	97.4	0.9	6.9	2.5	1.2	6.5	8.0	2.0	0.4	--	5.9	92.2	4.1	2.5	--	--	4.0	0.6	--	4.4
D1c: Anal penetration used in incident	118	97.7	--	2.4	1.1	1.2	4.7	3.0	2.2	--	--	5.1	96.2	1.5	--	--	1.1	--	1.1	0.6	2.7
D1d: Digital penetration used in incident	118	96.1	2.0	2.0	0.6	1.9	9.7	7.3	1.0	--	1.2	4.0	94.3	3.8	--	--	--	3.1	1.4	5.8	2.2
Non-penetrative behavior used in incident																					
D2a: Offender kissed or licked respondent during incident	118	96.4 %	2.4 %	-- %	-- %	1.2 %	22.2 %	18.5 %	1.3 %	2.7 %	-- %	4.8 %	77.3 %	18.2 %	0.6 %	-- %	1.1 %	3.9 %	4.1 %	0.6 %	18.9 %
D2b: Offender grabbed or fondled respondent during incident	118	96.2	1.0	3.9	1.6	1.2	14.5	12.5	0.9	1.2	--	6.3	82.5	12.7	1.0	--	1.1	--	1.1	2.5	9.8
D2c: Sexual body parts were exposed during incident	118	97.9	1.0	2.6	1.1	1.2	8.5	4.3	--	1.8	--	3.3	89.9	7.8	--	--	1.1	0.8	2.4	1.7	5.3
D2d: Respondent looked at or participated in sexual photos or movies during incident	118	98.3	--	1.7	--	1.2	3.2	2.0	0.5	--	--	2.1	93.9	2.0	1.8	--	1.1	1.5	--	1.2	2.0
D2e: Do something else during the incident	118	97.9	1.0	--	--	1.2	9.6	6.7	1.1	0.4	--	4.4	92.6	3.6	--	1.6	1.1	2.8	3.4	3.5	2.6
Type of coercion used in incident																					
D3a: Offender verbally pressured or continually argued with respondent	107	94.7 %	2.2 %	-- %	-- %	3.1 %	-- %	0.8 %	-- %	-- %	0.6 %	95.3 %	1.6 %	-- %	-- %	0.3 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	1.2 %	
D3b: Offender threatened to cut off financial support	107	95.8	1.1	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	96.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
D3c: Offender threatened to cause problems	107	96.3	0.6	3.8	--	3.1	--	--	1.1	--	--	0.6	96.9	--	--	--	1.6	1.1	--	1.1	0.6
D3d: Offender promised rewards	107	96.3	0.6	1.5	--	3.1	1.3	--	--	--	--	95.0	1.3	--	0.6	--	1.2	--	1.3	0.6	
Type of force used in incident																					
D4a: Offender held or pinned respondent so they had difficulty moving	107	65.5 %	31.4 %	-- %	-- %	3.1 %	2.6 %	2.0 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	3.0 %	95.1 %	0.8 %	0.6 %	0.4 %	-- %	3.0 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	0.8 %
D4b: Offender used or threatened to use a weapon	107	96.6	0.3	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	96.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
D4c: Offender physically attacked or threatened to attack respondent, but not with a weapon	107	96.6	0.3	--	--	3.1	1.3	0.6	--	0.8	--	0.7	96.2	0.8	--	--	--	0.6	0.6	1.3	--
D4d: Offender physically attacked or threatened to attack someone else	107	96.6	0.3	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	96.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
D4e: Offender used another type of physical force	107	96.6	0.3	--	--	3.1	0.6	0.6	--	--	--	0.8	96.9	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	0.9	
D4f: Offender did something that made the incident unwanted/against respondents will	37	96.2	0.6	--	--	3.2	12.2	6.8	--	--	--	2.4	90.4	4.2	--	2.2	--	5.4	1.7	5.9	2.2

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Behavior coding was completed for a subset of the general population CATI (computer assisted telephone interview) cases ages 18 and over. Results are aggregated across all detailed incident forms administered to respondent. Multiple behavior codes can be assigned for each question, rows will not sum to 100%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aRefer to the behavior coding scheme in Appendix H2 for an explanation of each code.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H3-5. Behavior coding results for items describing the circumstances of the incident on the detailed incident form in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases	Interviewers' initial reading of the question					Interviewer follow-up					Respondents' initial answer					Respondent follow-up				
		Exactly as worded ^a	Major change ^a	Respondent interruption ^a	Confirmation ^a	Incorrect skip ^a	Interviewer repeats ^a	Correct probe ^a	Inappropriate probe ^a	Fail to probe ^a	Inappropriate feedback ^a	Interviewer confirm ^a	Adequate answer ^a	Inadequate answer ^a	Qualified answer ^a	Don't know ^a	Refused ^a	Pause and Fillers ^a	Request clarification ^a	Repeat question ^a	Changed answer ^a
Incident occurred while a student or in the military																					
G1: Incident occurred while respondent was in the military	592	s % 96.5	s % --	s % 0.9	s % 1.7	s % 1.7	s % 0.7	s % 0.8	s % 1.1	s % --	s % --	s % 97.1	s % --	s % --	s % --	s % 2.4	s % 1.5	s % --	s % 0.8		
G2: Incident occurred while the respondent was a student																					
Respondent and offenders use of alcohol or drugs																					
G4: Offender's use of alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to incident	116	86.7 %	9.0 %	21.6 %	-- %	2.8 %	9.8 %	7.7 %	0.7 %	-- %	-- %	3.5 %	72.2 %	7.9 %	2.5 %	13.9 %	-- %	-- %	5.2 %	1.2 %	7.4 %
G5: Respondent use of alcohol or drugs in hours leading up to incident	116	84.3	8.2	13.3	1.2	3.8	6.6	3.7	0.7	0.4	--	5.5	87.8	7.1	0.6	--	--	--	3.7	--	4.8
Details about alcohol or drug use																					
G6: Offender gave respondent drugs/alcohol without their knowledge	55	97.7 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	2.3 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	96.6 %	-- %	1.1 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %
G7: Offender was trying to get respondent drunk or high to take advantage of her	55	97.7	--	--	1.6	2.3	--	--	1.9	--	--	0.5	84.9	4.0	8.8	--	--	1.6	--	--	1.9
G9: Offender kept giving alcohol or drugs after respondent was clearly drunk or high	34	95.5	--	2.2	--	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	91.4	--	--	4.1	--	2.5	--	--	--	--
G10: Respondent passed out for all or parts of the incident	55	93.4	2.4	4.8	3.9	2.3	10.8	8.6	--	1.5	--	0.7	89.8	7.9	--	--	--	--	2.2	8.6	
G11: Impact of alcohol or drugs on ability to recall the incident	52	91.2	6.4	2.3	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	97.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
G12a: Alcohol/drugs made respondent unable to give consent	51	97.5	--	--	--	2.5	6.7	--	--	--	--	3.3	97.5	--	--	--	--	5.4	4.2	4.0	--
G12b: Alcohol/drugs made respondent less able to physically resist	51	95.5	2.1	--	--	2.5	2.5	1.2	--	--	--	93.1	1.2	3.3	--	--	4.5	--	--	3.6	
G12c: Alcohol/drugs lead respondent to make decisions that they would not have made otherwise	51	97.5	--	--	--	2.5	1.7	--	--	--	--	93.8	--	2.2	1.6	--	1.2	--	1.7	--	
G12d: Alcohol/drugs affected respondent in some other way	51	97.5	--	--	2.3	2.5	8.9	4.5	--	--	--	1.4	91.7	4.5	1.3	--	1.7	--	2.2	11.0	
G13: Respondent too drunk/high to walk by herself	51	97.5	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	95.5	2.1	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	2.1
G15: Impact of alcohol or drugs on respondent's ability to communicate clearly to others	51	97.5	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	93.7	2.3	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
Respondents actions to try to stop the incident																					
G16a: Respondent physically resisted, or tried to physically resist the offender	110	95.9 %	1.1 %	0.6 %	1.3 %	1.7 %	5.0 %	8.1 %	1.3 %	-- %	1.1 %	1.5 %	95.0 %	3.3 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	3.8 %	2.1 %	1.3 %	2.6 %
G16b: Respondent said "no", "stop", or that they did not want the act to happen	110	98.7	--	--	1.3	--	5.0	7.3	--	--	--	2.8	94.0	1.9	0.7	2.1	--	2.5	3.6	--	2.7
G16c: Respondent left or stopped the situation before the act occurred	70	95.2	--	--	2.1	2.7	13.3	8.0	--	0.7	--	2.2	86.5	5.7	3.0	--	2.0	4.8	7.0	5.0	
G16d: Respondent attacked or threatened the offender	70	95.2	--	--	--	4.8	4.3	1.7	--	--	--	4.3	93.5	--	1.7	--	1.7	5.7	0.6	--	
G16e: Respondent tried to persuade, plead or argue with the offender	70	95.2	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	2.0	--	1.0	92.2	2.0	1.0	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	
G16f: Respondent tried to escape or get away	70	97.9	--	--	--	2.1	0.4	0.4	--	--	--	97.5	0.4	--	--	--	3.0	1.0	--	0.4	
G16g: Respondent tried to get help	70	97.9	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	0.7	--	--	97.2	0.7	--	--	--	1.4	1.4	--	--	
G16h: Respondent did something else during the incident	110	98.7	--	--	--	1.3	3.2	1.2	--	2.6	--	4.8	95.3	1.9	0.7	--	4.9	2.4	--	2.1	
G17: Offender immediately stopped when asked	83	97.5	--	--	0.7	1.8	5.4	2.7	--	--	--	95.4	1.9	1.0	--	--	1.0	--	3.4	--	
G18_1: Respondent was afraid that offender would physically hurt them	8	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
G18_2: Respondent was afraid that offender would physically hurt someone else	8	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
G18_3: Respondent was too drunk/high to either physically or verbally resist	8	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
G18_4: Respondent did not want to hurt offenders feelings	8	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
G18_5: Respondent was surprised or it happened too quickly for the respondent to take any action.	8	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
G18_6: Respondent did not take action for some other reason	8	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
Level of distress as a result of the incident																					
G19: Level of distress in days following incident	110	95.5 %	4.5 %	7.2 %	0.7 %	-- %	4.9 %	4.2 %	0.6 %	1.3 %	-- %	1.9 %	90.8 %	6.1 %	1.6 %	-- %	2.2 %	1.3 %	0.7 %	2.9 %	
G20: Level of distress thinking about the incident now	69	95.2	2.8	9.0	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	--	--	--	1.0	88.9	3.9	5.2	--	--	0.8	--	4.6	
Emotions as a result of the incident																					
G21a: Respondent felt worried or anxious as a result of the incident	83	89.8 %	9.3 %	2.5 %	-- %	0.9 %	17.4 %	16.5 %	-- %	1.7 %	-- %	2.0 %	77.1 %	13.9 %	8.1 %	-- %	0.3 %	3.5 %	2.1 %	12.2 %	
G21b: Respondent felt angry as a result of the incident	83	94.5	5.5	1.1	--	--	7.1	4.8	--	0.8	--	3.0	94.8	4.4	0.8	--	0.8	1.2	1.5	3.2	
G21c: Respondent felt sad or depressed as a result of the incident	83	100	--	0.8	--	--	12.2	13.8	1.4	--	--	2.4	85.2	12.3	1.4	--	--	3.4	--	--	8.2
G21d: Respondent felt vulnerable as a result of the incident	83	100	--	--	--	--	14.2	13.4	1.7	--	--	2.3	84.9	15.1	--	--	2.0	--	--	12.5	
G21e: Respondent felt violated as a result of the incident	83	99.0	1.0	0.3	--	--	13.0	12.2	1.7	--	--	1.5	83.7	13.2	1.7	--	3.8	1.1	0.8	10.9	
G21f: Respondent felt like they couldn't trust people as a result of the incident	83																				

Appendix table H3-6. Behavior coding results for the vignette section in the general population, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases	Interviewers' initial reading of the question					Interviewer follow-up					Respondents' initial answer					Respondent follow-up				
		Exactly as worded ^a	Major change ^a	Respondent interruption ^a	Confirmation ^a	Incorrect skip ^a	Interviewer repeats ^a	Correct probe ^a	Inappropriate probe ^a	Fail to probe ^a	Inappropriate feedback ^a	Interviewer confirm ^a	Adequate answer ^a	Inadequate answer ^a	Qualified answer ^a	Don't know ^a	Refused ^a	Pause and Fillers ^a	Request clarification ^a	Repeat question ^a	Changed answer ^a
Vignette introduction statements^b																					
Two fictional situations will be read and you will be asked questions about the woman in the situation How would you answer the following questions about Sue/Becky?	248	98.8 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	-- %	0.7 %	0.3 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	0.3 %	-- %	-- %
	248	97.8	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alcohol vignette and follow-up items																					
Alcohol vignette	124	100 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %
Has a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will?	124	94.0	6.0	3.8	1.2	--	26.5	11.9	1.8	--	--	4.8	85.2	4.5	6.4	3.7	--	11.0	11.4	14.1	8.2
Has anyone made Sue have sex when she was unable to consent because she was too drunk, high or passed out?	124	100	--	1.0	--	--	11.1	6.3	1.3	1.0	--	3.1	86.0	2.2	6.7	5.1	--	8.6	4.7	4.0	6.4
Do you think Tom was trying to get Sue drunk so he could sexually take advantage of her?	124	100	--	1.2	--	--	12.1	11.9	0.8	1.4	--	6.1	65.4	4.6	13.0	15.8	1.1	3.3	1.9	1.5	10.8
Did the alcohol make Sue unable to give consent?	124	98.8	--	--	--	1.2	12.4	7.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.7	79.4	0.7	11.9	6.7	--	7.6	1.3	4.0	9.3
On a scale from 1 to 10, to what extent did Sue give consent?	124	100	--	--	0.5	--	26.7	12.2	--	--	5.2	75.8	7.0	12.4	4.9	--	9.8	16.9	7.7	11.5	
Coercion vignette and follow-up items																					
Coercion vignette	124	99.0 %	1.0 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %
Has a male used force or threats of force to make Becky have vaginal sex against her will?	124	100	--	--	--	--	8.8	3.3	--	1.0	--	1.4	92.4	2.1	2.2	2.5	--	6.8	5.1	4.0	3.3
Has anyone made Becky have any type of sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her?	124	100	--	4.7	--	--	10.2	7.4	--	1.1	--	2.3	88.1	3.5	6.1	2.2	--	2.8	1.6	3.4	4.9
On a scale from 1 to 10, to what extent was Becky pressured to have sexual intercourse?	124	100	--	--	--	--	15.2	11.0	--	2.9	--	5.1	75.0	11.2	9.2	3.4	--	3.7	15.0	0.9	9.0

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Behavior coding was completed for a subset of the general population CATI (computer assisted telephone interview) cases ages 18 and over. Multiple behavior codes can be assigned for each question, rows will not sum to 100%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aRefer to the behavior coding scheme in Appendix H2 for an explanation of each code.^bAggregates the alcohol and coercion vignette introduction results

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H3-7. Behavior coding results for the consent statement in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Component of the consent statement	Number of unweighted sample cases	Interviewers' initial reading of the statement			Respondent follow-up
		Exactly as worded ^a	Major change ^a	Respondent interruption ^a	
The survey covers unwanted sexual experiences and the health and safety consequences of these experiences	75	98.7 %	1.3 %	-- %	-- %
The survey asks questions about health and safety issues related to unwanted sexual experiences	75	100	--	--	--
Participation is completely voluntary	75	100	--	--	--
Responses are confidential and protected by federal law	75	97.3	2.7	--	--
If you express that you are a danger to yourself or others this will be reported to healthcare or law enforcement agencies	75	98.7	1.3	--	--
The survey includes explicitly language (telephone interview) cases. Multiple behavior codes can be assigned for each question, rows will not sum to 100%.	75	98.7	1.3	--	--

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Behavior coding was completed for a subset of the volunteer sample CATI (computer assisted telephone interview) cases. Multiple behavior codes can be assigned for each question, rows will not sum to 100%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aRefer to the behavior coding scheme in Appendix H2 for an explanation of each code.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H3-8. Behavior coding results for demographic items in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases	Interviewers' initial reading of the question				Interviewer follow-up				Respondents' initial answer				Respondent follow-up					
		Exactly as worded ^a	Major change ^a	Respondent interruption ^a	Confirmation ^a	Interviewer repeats ^a	Correct probe ^a	Inappropriate probe ^a	Fail to probe ^a	Interviewer confirm ^a	Adequate answer ^a	Inadequate answer ^a	Qualified answer ^a	Don't know ^a	Refused ^a	Pause and Fillers ^a	Request clarification ^a	Repeat question ^a	Changed answer ^a
Average frequency of shopping last 12 months	75	96.0 %	-- %	6.7 %	-- %	5.3 %	9.3 %	-- %	-- %	4.0 %	90.7 %	2.7 %	2.7 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	1.3 %	1.3 %	-- %
Average frequency spent the evening out	75	100	--	2.7	--	18.7	13.3	2.7	--	2.7	90.7	6.7	1.3	--	--	2.7	12.0	4.0	8.0
Average frequency of public transportation use	75	93.3	--	10.7	--	5.3	5.3	2.7	1.3	--	92.0	5.3	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Own or rent home	75	100	--	--	--	16.0	12.0	1.3	--	1.3	86.7	12.0	--	--	--	1.3	5.3	9.3	8.0
Length of time lived at current address	75	100	--	--	--	1.3	13.3	2.7	9.3	1.3	69.3	18.7	12.0	--	--	6.7	--	1.3	6.7
Total household income during 2013	75	98.7	1.3	1.3	--	14.7	22.7	5.3	1.3	1.3	78.7	5.3	8.0	10.7	--	4.0	6.7	2.7	5.3

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Behavior coding was completed for a subset of the volunteer sample CATI (computer assisted telephone interview) cases. Multiple behavior codes can be assigned for each question, rows will not sum to 100%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aRefer to the behavior coding scheme in Appendix H2 for an explanation of each code.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H3-9. Behavior coding results for the sexual victimization screener items in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases	Interviewers' initial reading of the question					Interviewer follow-up					Respondents' initial answer					Respondent follow-up						
		Exactly as worded ^a	Major change ^a	Respondent interruption ^a	Confirmation ^a	Incorrect skip ^a	Interviewer repeats ^a	Correct probe ^a	Inappropriate probe ^a	Fail to probe ^a	Inappropriate feedback	Interviewer confirm ^a	Adequate answer ^a	Inadequate answer ^a	Qualified answer ^a	Don't know ^a	Refused ^a	Pause and fillers ^a	Request clarification ^a	Repeat question ^a	Changed answer ^a	Sensitive item ^a	
Screener introduction statement																							
Questions about unwanted sexual experiences	75	100 %	-- %	1.3 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %		
Responses are confidential and if at anytime you feel unsafe, you can end the call	75	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Questions focus on incidents that happened against your will and move from the most to least serious incidents	75	94.7	5.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Lifetime screener items																							
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	75	94.7 %	8.0 %	2.7 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	2.7 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	2.7 %	98.7 %	1.3 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	2.7 %	1.3 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	
SV 2: Forced oral sex	75	94.7	5.3	6.7	--	--	--	1.3	1.3	--	--	1.3	100	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	
SV 3: Forced anal sex	75	94.7	5.3	--	--	--	--	2.7	4.0	--	--	1.3	100	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.3	2.7	1.3	--	
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	75	100	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	4.0	--	--	1.3	97.3	--	2.7	--	--	4.0	1.3	--	1.3	--	
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	75	96.0	4.0	--	--	--	--	2.7	4.0	--	--	1.3	97.3	--	--	--	--	4.0	1.3	--	1.3	--	
SV 6: Sex by coercion	75	100	--	2.7	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.3	1.3	--	--	
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	75	100	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	2.7	--	1.3	--	98.7	1.3	--	--	--	4.0	--	1.3	--	--	
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	75	98.7	1.3	--	--	--	--	4.0	5.3	--	--	98.7	1.3	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	2.7	2.7	--	
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	75	100	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	5.3	--	--	1.3	96.0	2.7	1.3	--	--	1.3	2.7	1.3	--	--	
SV 10: Unwanted groping	75	98.7	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	1.3	97.3	1.3	1.3	--	--	1.3	--	1.3	--	--	
SV 11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	75	98.7	1.3	--	--	--	--	8.0	6.7	--	--	1.3	98.7	1.3	--	--	--	5.3	1.3	4.0	4.0	--	
SV 12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	75	100	--	1.3	--	--	--	1.3	5.3	--	--	2.7	97.3	2.7	--	--	--	1.3	--	2.7	--	--	
SV 13: Made you show your body parts	75	98.7	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	
SV 14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	75	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Follow-up items ^b																							
SVA: Did victimization happen in the past 12 Months?	249	99.2 %	0.8 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	1.2 %	2.0 %	-- %	0.4 %	-- %	0.4 %	98.8 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	-- %	2.4 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	1.2 %	-- %	
SVB: How many times did it happen?	89	97.8	--	--	2.2	--	--	4.5	18.0	--	3.4	1.1	2.2	75.3	10.1	11.2	3.4	--	6.7	1.1	--	11.2	--
SVB_OV: Confirm that all of the incidents happened in the past 12 months?	10	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.0	--	--	20.0	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
SVB1: How many times did it happen? ^c	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
SVC1: Date of the first incident	88	97.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	--	--	2.3	29.5	--	--	10.2	72.7	15.9	5.7	5.7	--	13.6	1.1	--	11.4	--	
SVC2: Date of the second incident	40	95.0	--	--	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	20.0	2.5	--	2.5	67.5	12.5	10.0	10.0	--	15.0	--	--	5.0	--	
SVC3: Date of the third incident	20	90.0	--	--	--	10.0	s	s	s	--	--	65.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	
SVC4: Date of the fourth incident	9	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s		
SVC_DT: Did the incident occur within the past 12 months or before?	9	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s		
SVD1: Is this part of the other incident you already reported within the past 12 months?	29	100	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	3.4	3.4	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	--	
SVD1_M: Is this part of the other incident you already reported in [month/year]?	22	77.3	9.1	--	4.5	9.1	4.5	--	--	--	4.5	90.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	4.5	--	
SVF: How old were you when the incident happened the first time? ^d	84	100	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	9.5	--	1.2	--	2.4	81.0	6.0	14.3	--	11.9	1.2	--	3.6	--	
SVG: How old were you when the incident happened the first time? ^{cd}	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Behavior coding was completed for a subset of the volunteer sample CATI (computer assisted telephone interview) cases. Multiple behavior codes can be assigned for each question, rows will not sum to 100%.

^aLess than 0.05%.^bData suppressed for disclosure reasons.^cRefer to the behavior coding scheme in Appendix H2 for an explanation of each code.^dFollow-up items can be administered after each screener item (SV1-SV14). Results for the follow-up items are aggregated across all screener items.

Closed-ended questions where numeric ranges are the response options.

Follow-up item only administered for SV1-SV8.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H3-10. Behavior coding results for items describing the incident on the detailed incident form in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases	Interviewers' initial reading of the question					Interviewer follow-up					Respondents' initial answer					Respondent follow-up				
		Exactly as worded ^a	Major change ^a	Respondent interruption ^a	Confirmation ^a	Incorrect skip ^a	Interviewer repeats ^a	Correct probe ^a	Inappropriate probe ^a	Fail to probe ^a	Inappropriate feedback ^a	Interviewer confirm ^a	Adequate answer ^a	Inadequate answer ^a	Qualified answer ^a	Don't know ^a	Refused ^a	Pause and Fillers ^a	Request clarification ^a	Repeat question ^a	Changed answer ^a
Penetrative behavior used in incident																					
D1a: Vaginal penetration used in incident	82	79.3 %	14.6 %	19.5 %	-- %	-- %	7.3 %	14.6 %	-- %	1.2 %	-- %	3.7 %	95.1 %	2.4 %	-- %	-- %	1.2 %	1.2 %	-- %	3.7 %	3.7 %
D1b: Oral penetration used in incident	82	96.3	2.4	1.2	--	--	7.3	8.5	2.4	--	--	15.9	92.7	4.9	--	--	1.2	1.2	--	--	6.1
D1c: Anal penetration used in incident	82	97.6	1.2	--	--	--	9.8	6.1	2.4	1.2	--	7.3	92.7	6.1	--	--	1.2	--	1.2	2.4	6.1
D1d: Digital penetration used in incident	82	92.7	6.1	1.2	--	--	7.3	4.9	6.1	--	--	4.9	95.1	3.7	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.2	6.1
Non-penetrative behavior used in incident																					
D2a: Offender kissed or licked respondent during incident	82	93.9 %	4.9 %	1.2 %	-- %	-- %	26.8 %	25.6 %	4.9 %	4.9 %	-- %	7.3 %	74.4 %	24.4 %	-- %	-- %	1.2 %	-- %	2.4 %	2.4 %	19.5 %
D2b: Offender grabbed or fondled respondent during incident	81	96.3	3.7	1.2	--	--	23.5	23.5	8.6	7.4	--	8.6	70.4	28.4	--	--	1.2	2.5	2.5	1.2	22.2
D2c: Sexual body parts were exposed during incident	81	95.1	3.7	1.2	--	--	13.6	13.6	6.2	2.5	--	6.2	86.4	12.3	--	--	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.5	--
D2d: Respondent looked at or participated in sexual photos or movies during incident	81	97.5	1.2	1.2	--	--	2.5	4.9	1.2	--	--	9.9	97.5	1.2	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.2	1.2
D2e: Do something else during the incident	81	96.3	2.5	--	--	--	13.6	12.3	2.5	3.7	--	4.9	90.1	7.4	--	--	2.5	3.7	4.9	4.9	3.7
Type of coercion used in incident																					
D3a: Offender verbally pressured or continually argued with respondent	73	94.5 %	4.1 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	4.1 %	5.5 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	1.4 %	94.5 %	4.1 %	-- %	-- %	1.4 %	-- %	-- %	2.7 %	2.7 %
D3b: Offender threatened to cut off financial support	73	97.3	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	97.3	1.4	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--
D3c: Offender threatened to cause problems	73	95.9	2.7	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	98.6	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--
D3d: Offender promised rewards	73	97.3	1.4	--	--	--	1.4	2.7	1.4	--	--	1.4	94.5	4.1	--	--	1.4	--	1.4	--	--
Type of force used in incident																					
D4a: Offender held or pinned respondent so they had difficulty moving	73	94.5 %	4.1 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	1.4 %	1.4 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	98.6 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	1.4 %	2.7 %	-- %	1.4 %	-- %	-- %
D4b: Offender used or threatened to use a weapon	73	95.9	1.4	--	1.4	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	97.3	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--
D4c: Offender physically attacked or threatened to attack respondent, but not with a weapon	73	94.5	2.7	--	1.4	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	95.9	1.4	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--
D4d: Offender physically attacked or threatened to attack someone else	73	95.9	1.4	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	97.3	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--
D4e: Offender used another type of physical force	73	93.2	4.1	--	1.4	--	2.7	8.2	--	--	--	4.1	97.3	1.4	--	--	1.4	4.1	--	--	1.4
D4f: Offender did something that made the incident unwanted/against respondents will	30	96.7	--	--	--	--	16.7	16.7	13.3	--	--	93.3	3.3	--	--	3.3	6.7	6.7	13.3	6.7	

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Behavior coding was completed for a subset of the volunteer sample CATI (computer assisted telephone interview) cases. Results are aggregated across all detailed incident forms administered to respondent. Multiple behavior codes can be assigned for each question; rows will not sum to 100%.

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aRefer to the behavior coding scheme in Appendix H2 for an explanation of each code.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table H3-11. Behavior coding results for items describing the circumstances of the incident on the detailed incident form in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases	Interviewers' initial reading of the question					Interviewer follow-up					Respondents' initial answer					Respondent follow-up				
		Exactly as worded ^a	Major change ^a	Respondent interruption ^a	Confirmation ^a	Incorrect skip ^a	Interviewer repeats ^a	Correct probe ^a	Inappropriate probe ^a	Fail to probe ^a	Inappropriate feedback ^a	Interviewer confirm ^a	Adequate answer ^a	Inadequate answer ^a	Qualified answer ^a	Don't know ^a	Refused ^a	Pause and Fillers ^a	Request clarification ^a	Repeat question ^a	Changed answer ^a
Incident occurred while a student or in the military																					
G1: Incident occurred while respondent was in the military	8	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	s %	
G2: Incident occurred while the respondent was a student	55	98.2	--	--	--	--	1.8	1.8	--	--	--	96.4	--	--	--	1.8	--	3.6	--	1.8	
Respondent and offenders use of alcohol or drugs																					
G4: Offender's use of alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to incident	80	80.0 %	7.5 %	23.8 %	-- %	1.3 %	5.0 %	8.8 %	5.0 %	-- %	-- %	2.5 %	67.5 %	3.8 %	6.3 %	20.0 %	1.3 %	-- %	1.3 %	-- %	7.5 %
G5: Respondent use of alcohol or drugs in hours leading up to incident	80	80.0	8.8	15.0	--	1.3	--	7.5	--	--	--	10.0	96.3	--	1.3	--	1.3	--	--	--	--
Details about alcohol or drug use																					
G6: Offender gave respondent drugs/alcohol without their knowledge	27	96.3 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	96.3 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	3.7 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %
G7: Offender was trying to get respondent drunk or high to take advantage of her	27	96.3	--	--	--	--	3.7	3.7	--	--	--	92.6	3.7	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--
G9: Offender kept giving alcohol or drugs after respondent was clearly drunk or high	16	93.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81.3	--	--	12.5	6.3	--	--	--	--	--
G10: Respondent passed out for all or parts of the incident	27	88.9	--	7.4	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	3.7	96.3	--	--	3.7	--	--	3.7	--	--
G11: Impact of alcohol or drugs on ability to recall the incident	27	88.9	--	7.4	--	--	7.4	14.8	--	3.7	--	14.8	88.9	7.4	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	3.7
G12a: Alcohol/drugs made respondent unable to give consent	26	96.2	--	--	--	--	7.7	11.5	3.8	--	--	3.8	96.2	--	--	--	3.8	--	7.7	3.8	
G12b: Alcohol/drugs made respondent less able to physically resist	26	96.2	--	--	--	--	3.8	3.8	--	--	--	92.3	3.8	--	--	3.8	--	3.8	--	3.8	
G12c: Alcohol/drugs lead respondent to make decisions that they would not have made otherwise	26	92.3	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96.2	--	--	--	3.8	3.8	--	--	--	
G12d: Alcohol/drugs affected respondent in some other way	26	96.2	--	--	--	--	3.8	3.8	--	--	--	88.5	3.8	3.8	--	3.8	--	7.7	--	--	
G13: Respondent too drunk/high to walk by herself	26	96.2	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	92.3	--	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
G15: Impact of alcohol or drugs on respondent's ability to communicate clearly to others	26	96.2	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	88.5	3.8	--	3.8	3.8	--	--	--	--	
Respondents actions to try to stop the incident																					
G16a: Respondent physically resisted, or tried to physically resist the offender	62	96.8 %	1.6 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	6.5 %	6.5 %	1.6 %	-- %	-- %	91.9 %	4.8 %	-- %	1.6 %	1.6 %	-- %	1.6 %	1.6 %	4.8 %	
G16b: Respondent said "no", "stop", or that they did not want the act to happen	62	96.8	1.6	--	--	--	8.1	9.7	1.6	--	--	88.7	6.5	--	3.2	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.2	4.8	
G16c: Respondent left or stopped the situation before the act occurred	41	97.6	--	--	--	--	7.3	12.2	2.4	--	2.4	2.4	92.7	4.9	--	--	2.4	7.3	2.4	4.9	
G16d: Respondent attacked or threatened the offender	41	97.6	--	--	--	--	4.9	4.9	2.4	--	--	97.6	--	--	--	2.4	2.4	--	2.4	--	
G16e: Respondent tried to persuade, plead or argue with the offender	41	90.2	7.3	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	95.1	--	--	2.4	2.4	2.4	--	2.4	--	
G16f: Respondent tried to escape or get away	41	97.6	--	--	--	--	2.4	4.9	--	--	--	95.1	--	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	--	--	--	
G16g: Respondent tried to get help	41	97.6	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	97.6	--	--	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4		
G16h: Respondent did something else during the incident	62	98.4	--	--	--	--	3.2	8.1	--	--	1.6	--	98.4	--	--	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	
G17: Offender immediately stopped when asked	45	97.8	--	--	--	--	4.4	8.9	--	--	2.2	97.8	--	--	2.2	2.2	2.2	--	--	--	
G18_1: Respondent was afraid that offender would physically hurt them	5	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
G18_2: Respondent was afraid that offender would physically hurt someone else	5	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
G18_3: Respondent was too drunk/high to either physically or verbally resist	4	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
G18_4: Respondent did not want to hurt offenders feelings	5	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
G18_5: Respondent was surprised or it happened too quickly for the respondent to take any action.	5	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
G18_6: Respondent did not take action for some other reason	5	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
Level of distress as a result of the incident																					
G19: Level of distress in days following incident	62	91.9 %	-- %	6.5 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	4.8 %	-- %	1.6 %	-- %	1.6 %	95.2 %	3.2 %	-- %	1.6 %	4.8 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	
G20: Level of distress thinking about the incident now	41	90.2	--	7.3	--	--	2.4	7.3	--	--	--	7.3	92.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.9	--	2.4	2.4	
Emotions as a result of the incident																					
G21a: Respondent felt worried or anxious as a result of the incident	45	91.1 %	4.4 %	4.4 %	-- %	-- %	8.9 %	6.7 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	91.1 %	4.4 %	2.2 %	-- %	2.2 %	4.4 %	-- %	2.2 %	2.2 %	
G21b: Respondent felt angry as a result of the incident	45	95.6	--	2.2	--	--	4.4	4.4	--	--	--	91.1	4.4	2.2	--	2.2	2.2	--	6.7		
G21c: Respondent felt sad or depressed as a result of the incident	45	97.8	--	--	--	--	11.1	13.3	2.2	--	--	2.2	84.4	13.3	--	--	2.2	2.2	--	13.3	
G21d: Respondent felt vulnerable as a result of the incident	45	91.1	6.7	--	--	--	26.7	26.7	4.4	--	--	2.2	73.3	22.2	--	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.4	22.2	
G21e: Respondent felt violated as a result of the incident	45	95.6	--	--	2.2	--	31.1	35.6	2.2	2.2	--	4.4	60.0	37.8	--	--	2.2	2.2	--	28.9	
G21f: Respondent felt like they couldn't trust people as a result of the incident	45	97.8	--	--	--	--	15.6	15.6	--	--	--	2.2	77.8	15.6	--	4.4	2.2	4.4	--	15.6	
G21g: Respondent felt fearful as a result of the incident	45	97.8	--	--	--	--	11.1	13.3	--	--	--	4.4	88.9	8.9	--	2.2	2.2	2.2	--	8.9	
G22: Lost time from work																					

Appendix table H3-12. Behavior coding results for the vignette section in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

	Number of unweighted sample cases	Interviewers' initial reading of the question					Interviewer follow-up					Respondents' initial answer					Respondent follow-up				
		Exactly as worded ^a	Major change ^a	Respondent interruption ^a	Confirmation ^a	Incorrect skip ^a	Interviewer repeats ^a	Correct probe ^a	Inappropriate probe ^a	Fail to probe ^a	Inappropriate feedback ^a	Interviewer confirm ^a	Adequate answer ^a	Inadequate answer ^a	Qualified answer ^a	Don't know ^a	Refused ^a	Pause and Fillers ^a	Request clarification ^a	Repeat question ^a	Changed answer ^a
Vignette introduction statements^b																					
Two fictional situations will be read and you will be asked questions about the woman in the situation	142	99.3 %	0.7 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	
How would you answer the following questions about Sue/Becky?	142	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Alcohol vignette and follow-up items																					
Alcohol vignette	71	98.6 %	1.4 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	
Has a male used force or threats of force to make Sue have vaginal sex against her will?	71	97.2	--	4.2	--	--	8.5	4.2	--	--	--	--	95.8	1.4	1.4	--	4.2	1.4	5.6	2.8	
Has anyone made Sue have sex when she was unable to consent because she was too drunk, high or passed out?	71	100	--	1.4	--	--	5.6	9.9	--	--	--	--	93.0	2.8	4.2	--	5.6	1.4	4.2	5.6	
Do you think Tom was trying to get Sue drunk so he could sexually take advantage of her?	71	100	--	--	--	--	7.0	14.1	1.4	--	--	1.4	84.5	8.5	5.6	1.4	--	14.1	1.4	9.9	
Did the alcohol make Sue unable to give consent?	71	100	--	--	--	--	7.0	4.2	2.8	--	--	90.1	4.2	2.8	--	11.3	1.4	5.6	8.5		
On a scale from 1 to 10, to what extent did Sue give consent?	71	98.6	--	2.8	--	--	15.5	12.7	1.4	--	--	1.4	83.1	4.2	12.7	--	--	23.9	11.3	4.2	
Coercion vignette and follow-up items																					
Coercion vignette	71	93.0 %	7.0 %	1.4 %	-- %	-- %	1.4 %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	-- %	
Has a male used force or threats of force to make Becky have vaginal sex against her will?	71	98.6	1.4	--	--	--	11.3	9.9	1.4	--	--	4.2	97.2	2.8	--	--	5.6	8.5	5.6	2.8	
Has anyone made Becky have any type of sex against her will by threatening to cause problems for her?	71	97.2	2.8	2.8	--	--	1.4	5.6	--	--	--	--	95.8	1.4	1.4	--	1.4	1.4	4.2		
On a scale from 1 to 10, to what extent was Becky pressured to have sexual intercourse?	71	100	--	--	--	--	--	7.0	14.1	--	--	4.2	81.7	4.2	14.1	--	--	11.3	9.9	1.4	
Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Behavior coding was completed for a subset of the volunteer sample CATI (computer assisted telephone interview) cases. Multiple behavior codes can be assigned for each question, rows will not sum to 100%.																					
-- Less than 0.05%.																					
^a Refer to the behavior coding scheme in Appendix H2 for an explanation of each code.																					
^b Aggregates the alcohol and coercion vignette introduction results																					
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.																					

Appendix I

Chapter 12 Appendices: Reinterview Analyses

Appendix I

Reinterview analysis

Appendix table I-1. Reinterview rate for ACASI general population cases

	Count	Selected	Agree to reinterview	Completed reinterview	Agreement rate (agree/selected)	Completion rate (completed/agree)
SV1-8	197	147	128	91	87.1%	71.1%
SV9-14	241	162	139	95	85.8%	68.3%
Lifetime	593	259	235	174	90.7%	74.0%
Total eligible	1031	568	502	360	88.3%	71.7%
Not eligible	2031					
Total cases	3062					

Appendix table I-2. Reinterview rate for CATI general population cases

	Count	Selected	Agree to reinterview	Completed reinterview	Agreement rate (agree/selected)	Completion rate (completed/agree)
SV1-8	91	80	62	31	77.5%	50.0%
SV9-14	213	161	127	72	78.9%	56.7%
Lifetime	1302	594	551	400	92.8%	72.6%
Total eligible	1606	835	740	503	88.6%	68.0%
Not eligible	3378					
Total cases	4984					

Appendix table I-3.**Reinterview rate for ACASI volunteer cases**

	Count	Selected	Agree to reinterview	Completed reinterview	Agreement rate (agree/selected)	Completion rate (completed/agree)
SV1-8	330	129	127	113	98.4%	89.0%
SV9-14	224	44	43	39	97.7%	90.7%
Lifetime	169	0	0	0		
Total eligible	723	175	172	152	98.2%	89.5%
Not eligible	289					
Total cases	1012					

Appendix table I-4.**Reinterview rate for CATI volunteer cases**

	Count	Selected	Agree to reinterview	Completed reinterview	Agreement rate (agree/selected)	Completion rate (completed/agree)
SV1-8	113	77	71	30	92.2%	42.2%
SV9-14	192	125	119	72	95.2%	60.5%
Lifetime	285	0	0	0		
Total eligible	590	202	190	102	94.1%	53.7%
Not eligible	505					
Total cases	1095					

Appendix table I-5.**Number of days between the main interview and reinterview for all reinterview cases**

Number of days between main interview and reinterview	N	Percent
0-14	466	41.8
15-21	454	40.8
22-28	84	7.5
More than 28	110	9.9
Total	1114	100.0

Appendix table I-6a. Overall estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items in the general population, 2014–2015

Item	Time 1=Yes ^a		Time 1=No ^a		Kappa ^b
	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	
SV1	1.0	0.8	1.4	96.8	0.46
SV2	0.7	0.7	1.1	97.5	0.44
SV3	0.4	0.4	0.5	98.6	0.48
SV4	0.4	0.9	1.4	97.2	0.27
SV5	2.1	1.1	0.5	96.2	0.71
SV6	0.2	0.7	0.6	98.5	0.22
SV7	0.7	0.2	0.8	98.2	0.59
SV8	5.6	3.7	3.5	87.2	0.57
SV9	2.5	2.8	3.5	91.2	0.41
SV10	10.1	4.5	7.4	77.9	0.56
SV11	8.3	7.3	5.2	79.2	0.5
SV12	1.7	1.8	0.4	96.1	0.61
SV13	0.3	0.7	0.6	98.4	0.34
SV14	0.9	0.6	0.8	97.7	0.56

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Standard errors can be found in appendix table I-6a.1.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview. 'Yes' indicates the respondent reported experiencing that type of incident in that interview. 'No' indicates the respondent did not report experiencing that type of incident in that interview.

^bKappa is a measure of agreement between interviews. It is a more robust measure than percent agreement, as it takes into account agreement occurring by chance.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table I-6b. ACASI estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items in the general population, 2014–2015

Item	Time 1=Yes ^a		Time 1=No ^a		Kappa ^b
	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	
SV1	0.3	0.8	2.9	96.0	0.11
SV2	0.5	0.8	2.3	96.3	0.25
SV3	0.6	0.0	0.9	98.5	0.59
SV4	0.0	0.8	1.8	97.4	0.00
SV5	2.1	1.7	0.9	95.3	0.61
SV6	0.6	0.8	1.0	97.7	0.39
SV7	2.0	0.1	0.3	97.6	0.92
SV8	7.3	2.2	4.1	86.3	0.66
SV9	3.3	3.2	5.6	87.9	0.38
SV10	10.5	3.2	8.5	77.8	0.57
SV11	8.2	9.4	4.6	77.9	0.46
SV12	2.4	2.0	0.3	95.3	0.67
SV13	0.5	1.4	0.6	97.5	0.33
SV14	1.6	0.2	0.5	97.6	0.81

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Standard errors can be found in appendix table I-6b.1.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview. 'Yes' indicates the respondent reported experiencing that type of incident in that interview. 'No' indicates the respondent did not report experiencing that type of incident in that interview.

^bKappa is a measure of agreement between interviews. It is a more robust measure than percent agreement, as it takes into account agreement occurring by chance.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014–2015.

Appendix table I-6c. CATI estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items in the general population, 2014–2015

Item	Time 1=Yes ^a		Time 1=No ^a		Kappa ^b
	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	
SV1	1.3	0.8	0.7	97.2	0.63
SV2	0.8	0.6	0.5	98.1	0.59
SV3	0.3	0.6	0.4	98.7	0.41
SV4	0.7	1.0	1.2	97.1	0.37
SV5	2.1	0.9	0.4	96.7	0.76
SV6	0.0	0.7	0.4	98.9	0.00
SV7	0.1	0.3	1.1	98.5	0.14
SV8	4.8	4.5	3.2	87.6	0.51
SV9	2.1	2.6	2.4	92.8	0.43
SV10	9.9	5.1	6.9	78.0	0.55
SV11	8.4	6.3	5.5	79.8	0.52
SV12	1.4	1.7	0.4	96.5	0.56
SV13	0.3	0.3	0.6	98.8	0.35
SV14	0.5	0.7	0.9	97.8	0.37

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Standard errors can be found in appendix table I-6c.1.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview. 'Yes' indicates the respondent reported experiencing that type of incident in that interview. 'No' indicates the respondent did not report experiencing that type of incident in that interview.

^bKappa is a measure of agreement between interviews. It is a more robust measure than percent agreement, as it takes into account agreement occurring by chance.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table I-7a. Overall estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items in the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

Item	Time 1=Yes ^a		Time 1=No ^a		Kappa ^b
	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	
SV1	5.2	2.9	8.2	83.6	0.43
SV2	2.8	3.3	3.9	90.0	0.39
SV3	1.2	1.8	0.6	96.4	0.49
SV4	4.0	1.8	2.8	91.5	0.66
SV5	7.3	8.9	2.1	81.7	0.52
SV6	1.9	3.5	2.4	92.2	0.40
SV7	1.0	2.5	3.6	92.9	0.00
SV8	17.3	17.1	6.5	59.1	0.42
SV9	12.8	11.0	9.7	66.5	0.42
SV10	39.0	19.3	7.6	34.1	0.47
SV11	28.9	21.3	10.8	39.0	0.36
SV12	6.4	7.8	1.8	84.0	0.52
SV13	2.0	2.4	2.1	93.5	0.48
SV14	2.9	3.2	1.5	92.4	0.53

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Standard errors can be found in appendix table I-7a.1.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview. 'Yes' indicates the respondent reported experiencing that type of incident in that interview. 'No' indicates the respondent did not report experiencing that type of incident in that interview.

^bKappa is a measure of agreement between interviews. It is a more robust measure than percent agreement, as it takes into account agreement occurring by chance.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table I-7b. ACASI estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items in the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

Item	Time 1=Yes ^a		Time 1=No ^a		Kappa ^b
	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	
SV1	5.3	3.2	11.1	80.4	0.35
SV2	3.7	2.1	4.8	89.3	0.48
SV3	1.1	2.1	1.1	95.7	0.38
SV4	3.2	2.1	3.7	90.9	0.49
SV5	9.6	8.0	2.1	80.4	0.60
SV6	0.5	5.8	3.2	90.4	0.06
SV7	1.6	1.6	2.6	94.2	0.41
SV8	22.7	19.0	7.3	51.0	0.44
SV9	10.0	8.4	12.1	69.6	0.37
SV10	41.2	22.2	6.4	30.3	0.44
SV11	29.9	22.7	10.5	36.9	0.34
SV12	8.3	8.4	1.6	81.7	0.57
SV13	1.0	3.2	2.6	93.2	0.23
SV14	4.2	4.2	1.0	90.5	0.59

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Standard errors can be found in appendix table I-7b.1.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview. 'Yes' indicates the respondent reported experiencing that type of incident in that interview. 'No' indicates the respondent did not report experiencing that type of incident in that interview.

^bKappa is a measure of agreement between interviews. It is a more robust measure than percent agreement, as it takes into account agreement occurring by chance.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table I-7c. CATI estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items in the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

Item	Time 1=Yes ^a		Time 1=No ^a		Kappa ^b
	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	
SV1	5.1	2.6	3.8	88.5	0.58
SV2	1.3	5.2	2.6	91.0	0.21
SV3	1.3	1.3	0.0	97.4	0.66
SV4	5.1	1.3	1.3	92.3	0.79
SV5	3.8	10.2	2.1	83.8	0.33
SV6	3.8	0.0	1.3	94.9	0.85
SV7	0.0	3.9	5.2	91.0	0.00
SV8	9.0	14.2	5.2	71.6	0.37
SV9	17.1	15.0	6.0	62.0	0.48
SV10	35.9	15.0	9.4	39.7	0.51
SV11	27.4	19.1	11.3	42.2	0.38
SV12	3.5	6.9	2.2	87.5	0.39
SV13	3.5	1.3	1.3	93.9	0.71
SV14	0.9	1.7	2.2	95.2	0.29

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Standard errors can be found in appendix table I-7c.1.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview. 'Yes' indicates the respondent reported experiencing that type of incident in that interview. 'No' indicates the respondent did not report experiencing that type of incident in that interview.

^bKappa is a measure of agreement between interviews. It is a more robust measure than percent agreement, as it takes into account agreement occurring by chance.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table I-8. Estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items overall and by mode in the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

Item	Time 1=Yes ^a		Time 1=No ^a		Kappa ^b
	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	
Overall					
Any past 12 month incident ^c	81.3 %	18.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	
SV1 - SV5: Rape ^d	18.1	8.5	6.0	67.4	0.61
SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex ^e	21.5	16.2	7.2	55.0	0.46
SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact ^f	66.7	21.5	3.3	8.5	0.28
ACASI^g					
Any past 12 month incident ^c	85.8 %	14.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	
SV1 - SV5: Rape ^d	21.7	9.0	6.8	62.5	0.62
SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex ^e	26.4	18.5	7.8	47.3	0.46
SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact ^f	69.0	19.9	2.1	9.0	0.34
CATI^h					
Any past 12 month incident ^c	74.4 %	25.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	
SV1 - SV5: Rape ^d	12.8	7.7	4.7	74.8	0.60
SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex ^e	14.1	12.8	6.4	66.7	0.47
SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact ^f	63.3	23.9	5.1	7.7	0.20

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. Standard errors can be found in appendix table I-8.1.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview. 'Yes' indicates the respondent reported experiencing that type of incidents in that interview. 'No' indicates the respondent did not report experiencing that type of incident in that interview.

^bKappa is a measure of agreement between interviews. It is a more robust measure than percent agreement, as it takes into account agreement occurring by chance.

^cIncludes incidents that occurred within the past 12 months of the interview.

^dIncludes sexual victimization screening items about vaginal, oral, anal, and digital forced penetration and penetration while unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^eIncludes sexual victimization screening items about coerced penetration, other unwanted penetration, and attempted penetration.

^fIncludes sexual victimization screening items about unwanted kissing, groping, attempted kissing or groping, sexual exposure, and participation in sexual photos or movies.

^gAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^hComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table I-9a. Type of sexual victimization screener incident reported in second interview, conditional on type of victimization reported in first interview, for both modes in the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

Time 2 ^a	Time 1 ^a		
	Past 12 month incidents ^b		
	SV1 - SV5: Rape ^c	SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex ^d	SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact ^e
Past 12 month incidents ^b			
SV1 - SV5: Rape ^c	68.2 %	17.8 %	3.2 %
SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex ^d	7.9	43.9	5.9
SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact ^e	8.6	17.8	71.1
Lifetime incidents only ^f	11 %	7.7 %	12.2 %
No incidents reported	4.3 %	12.7 %	7.6 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	74	69	111

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview. 'Yes' indicates the respondent reported experiencing that type of incidents in that interview. 'No' indicates the respondent did not report experiencing that type of incident in that interview.

^bIncludes incidents that occurred within the past 12 months of the interview.

^cIncludes sexual victimization screening items about vaginal, oral, anal, and digital forced penetration and penetration while unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^dIncludes sexual victimization screening items about coerced penetration, other unwanted penetration, and attempted penetration.

^eIncludes sexual victimization screening items about unwanted kissing, groping, attempted kissing or groping, sexual exposure, and participation in sexual photos or movies.

^fIncludes incidents that occurred at any point in the respondent's lifetime.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table I-9b. Type of sexual victimization screener incident reported in second interview, conditional on type of victimization reported in first interview, for ACASI females in the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

Time 2 ^a	Time 1 ^a		
	Past 12 month incidents ^b		
	SV1 - SV5: Rape ^c	SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex ^d	SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact ^e
Past 12 month incidents ^b			
SV1 - SV5: Rape ^c	70.7 %	16.4 %	5.1 %
SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex ^d	8.6	47.3	7.7
SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact ^e	6.9	16.4	76.9
Lifetime incidents only ^f	10.3 %	10.9 %	7.7 %
No incidents reported	3.4 %	9.1 %	2.6 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	58	55	39

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview. 'Yes' indicates the respondent reported experiencing that type of incidents in that interview. 'No' indicates the respondent did not report experiencing that type of incident in that interview.

^bIncludes incidents that occurred within the past 12 months of the interview.

^cIncludes sexual victimization screening items about vaginal, oral, anal, and digital forced penetration and penetration while unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^dIncludes sexual victimization screening items about coerced penetration, other unwanted penetration, and attempted penetration.

^eIncludes sexual victimization screening items about unwanted kissing, groping, attempted kissing or groping, sexual exposure, and participation in sexual photos or movies.

^fIncludes incidents that occurred at any point in the respondent's lifetime.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table I-9c. Type of sexual victimization screener incident reported in second interview, conditional on type of victimization reported in first interview, for CATI females in the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

Time 2 ^a	Time 1 ^a		
	Past 12 month incidents ^b		
	SV1 - SV5: Rape ^c	SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex ^d	SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact ^e
Past 12 month incidents ^b			
SV1 - SV5: Rape ^c	62.5 %	21.4 %	1.4 %
SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex ^d	6.3	35.7	4.2
SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact ^e	12.5	21.4	65.3
Lifetime incidents only ^f	12.5 %	0 %	16.7 %
No incidents reported	6.3 %	21.4 %	12.5 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	16	14	72

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview. 'Yes' indicates the respondent reported experiencing that type of incidents in that interview. 'No' indicates the respondent did not report experiencing that type of incident in that interview.

^bIncludes incidents that occurred within the past 12 months of the interview.

^cIncludes sexual victimization screening items about vaginal, oral, anal, and digital forced penetration and penetration while unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^dIncludes sexual victimization screening items about coerced penetration, other unwanted penetration, and attempted penetration.

^eIncludes sexual victimization screening items about unwanted kissing, groping, attempted kissing or groping, sexual exposure, and participation in sexual photos or movies.

^fIncludes incidents that occurred at any point in the respondent's lifetime.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table I-10. Estimates of reliability for detailed incident form classifications overall and by mode among the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Classification	Time 1=Yes ^a		Time 2=No ^a		Time 1=No ^a		Time 2=Yes ^a		Time 2=No ^a		Kappa ^b
	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 1=No ^a	Time 2=No ^a	Time 1=Yes ^a	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 1=No ^a	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 1=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	Time 1=No ^a	
Overall											
Rape and sexual assault ^c	36.9 %	26.7 %	2.0 %	34.5 %	0.46						
Rape ^d	24.3	16.1	3.5	56.1	0.56						
Completed ^e	15.3	11.8	3.5	69.4	0.56						
Forced ^f	12.2	9.8	3.9	74.1	0.55						
Unable to consent ^g	2.7	2.7	2.0	92.5	0.52						
Attempted or threatened ^h	7.8	11.8	3.5	76.9	0.42						
Sexual assault ⁱ	10.6	20.4	4.7	64.3	0.31						
Completed ^e	8.6	12.9	5.5	72.9	0.38						
Attempted or threatened ^h	1.2	8.6	1.2	89.0	0.13						
Other unwanted sexual contact ^j	37.3	22.0	11.4	29.4	0.35						
No unwanted behavior	3.9	10.6	5.5	80.0	0.24						
ACASI ^k											
Rape and sexual assault ^c	41.6 %	25.3 %	1.9 %	31.2 %	0.48						
Rape ^d	29.9	18.8	4.5	46.8	0.53						
Completed ^e	18.8	14.9	3.9	62.3	0.54						
Forced ^f	14.9	12.3	4.5	68.2	0.53						
Unable to consent ^g	3.2	3.9	2.6	90.3	0.47						
Attempted or threatened ^h	8.4	13.6	5.2	72.7	0.37						
Sexual assault ⁱ	8.4	17.5	5.2	68.8	0.3						
Completed ^e	7.1	13.0	5.2	74.7	0.34						
Attempted or threatened ^h	1.3	4.5	1.3	92.9	0.28						
Other unwanted sexual contact ^j	39.6	20.8	7.1	32.5	0.45						
No unwanted behavior	4.5	9.1	5.8	80.5	0.3						

Appendix table I-10. Estimates of reliability for detailed incident form classifications overall and by mode among the volunteer sample, 2014-2015 (continued)

Classification	Time 1=Yes ^a		Time 2=No ^a		Time 1=No ^a		Kappa ^b
	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	Time 2=Yes ^a	Time 2=No ^a	
CAT ^c							
Rape and sexual assault ^c	29.7 %	28.7 %	2.0 %	39.6 %			0.42
Rape ^d	15.8	11.9	2.0	70.3			0.61
Completed ^e	9.9	6.9	3.0	80.2			0.61
Forced ^f	7.9	5.9	3.0	83.2			0.59
Unable to consent ^g	2.0	1.0	1.0	96.0			0.66
Attempted or threatened ^h	6.9	8.9	1.0	83.2			0.53
Sexual assault ⁱ	13.9	24.8	4.0	57.4			0.33
Completed ^e	10.9	12.9	5.9	70.3			0.42
Attempted or threatened ^h	1.0	14.9	1.0	83.2			0.08
Other unwanted sexual contact ^j	33.7	23.8	17.8	24.8			0.16
No unwanted behavior ^k	3.0	12.9	5.0	79.2			0.16

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. Standard errors can be found in appendix table I-10.1.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview. 'Yes' indicates the respondent reported experiencing that type of incidents in that interview. 'No' indicates the respondent did not report experiencing that type of incident in that interview.

^bKappa is a measure of agreement between interviews. It is a more robust measure than percent agreement, as it takes into account agreement occurring by chance.

^cIncludes penetrative and non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^dIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^eIncludes incidents where the offender completed the behavior.

^fIncludes holding or pinning, using a weapon or threatening to use a weapon, other physical attacks or threats of physical attacks on respondent or someone else.

^gIncludes incidents where respondents were passed out for all or parts of the incident or were unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^hIncludes incidents where the offender either verbal threatened or physically tried, but did not complete the behavior.

ⁱIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^jIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or inability to consent was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^kAudio computer-assisted self-interview.

^lComputer-assisted telephone interview.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table I-11a. Type of detailed Incident form victimization reported in second interview, conditional on type of victimization reported in first interview, for females in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Time 2 ^a	Time 1 ^a			
	Past 12 months incidents ^b		Lifetime ^f or not enough information ^g	
	Rape ^c	Sexual assault ^d	Other unwanted sexual contact ^e	No unwanted behavior
Past 12 month incidents				
Rape ^c	58.9 %	6.6 %	3.3 %	6.9 %
Sexual assault ^d	11.4	31.4	0.0	0
Other unwanted sexual contact ^e	10.9	41.2	65.7	6.9
No unwanted behavior	1.6	4.1	4.4	0
Lifetime ^f incidents only or not enough information ^g	17.2 %	16.7 %	26.6 %	86.2 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	103	59	72	9
				11

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data.

^s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview.

^bIncludes incidents that occurred within the past 12 months of the interview.

^cIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^dIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^eIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or inability to consent was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^fIncludes incidents that occurred at any point in the respondent's lifetime.

^gIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior and tactic items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table I-11b. Type of detailed Incident form victimization reported in second interview, conditional on type of victimization reported in first interview, for ACASI females in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Time 2 ^a	Time 1 ^a			
	Past 12 months incidents ^b		Lifetime ^e or not enough information	
	Rape ^c	Sexual assault ^d	Other unwanted sexual contact ^e	No unwanted behavior
Past 12 month incidents ^b				
Rape ^c	58.4 %	12.0 %	3.8 %	s
Sexual assault ^d	8.8	33.3	0.0	s
Other unwanted sexual contact ^e	12.7	38.0	71.5	s
No unwanted behavior	2.5	4.7	7.7	s
Lifetime ^f incidents only or not enough information ^g	17.6 %	12.0 %	17.0 %	s
Number of unweighted sample cases	75	28	37	3
				9

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview.

^bIncludes incidents that occurred within the past 12 months of the interview.

^cIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^dIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^eIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or inability to consent was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^fIncludes incidents that occurred at any point in the respondent's lifetime.

^gIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior and tactic items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table I-11c. Type of detailed Incident form victimization reported in second interview, conditional on type of victimization reported in first interview, for CATI females in the volunteer sample, 2014-2015

Time 2 ^a	Time 1 ^a				Lifetime ^f or not enough information ^g	
	Past 12 months incidents ^b		Lifetime ^e only			
	Rape ^c	Sexual assault ^d	Other unwanted sexual contact ^e	No unwanted behavior		
Past 12 month incidents ^b						
Rape ^c	60.0 %	0.0 %	2.7 %	S	S	
Sexual assault ^d	16.3	29.0	0.0	S	S	
Other unwanted sexual contact ^e	7.5	45.2	58.1	S	S	
No unwanted behavior	0.0	3.2	0.0	S	S	
Lifetime ^f incidents only or not enough information ^g	16.3 %	22.6 %	39.2 %	S	S	
Number of unweighted sample cases	28	31	35	6	2	

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data.

s Data suppressed for disclosure reasons.

^aTime 1 indicates the first interview. Time 2 indicates the reinterview.

^bIncludes incidents that occurred within the past 12 months of the interview.

^cIncludes penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^dIncludes non-penetrative sexual contact using force or inability to consent.

^eIncludes penetrative or non-penetrative sexual contact where force or inability to consent was not reported, or sexual contact in which the behavior or tactic was not specified.

^fIncludes incidents that occurred at any point in the respondent's lifetime.

^gIncludes incidents where respondent said "no," refused to answer, or didn't know the answer to all behavior and tactic items.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Narrative matching

To determine whether narratives from the interview and reinterview were referring to the same incident, a team of two coders and one reviewer read all narratives provided by each respondent and compared each narrative from the first interview to the narratives provided in the second interview. There were a maximum of three narratives from the first interview that could be matched to three narratives from the second interview.

There were 305 respondents that provided at least one narrative in both of the interviews. We were able to match at least one narrative for 259 (85%) of these respondents.

In order for narratives to be considered a match, at least one of the following criteria needed to be met:

- Unique identifiers of the location or circumstances of the incident matched

Examples	
Interview	Reinterview
“...I was coming up the stairs at Bryant Park...”	“...I was coming up the subway stairs at Bryant Park...”
“...Traveling in Amsterdam and I was walking back to the hostel...”	“I was in Amsterdam...and we were walking from a bar to our hostel...”

- Description of the behaviors in the incident closely matched

Examples	
Interview	Reinterview
“...a man walking by grabbed me by the hand and tried to talk to me...”	“...a man walked by grabbed my hand. He only tried to talk to me...”
“...put his hand under my blouse and massaged my bare waist...”	“...he put his hand under my blouse and trailed along my waistline...”

- Offender’s description or demographic characteristics closely matched

Examples	
Interview	Reinterview
“...my previous employer attempted to pull me into an embrace...”	“...my ex-boss...attempted to make physical contact and pull me into an embrace after a meeting.”
“A man...on the bus...looked very disheveled. I looked down and realized that his pants were torn and open at the groin. You could see his underwear and his crotch.”	“A disheveled looking homeless man approached me. I looked down and realized that his pants were torn so you could see his groin. His pants were torn open and could plainly see his underwear and everything.”

- Description of the tactic used in the incident closely matched.

Examples	
Interview	Reinterview
“...shoved his hands between my legs and tried to resist my resistance and I screamed at him...”	“...he grabbed me and stuck his hand forcefully between my legs and when I tried to shove him off he resisted the resistance I was making. I yelled at him.”
“He then had me in a headlock while he grabbed, twisted and squeezed my breast. I screamed and yelled for help and for him to stop.”	“He pulled me off a barstool and choked me in a headlock. He reached around the front of me and grabbed my left breast, twisted it, pulled it and squeezed it. I screamed, said no, called out for help and fought back.”

In many cases there were multiple narratives reported within an interview that were very similar to each other. If there was not any distinguishing information that allowed the similar incidents to be matched to a narrative in the second interview, no match was made.

Examples	
Interview	Reinterview
Incident 1: “I was standing at the bar waiting for my drink when a man walked up behind me and squeezed my buttocks. I turned around, told him to leave me alone and he did.”	“I was at the bar with my friends having a drink. I went to the bar to order another drink when a guy put his hands on my butt and tried hitting on me. I told him I wasn't interested. He didn't get the hint and tried coercing me further and finally tried to kiss me. I pushed him away and told him to get off. I waited for my drinks and went back to my friends. I told them what happened.”
Incident 2: “I was at a bar when a man reached his hand under my dress, squeezed my buttocks, and introduced himself. I did not know him. I told him I did not want to talk to him and walked away to meet my friends.”	
Incident 2: “Drunk guys see a sexy girl, they try to touch her. That's it.”	Incident 1: “It's just a typical general scenario, guy at a bar, he is drunk, he sees sexy girls they are working there, they are flirty and are dancers, so he thinks they are sexual promiscuous or whatever and tries to grab you.”
Incident 3: “Same story, same scenario, drunk guy at a club sees a sexy girl, tries to touch them. That happens all the time.”	Incident 2: “Same story, typical situation. Man at a gentleman's club get to drunk, sees sexy ladies and tries to touch them.”
	Incident 3: “Same situation that happens all the time. A man goes to a strip club, he gets drunk, sees the girls and tries to touch them.”

In other cases, the narrative in one of the interviews may have contained detailed information about the location, behaviors, tactics, or offender characteristics, but if the narrative from the other interview did not contain sufficient detail that allowed a match to confidently be made, then no match was made.

Examples	
Interview	Reinterview
"I was forced to have sex with my ex-boyfriend. He pinned me down as I pleaded and told him to stop. After a while I just gave up."	"I thought I was just going to have another good night but it ended up being abuse."
"There was no weapon nor alcohol nor drugs involved. He stopped right away."	"There was no weapon involved nor any drugs. He had been my friend for almost two years. We occasionally flirted but that was it. I went over like the usual and he said we had to talk about us. He began to tell me how he really liked me and that he had not had sex in a long time. I told him the conversation was making me uncomfortable, and he apologized. He got close to me, hugged me really tight, and tried to kiss me, but I did not want to. He grabbed me by the neck and tried to touch me but then stopped"

Matching DIFs without narratives

Incidents without narratives were matched based on a statistical matching algorithm. The matching of reports between the two time periods was modeled as a supervised learning problem. The hand-coded matches with narratives between reports were used as a training set that then was used to learn an optimal function which, for a value of the covariates, would give us a probability that two given reports correspond to the same incident. The learned function was then applied to the reports for which no narrative was given.

The first step consisted of building a dataset of all possible pairs between reports in the two time periods for each individual. In order to do that, we relied on the RecordLinkage package in R, using the individual unique identifier as blocking variable. We then created a variable indicating whether a given pair has been considered a match (the two narratives describe the same incident) or a non-match (the two narratives describe different incidents) by the human coder. All pairs for which at least one element did not have a narrative were therefore the set of observations that needed to be predicted.

We tried several alternative statistical approaches. The best performance was achieved by a bagged tree model, which consists of a number of classification trees, each of them fitted to a bootstrap sample of the original dataset. Each of the classification trees was built using the RPART algorithm (a variation on the CART algorithm). In particular, we fit the model to a training subsample of the human-coded sample, and then we evaluated the performance on the remainder of

human-coded data (a test dataset). This approach (cross-validation) allows us to limit the effect of overfitting, a common issue with models that try to capture non-linearities, as in the case of the ensembles of classification trees. The training sample was built from the human-coded sample using the `getMinimalTrain` function from the `RecordLinkage` package.

For each observation (each pair of reports), the model produced a probability and a classification as either match or non-match. The confusion matrix shown in appendix table I-12 describes the performance of this classification model. The model has an accuracy of $(455 + 324) / (455 + 324 + 17 + 234) = 74\%$ with a heavy imbalance in favor of false positives (coded non-matches predicted as matches).

Appendix table I-12. Confusion matrix describing performance of the classification model

Observed		Predicted	
		Non-link	Link
	Non-link	455	234
	Link	17	324
	No narrative	272	315

The models provide a predicted probability of a match for each pair of incidents; however, the model does not impose enough structure to know that each report could be matched at most once. Therefore, the transformation from probabilities to matches involved additional steps. In particular, we used the following rules:

1. Sort pairs by their predicted probability and consider only the incident pairs considered by the bagged model to be a match.
2. Accept as a match the pair with the highest predicted probability for that individual.
3. Consider the next incident pair considered as a match in the order of the predicted probability, and:
 - a. If the match is consistent with previously accepted incident pairs, set it as a match.
 - b. If the match is inconsistent with previously accepted incident pairs, set it as a non-match.
4. Go back to Step 3 until the predicted matches are exhausted.

The algorithm is easier to understand through an example. Consider the following matrix of predicted probabilities that link incidents at time 1 and at time 2. Notice that the predicted probabilities do not add up to 1 by row or column, as each pair is treated as independent.

Appendix table I-13. Example of incident matching procedure for cases without narratives

Time 1 \ Time 2	Incident 1	Incident 2	Incident 3
Incident 1	0.6	0.8	0.75
Incident 2	0.9	0.7	0.3
Incident 3	0.4	0.5	0.6

The algorithm would first scan the table and assign as link the pair between Incident 2 at Time 1 and Incident 1 at Time 2. It would then move to the second highest predicted probability, in this case between Incident 1 at Time 1 and Incident 2 at Time 2 and set it as a match. In the third step, the algorithm will try a pair between Incident 1 at Time 1 and Incident 3 at Time 2. However, this candidate match is inconsistent with previous allocations, and therefore it is set as a non-match. The algorithm will continue until it exhausts all possibilities.

In order to ensure that the algorithm produces a vector of predictions that is consistent with the coded sample of matches, we have set the predicted probabilities of the coded pairs to 1. Similarly, the algorithm was restricted to not attempt any change from a non-match to a match; i.e., the algorithm only tries to remove inconsistent predicted matches.

Table I-14a.1. Standard errors for kappa statistic in appendix table I-6a: Overall estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items in the general population, 2014–2015

Item	n	SE
SV1	859	0.12
SV2	861	0.15
SV3	863	0.17
SV4	863	0.10
SV5	855	0.09
SV6	858	0.18
SV7	855	0.15
SV8	849	0.06
SV9	855	0.07
SV10	855	0.04
SV11	853	0.05
SV12	856	0.09
SV13	856	0.15
SV14	856	0.13

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Table I-14b.1. Standard errors for kappa statistic in appendix table I-6b: ACASI estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items in the general population, 2014–2015

Item	n	SE
SV1	360	0.11
SV2	359	0.16
SV3	360	0.22
SV4	360	0.13
SV5	360	0.10
SV6	360	0.00
SV7	360	0.12
SV8	357	0.07
SV9	360	0.10
SV10	359	0.06
SV11	360	0.06
SV12	360	0.13
SV13	360	0.19
SV14	359	0.17

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Table I-14c.1. Standard errors for kappa statistic in appendix table I-6c: CATI estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items in the general population, 2014–2015

Item	n	SE
SV1	499	0.12
SV2	502	0.23
SV3	503	0.29
SV4	503	0.01
SV5	495	0.15
SV6	498	0.27
SV7	495	0.07
SV8	492	0.10
SV9	495	0.11
SV10	496	0.07
SV11	493	0.09
SV12	496	0.14
SV13	496	0.24
SV14	497	0.13

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Table I-15a.1. Standard errors for kappa statistic in appendix table I-7a: Overall estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items in the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

Item	n	SE
SV1	255	0.09
SV2	253	0.11
SV3	253	0.17
SV4	254	0.10
SV5	255	0.08
SV6	255	0.08
SV7	254	0.02
SV8	255	0.06
SV9	256	0.07
SV10	254	0.05
SV11	253	0.06
SV12	255	0.08
SV13	253	0.12
SV14	253	0.12

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Table I-15b.1. Standard errors for kappa statistic in appendix table I-7b: ACASI estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items in the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

Item	n	SE
SV1	153	0.11
SV2	152	0.14
SV3	152	0.22
SV4	152	0.15
SV5	153	0.09
SV6	153	0.11
SV7	153	0.19
SV8	154	0.07
SV9	154	0.09
SV10	152	0.07
SV11	153	0.07
SV12	154	0.10
SV13	154	0.17
SV14	153	0.13

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Table I-15c.1. Standard errors for kappa statistic in appendix table I-7c: CATI estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items in the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

Item	n	SE
SV1	102	0.15
SV2	101	0.18
SV3	101	0.28
SV4	102	0.13
SV5	102	0.14
SV6	102	0.13
SV7	101	0.02
SV8	101	0.11
SV9	102	0.09
SV10	102	0.08
SV11	100	0.09
SV12	101	0.16
SV13	99	0.17
SV14	100	0.26

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Table I-16.1. Standard errors for kappa statistic in appendix table I-8: Estimates of reliability for the sexual victimization screener items overall and by mode in the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

Item	n	SE
Overall		
Any past 12 month incident ^c		
SV1 - SV5: Rape ^d	256	0.06
SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex ^e	256	0.06
SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact ^f	256	0.06
ACASI ^g		
Any past 12 month incident ^c		
SV1 - SV5: Rape ^d	154	0.07
SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex ^e	154	0.07
SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact ^f	154	0.08
CATI ^h		
Any past 12 month incident ^c		
SV1 - SV5: Rape ^d	102	0.10
SV6 - SV8: Other unwanted sex ^e	102	0.10
SV9 - SV14: Sexual contact ^f	102	0.09

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Table I-17.1. Standard errors for kappa statistic in appendix table I-10: Estimates of reliability for detailed incident form classifications overall and by mode among the volunteer sample, 2014–2015

Classification	n	SE
Overall		
Rape and sexual assault ^c	255	0.05
Rape ^d	255	0.05
Completed ^e	255	0.06
Forced ^f	255	0.07
Unable to consent ^g	255	0.12
Attempted or threatened ^h	255	0.07
Sexual assault ⁱ	255	0.06
Completed ^e	255	0.07
Attempted or threatened ^h	255	0.08
Other unwanted sexual contact ⁱ	255	0.06
No unwanted behavior	255	0.08
ACASI ^k		
Rape and sexual assault ^c	154	0.06
Rape ^d	154	0.07
Completed ^e	154	0.07
Forced ^f	154	0.08
Unable to consent ^g	154	0.14
Attempted or threatened ^h	154	0.09
Sexual assault ⁱ	154	0.09
Completed ^e	154	0.10
Attempted or threatened ^h	154	0.17
Other unwanted sexual contact ⁱ	154	0.07
No unwanted behavior	154	0.11
CATI ^l		
Rape and sexual assault ^c	101	0.08
Rape ^d	101	0.09
Completed ^e	101	0.11
Forced ^f	101	0.12
Unable to consent ^g	101	0.23
Attempted or threatened ^h	101	0.13
Sexual assault ⁱ	101	0.09
Completed ^e	101	0.11
Attempted or threatened ^h	101	0.09
Other unwanted sexual contact ⁱ	101	0.10
No unwanted behavior	101	0.12

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014–2015.

Appendix J

Household Screening by Mail Roster

Appendix J

Household screening by mail roster

The in-person data collection of the general population sample used a two-stage model. The first stage screened households to determine eligibility (i.e., 18- to 49-year-old females) in residence at the sampled address. Westat deployed a series of mailings 4 months prior to the field period to identify ineligible households and vacant or nonresidential addresses. The purpose was to minimize screening costs by excluding ineligible households and invalid addresses from the addresses fielded for in-person visits.

A roster package was sent by U.S. Postal Service (USPS) first-class mail to the 24,607 addresses in the general population sample. The package contained a cover letter, roster, \$2 cash incentive, and return mailer. The cover letter explained that an important new health and safety study was underway and noted that if someone in the household was eligible, they would be contacted to participate in the larger study. Neither the cover letter nor the roster disclosed the topic of the National Study on Health and Safety (NSHS) study, (i.e., rape and sexual assault). The roster collected information about the composition of the household. Copies of these materials are provided at the end of this appendix.

Two weeks after the initial mailing, postcards were sent to all addresses with a reminder to encourage return of the roster. After 6 weeks, a second roster package (without the incentive) was sent to all nonresponding addresses to prompt completion and return of the roster. Of the 6,489 usable rosters returned, 70 percent were received before the second mailing and 30 percent afterward. This yielded a 27 percent response rate. As the receipts had tailed off almost completely prior to the second mailing, its use increased the response rate by approximately 8 points. Based on census data of the five metropolitan areas, it was projected that 52 percent of the households would be ineligible; however, 58 percent of the roster receipts were from ineligible households. This may be attributed to a higher return rate from households with residents age 50+ and older.

Exclusion criteria

The criteria for excluding cases from in-person screening visits was (1) a usable roster was received from an ineligible household ($n=3,755$) or (2) the USPS returned both roster packages as nondeliverable ($n=991$). All other cases were sent to the field for in-person screening, including

nonresponders ($n=15,989$), rosters returned as incomplete or blank ($n=261$), or only one of the two packages was returned by USPS as nondeliverable ($n=877$).

Field interviewers did not visit the 991 addresses from which the USPS returned both roster packages as nondeliverable to confirm the status of the residence. However, visits were made to the 877 addresses from which USPS returned a single roster package. Visits to these nondeliverable addresses found that 23 percent of the addresses ($n=202$) were vacant or nonresidential. At 57 percent of the addresses ($n=500$), interviewers could not make contact with a resident or ascertain the eligibility of the household. Interviewers successfully completed screeners at the remaining 20 percent of addresses ($n=175$). The presence of householders at addresses from which mail had been returned as nondeliverable raises uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the USPS nondeliverable designation. However, a more likely explanation is that residents had moved in after roster packages had been mailed. This is likely as the data collection period began 2 months after the mailing and continued for another 9 months. This lengthy field period made it possible for the in-person visits to have been conducted many months after the USPS had designed the roster package as nondeliverable.

Cost savings

Screening households by the mailed roster successfully excluded 4,746 cases from in-person data collection, 3,755 based on completed rosters and 991 based on return of both packages by the USPS as nondeliverable. Post-data collection analysis of the level of effort by field interviewers to conduct in-person screening was 3.8 visit attempts per case. The exclusion of 4,746 cases represents a workload of 17,912 visits that would have been conducted if not for the roster mailing. This reduction in the workload resulted in 18.4 percent fewer visits.

The decrease in the in-person screening workload yielded a substantial cost savings to data collection. Calculating the associated cost savings involved subtracting the cost of the roster mailing (i.e., labor, printing, materials, postage, and incentives) from the cost associated with the reduction in visits. The conservative (or lower bound) savings estimate of 6 percent reflects the reduction in variable costs (i.e., the reduction in field labor and travel costs). This calculation assumes no difference between the cost of visit attempts without householder contact, visits to administer the screener and visits to administer the interview. It also makes the assumption that the addresses excluded from the field were distributed geographically proportional to the fielded addresses. However, if the excluded addresses were concentrated, closer in proximity, or more isolated than the

fielded addresses, the savings amount could increase or decrease to a small degree. The upper bound of the savings estimate is 15 percent and reflects a reduction in both fixed and variable costs. This calculation assumes that fixed costs would have increased proportionally to the additional visit attempts if the 4,746 excluded cases had been fielded for in-person screening. This is presented as the upper bound of the savings because, unlike variable costs, the increase in fixed costs typically would be less than the proportional increase in sample. In conclusion, the use of the mail roster met the objective of reducing in-person data collection costs by a factor ranging from 6 to 15 percent.

Roster cover letter



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20531

<<Date>>
<<RESIDENT>>
<<ADDRESS1>>
<<ADDRESS2>>
<<City, ST ZIP>>

Dear Resident:

Your household has been randomly selected for an important study sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, an agency in the U.S. Department of Justice. We are contacting households like yours as part of the study about the health and safety of the U.S. population. The findings will help us improve the information that we collect on these important topics.

We're looking for people who may qualify to take part in the study. We ask that an adult in your household complete the attached survey and return it in the postage-paid envelope. All information you provide will be treated as confidential and is protected by federal statute (Title 42 USC, Section 3735 and 3789g). Your participation is voluntary. However, your cooperation is very important to the success of this study. The answers you give us will help make sure that the study represents your community and everyone who lives there. We are enclosing \$2 as a thank you gift for completing this short survey.

Based on answers to the attached survey, we may contact your household again to determine if anyone is eligible to join our larger study. For participating in the larger study, the eligible person will receive a monetary thank you gift.

Westat, a research firm located in Rockville, Maryland, is carrying out the survey for us. If you have any questions about the survey, please contact them toll free at 1-888-205-5286.

We know that your time is valuable. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William Sabol".

William Sabol
Acting Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics
U.S. Department of Justice

Roster cover letter (page 2)

Commonly Asked Questions

How long will it take to complete this survey?

The enclosed survey should take about 5 minutes to complete.

Am I required to complete this survey?

Your participation is voluntary, and there are no penalties for not answering.

How was my household chosen for this study?

Your household was selected at random from all residential addresses in this metropolitan area.

Why is random selection so important?

Random selection means that a diverse group of residents from this metropolitan area can represent the experience and opinions of the entire area. For this survey to be truly scientific, all selected households included should participate.

Who is the sponsor of this study?

The survey is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). The survey is conducted under the authority of Title 42 USC, Section 3735 and 3789g. To learn more about BJS, you can visit them on the web at www.bjs.gov/.

What is the National Study on Health and Safety?

The purpose of this federally sponsored national study is to gather information about health and safety issues in U.S. households. The results will be used to guide national policies.

Who will use this information?

The information will be used by policymakers and researchers. Therefore, it is vital that the survey reflects an accurate picture of health and safety in the U.S.

How do I know you'll keep my information confidential?

The information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only and may not be disclosed, or used, in identifiable form for any other purpose as required by law (Title 42, U.S. Code, Sections 3789g). Your responses will be combined with those of others to produce statistical summaries about health and safety. After the study is completed, identifying information - your address and phone number - are destroyed.

Whom can I call with questions?

Further information can be obtained from our survey support center at 1-888-205-5286.

OMB Control Number: 1121-0343

Expiration Date: 2/28/2017

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 5 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of the Director, 810 7th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531. The study reference number is OMB No. 1121-0343.

Roster postcard reminder

<date>

Recently we mailed you a short questionnaire for a health and safety study sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice. If someone in your household has already returned that survey, we thank you very much for your help.

If you have not yet completed and returned your survey, please do so right away. We need to hear from everyone so your help is very important.

Westat, a research firm located in Rockville, Maryland, is carrying out the survey for us. If you have questions or need another copy of the survey, please contact Westat at 1-888-205-5286.

Sincerely,



William Sabol, Acting Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice



Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
c/o Westat
1600 Research Boulevard
RW2634-NHSH-A
Rockville, MD 20850-3129

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Important reminder about a study for
the U.S. Department of Justice

Roster cover letter – 2nd mailing



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20531

<<Date>>
<<RESIDENT>>
<<ADDRESS1>>
<<ADDRESS2>>
<<City, ST ZIP>>

Dear Resident:

We recently sent you a letter and a brief survey concerning an important health and safety study being sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, an agency in the U.S. Department of Justice. If you have already returned your survey, thank you. If not, we are including a copy of the survey and a postage-paid envelope. Please take a few minutes to complete the survey and return it to Westat.

Based on your answers to the enclosed survey, we may contact your household again to determine if anyone is eligible to join our larger study. For participating in the larger study, they will receive a monetary thank you gift.

Your participation is voluntary. However, your cooperation is very important to the success of this study. The answers you give us will help make sure that the study represents your community and everyone who lives there. One of our interviewers may contact you if we have not heard from you in a few weeks.

We know that your time is valuable. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William Sabol".

William Sabol
Acting Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics
U.S. Department of Justice

Roster cover letter – 2nd mailing (page 2)

Commonly Asked Questions

How long will it take to complete this survey?

The enclosed survey should take about 5 minutes to complete.

Am I required to complete this survey?

Your participation is voluntary, and there are no penalties for not answering.

How was my household chosen for this study?

Your household was selected at random from all residential addresses in this metropolitan area.

Why is random selection so important?

Random selection means that a diverse group of residents from this metropolitan area can represent the experience and opinions of the entire area. For this survey to be truly scientific, all selected households included should participate.

Who is the sponsor of this study?

The survey is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). The survey is conducted under the authority of Title 42 USC, Section 3735 and 3789g. To learn more about BJS, you can visit them on the web at www.bjs.gov/.

What is the National Study on Health and Safety?

The purpose of this federally sponsored national study is to gather information about health and safety issues in U.S. households. The results will be used to guide national policies.

Who will use this information?

The information will be used by policymakers and researchers. Therefore, it is vital that the survey reflects an accurate picture of health and safety in the U.S.

How do I know you'll keep my information confidential?

The information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only and may not be disclosed, or used, in identifiable form for any other purpose as required by law (Title 42, U.S. Code, Sections 3789g). Your responses will be combined with those of others to produce statistical summaries about health and safety. After the study is completed, identifying information - your address and phone number - are destroyed.

Whom can I call with questions?

Further information can be obtained from our survey support center at 1-888-205-5286.

OMB Control Number: 1121-0343

Expiration Date: 2/28/2017

Letter to eligible households



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20531

<<Date>>
<<RESIDENT>>
<<ADDRESS1>>
<<ADDRESS2>>
<<City, ST ZIP>>

Dear Resident:

Thank you for recently completing the short survey we sent as part of a study sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

We have determined that your household is eligible for the National Study on Health and Safety. This study is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, an agency in the U.S. Department of Justice. In the near future, an interviewer may stop by your home to answer questions about the study. At that time, the interviewer will randomly select an adult in your household to participate in the survey. The person selected for the study will be given \$20 as a thank you for completing the interview.

If you would like more information about the study or, if you prefer certain days or times for the interviewer to stop by, please contact us toll free at 1-888-205-5286.

Thank you for your assistance. We look forward to your participation in this important research.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William Sabol".

William Sabol
Acting Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics
U.S. Department of Justice

Appendix K

Service Provider Sample Results

Appendix K

Service provider sample results

Service provider (SP) respondents were recruited directly from agencies that provided sexual assault services to include known victims in the sample. Female clients were recruited from nine victim service providers (e.g., domestic violence shelters) located across the five CBSAs, and 58 respondents completed surveys (see Section 4.4). Women were recruited by asking for volunteers to participate in a survey on sexual assault. The primary goal of these interviews was to assess their reactions to the interview, both how they reported individual incidents, as well as their emotional reactions to the questions. The timing of the SP data collection was different for the two modes of collection. Consequently, the sample was not equally assigned; 17 SP surveys were completed using ACASI and 41 using CATI. For this reason, as well the very small sample sizes, the data are not analyzed by mode of interview.

K-1. Demographics

Because SP respondents differed from the general population (GP) and volunteer (VO) samples in their recruitment method and eligibility requirements, their demographic profile is important to consider when interpreting main findings for this sample.

Age. In addition to the focus on recruitment of known survivors, the SP sample differs from GP and VO in that there was no age limit on eligibility. This created a wider age range, with about one-third of the SP sample (34.4%) reporting their age as 29 years or younger and 44.8 percent reporting their age as 40 years or older (table K-1).

Table K-1. Respondent's current age for the service provider sample, 2014–2015

Current age	
18-20	1.7 %
21-24	17.2
25-29	15.5
30-39	20.7
40-49	22.4
50 or older	22.4
Number of unweighted sample cases	58

Note: Estimates are based on weighted data. See Appendix A for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Race. The majority of SP respondents self-identified as white (58.6%), a quarter (24.1%) of the sample identified as Hispanic/Latina, 10.3 percent identified as black, and 1.7 percent identified as Asian. The remainder of the sample (5.2%) self-identified as non-Hispanic and more than one race.

K-2. Victimization

The primary objective of interviewing known victims of relatively serious events was to examine how they would respond to the survey questions and how they reacted to participating in the survey. SP respondents were recruited from rape crisis centers and other service providers (see Section 4.5 for more details) and thus represent a sample of known victims seeking services. Their response to the survey verify that this was indeed a sample consisting almost entirely of victims. The lifetime prevalence of unwanted sexual victimization on the survey screener was 98.3 percent. Over half (55.2%) of SP respondents reported some form of unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months (table K-2).

Perhaps more telling is that about as many of the SP respondents reported being raped as reported being sexually assaulted. For example, almost all of the respondents reported being raped in their lifetime (91.4%) as well as being a victim of some form of unwanted sexual contact such as kissing, groping or exposure (94.1%). Similarly, equal numbers reported being raped in the past 12 months as (31.0%) as they did unwanted sexual contact. About the same percentage of women reported coerced sex, attempted forced penetration, or unwanted sex (27.6% within the last 12 months and 89.7% lifetime).

No SP respondents declined to answer the SV screener items.

Table K-2. Prevalence rate of sexual victimization based on screener items by reference period for females in service provider sample, 2014–2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description^a		Past 12 months^b		Lifetime^c
Penetration or attempted penetration ^d		55.2 %	6.6 %	98.3 %
Rape ^e		31.0 %	6.1 %	91.4 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex		19.0	5.2	77.6
SV 2: Forced oral sex		8.6	3.7	53.4
SV 3: Forced anal sex		5.2 !	2.9	27.6
SV 4: Forced digital penetration		8.6	3.7	58.6
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent		12.1	4.3	41.4
Other unwanted sex ^f		27.6 %	5.9 %	89.7 %
SV 6: Sex by coercion		6.9	3.4	34.5
SV 7: Other unwanted sex		3.4 !	2.4	53.4
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex		19.0	5.2	75.9
Sexual contact ^g		39.7 %	6.5 %	94.1 %
SV 9: Unwanted kissing		10.3	4.0	47.1
SV10: Unwanted groping		27.6	5.9	76.5
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping		15.5	4.8	47.1
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure		10.3	4.0	35.3
SV13: Made you show your body parts		1.7 !	1.7	35.3
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies		1.7 !	1.7	0.0

Note: Lifetime prevalence estimates for sexual contact (SV9-SV14) where only collected for CATI which has a total of 17 sample cases. Estimates are based on unweighted data. See Appendix A for standard errors.

^aCombined total across all screening items.

^bIncludes incidents that occurred within the past 12 months of the interview.

^cIncludes incidents that occurred at any point in the respondent's lifetime.

^dIncludes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force, penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^eIncludes screening items measuring penetrative behaviors using force or while unable to consent due to alcohol or drugs.

^fIncludes screening items measuring penetration using coercion, attempted penetration, and other unwanted penetration.

^gIncludes non-penetrative behaviors using any tactic. These items were not asked in the ACASI mode.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

K-3. Emotional reactions to the survey

At the end of the survey, respondents were asked a series of debriefing questions about their experience participating in the study. Interviewers administered these questions in both ACASI and CATI modes. These questions asked about potentially negative reactions, such as experiencing intense emotions, thinking about things they didn't want to think about, and raising unexpected unpleasant emotions. The debriefing continued with questions about positive reactions, such as believing they had helped others by participating, gaining something positive from the study, and being glad to have had the opportunity to participate. The debriefing concluded by asking how easy or hard the questions were to understand and whether they would have made the same choice to participate now that they know what the survey is about.

Overall, SP respondents experienced more intense emotions, both positive and negative, than the GP sample. A higher percent of SP respondents agreed or strongly agreed with every debriefing item, and almost all (91.2%) indicated that they did not regret taking the survey (table K-3).⁶

Table K-3. Respondent reactions to the survey, total for service provider sample compared to general population sample, 2014–2015

	Total for service provider sample ^a	Total for general population ^b
Negative reactions		
You experienced intense emotions	52.6 %	24.0 %
Made you think about things you didn't want to	68.4	33.0
Raised unpleasant emotional issues that you had not expected	38.6	19.2
Positive reactions		
Believe you have helped others by participating	84.2 %	74.9 %
You were glad to have the opportunity to participate	96.5	78.3
You gained something positive from participating	73.7	59.6
Lack of regret		
You would make the same choice to participate	91.2 %	83.9 %
Number of sample cases	57	21,738,717

Note: See Appendix A for standard errors.

^aEstimates are unweighted.

^bEstimates are weighted.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

⁶ Calculating a significance test between the samples is not appropriate because while GP is a random sample, SP is not.

This difference between SP and GP reactions to the survey is not entirely due to the higher prevalence of sexual victimization within the SP sample. The GP debriefing results (Section 14.1) generally showed that respondents who had been victimized either in the last 12 months or in their lifetime reported higher agreement with items indicating both positive and negative reactions to the survey than non-victims. That same pattern holds even within the SP sample, where respondents who had been victimized within the past 12 months generally report higher agreement with both positive and negative reactions to the survey (table K-4). SP respondents with lifetime only victimization are more likely to indicate they do not regret taking the survey, although both type of victims endorse this at high levels (96.0% for lifetime victimization and 87.1% for victimization within the past 12 months). However, SP respondents who have been victimized within the past 12 months or lifetime only are more likely to report both negative and positive reactions to the survey than their GP counterparts. This may reflect differences in the severity of victimization between the two samples or other differences related to how the samples were recruited (i.e., through rape crisis centers vs. through random household selection).

Table K-4. Respondent reactions to the survey, by recency of victimization for service provider sample, 2014–2015

	Past 12 months only	Lifetime only
Negative reactions		
You experienced intense emotions	58.1 %	44.0 %
Made you think about things you didn't want to	80.6	52.0
Raised unpleasant emotional issues that you had not expected	41.9	32.0
Positive reactions		
Believe you have helped others by participating	83.9 %	84.0 %
You were glad to have the opportunity to participate	96.8	96.0
You gained something positive from participating	80.6	64.0
Lack of regret		
You would make the same choice to participate	87.1 %	96.0 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	31	25

Note: Estimates are based on unweighted data. See Appendix A for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

K-4. Interviewer ratings of distress

To supplement respondent self-reported survey experiences, interviewers rated the respondents' level of distress. Interviewers were asked to indicate on the Interviewer Observations Questionnaire (IOQ) if the respondent showed any verbal or nonverbal signs of distress while completing the interview. Most respondents did not show obvious signs of distress. However, interviewers were more likely to note signs of distress for respondents in the CATI mode (17.6% for both verbal and nonverbal) than in the ACASI mode (7.3% verbal and 2.4% non-verbal). Again, this difference should be interpreted with caution due to small sample sizes and uneven allocation of interviews to modes of interviewing.

In addition, interviewers were asked to indicate their perceptions of respondents' level of distress at the conclusion of the interview. As with GP and VO samples, interviewers rated the overwhelming majority of SP respondents as neutral (i.e., showing no signs of distress). No respondents were rated at the highest "elevated" distress level. All SP respondents who were rated as showing "low-to-moderate" signs of distress had experienced victimization within the past 12 months. Of those recent victims, SP respondents in the CATI condition were more likely to be rated as showing "low-to-moderate" distress (28.6%, n = 7) than those in the ACASI condition (8.0%, n = 25).

Appendix table K-1. Standard errors for table K-1. Respondent's current age for the service provider sample, 2014–2015

Current age	
18-20	1.72 %
21-24	5.00
25-29	4.80
30-39	5.37
40-49	5.52
50 or older	5.52
Number of unweighted sample cases	58

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table K-2. Standard errors for table K-2. Prevalence rate of sexual victimization based on screener items by reference period for females in service provider sample, 2014–2015

Sexual victimization screener: Item number and description	Past 12 months	Lifetime
Penetration or attempted penetration	6.6 %	1.7 %
Rape	6.1 %	3.7 %
SV 1: Forced vaginal sex	5.2	5.5
SV 2: Forced oral sex	3.7	6.6
SV 3: Forced anal sex	2.9	5.9
SV 4: Forced digital penetration	3.7	6.5
SV 5: Penetration while unable to consent	4.3	6.5
Other unwanted sex	5.9 %	4.0 %
SV 6: Sex by coercion	3.4	6.3
SV 7: Other unwanted sex	2.4	6.6
SV 8: Attempted unwanted sex	5.2	5.7
Sexual contact	6.5 %	5.9 %
SV 9: Unwanted kissing	4.0	12.5
SV10: Unwanted groping	5.9	10.6
SV11: Attempted unwanted kissing or groping	4.8	12.5
SV12: Flashing/unwanted exposure	4.0	11.9
SV13: Made you show your body parts	1.7	11.9
SV14: Unwanted sexual pictures or movies	1.7	0.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table K-3. Standard errors for table K-3. Respondent reactions to the survey, total for service provider sample compared to general population sample, 2014–2015

	Total for service provider sample	Total for general population
Negative reactions		
You experienced intense emotions	6.7 %	0.6 %
Made you think about things you didn't want to	6.2	0.7
Raised unpleasant emotional issues that you had not expected	6.5	0.6
Positive reactions		
Believe you have helped others by participating	4.9 %	0.7 %
You were glad to have the opportunity to participate	2.5	0.6
You gained something positive from participating	5.9	0.7
Lack of regret		
You would make the same choice to participate	3.8 %	0.6 %
Number of sample cases	57	5623

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix table K-4. Standard errors for table K-4. Respondent reactions to the survey, by recency of victimization for service provider sample, 2014–2015

	Past 12 months only	Lifetime only
Negative reactions		
You experienced intense emotions	8.9 %	10.0 %
Made you think about things you didn't want to	7.2	10.1
Raised unpleasant emotional issues that you had not expected	8.9	9.4
Positive reactions		
Believe you have helped others by participating	6.7 %	7.4 %
You were glad to have the opportunity to participate	3.2	4.0
You gained something positive from participating	7.2	9.7
Lack of regret		
You would make the same choice to participate	6.1 %	4.0 %
Number of unweighted sample cases	31	25

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Rape and Sexual Assault (RSA) Pilot Test, 2014-2015.

Appendix L

Cognitive Testing Results

- L1. Results from Round 1 of Cognitive Testing**
- L2. Results from Round 2 of Cognitive Testing**



Round 1 Cognitive Interviews for a Pilot Test for a Survey on Rape and Sexual Assault

Final Report

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Introduction and Summary of Findings

Under a cooperative agreement from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Westat is collaborating on a study to design questions that collect data on rape and sexual assault. The goal is to eventually adopt a procedure that improves the quality of the data that is currently collected on the National Crime Victimization Survey. As part of the development process, cognitive interviews were conducted to test and refine instruments that will eventually be administered in a pilot test. This report provides the results of the first round of cognitive interviews with women who were recruited from the general population. A second report will be provided on the results of interviews with women recruited from a rape crisis center.

1.1 Methodology

In February and March, 2013, Westat conducted a series of 32 cognitive interviews to test telephone and self-administered versions of a questionnaire on rape and sexual assault.

Twenty three women were young women, age 18-40. Several hundred women responded to posted flyers at local colleges and universities and Craig's List seeking women ages 18-40 to participate in a study about "Women's Health and Safety". Westat recruiters screened the women to identify whether they had ever had any unwanted sexual experiences; 18 of the 23 women who ultimately participated in the interviews had experienced some unwanted sexual act in their lifetime, including five in the past 12 months. All respondents were asked to be re-interviewed two weeks later; 22 out of 23 women completed the re-interview.

Nine of the 32 women who were interviewed were known to be survivors of rape or sexual assault. These individuals were recruited with the cooperation of a rape crisis center. Results from these interviews will be provided in a separate report.

Respondents were randomly assigned to either be administered a telephone version of the interview or an ACASI (Automated Computer Assisted Self Interviewing) version. Likewise, respondents were randomly assigned to receive one of two alternative versions of the questionnaire to test terminology and ordering of questions.

All respondents received a \$40 incentive for each interview they completed.

After obtaining consent from the respondent, the interviewer administered demographic questions, an event history calendar (ACASI condition only), the rape and sexual assault (RSA) screener questionnaire, the detailed incident form, and a series of 5 vignettes. The general population sample was asked identical questions in the re-interview, along with a short set of feedback questions at the conclusion of the interview. The instruments used in each mode are provided in Appendices C and D.

Women who reported an incident in the last 12 months were administered questions on the detailed incident form. If no incidents in the last 12 months were reported, but there was a lifetime incident, the respondent was asked if they would be able to recall enough details of the incident to be able to answer questions about it. If they could not remember enough details, they were asked to use a hypothetical scenario when answering questions on the detailed incident form.

1.2 Reported Experiences

Twenty-one out of 23 women reported unwanted sexual violence in their lifetimes, reporting 33 incidents in the past 12 months and 55 lifetime incidents according to the 13 screening items used in the survey. In order to more fully test the detailed incident form, those who had only experienced an incident more than 12 months ago were asked if they would be able to recall enough details of the incident to be able to answer questions about it. All but one said yes. Thus 3 out of the 23 respondents used the hypothetical scenario to complete the detailed incident form. Reported incidents included those taking place by force or threat of harm (12 respondents), those happening while the respondent was under the influence of alcohol or drugs (7 respondents), and those happening under verbal pressure (7 respondents).

Whether the incident was recent or not, respondents generally agreed that the instrument allowed them to convey the details of their incident and had little difficulty recalling details to be able to answer the questions. Several respondents did express that the explicit terminology used in the screener surprised them, but they understood why it was necessary to use these terms.

1.3 Key Findings

1. **RSA Screener - Terminology:** Screening questions SV1-SV13 use a variety of phrases to refer to unwanted sexual situations and the circumstances under which they occur, including “force or threat”, “against your will”, “unable to consent”, “when you didn’t want it to happen,” and “in a way that made you feel unsafe.” Women interpret these phrases differently and it adds cognitive burden to the respondent as they process what each question is asking. We recommend using a common vocabulary across all screening items. Our proposed approach is presented in section 3.3.
2. **RSA Screener - Force or threat:** Respondents have varying interpretations of “force” and “threat” that are causing some confusion with initial items in the screener. Without knowing what else we are asking about later in the instrument, a few respondents are unsure if situations involving verbal pressure should be reported at SV1-SV4. Many of the later items in the screener do not refer to force or threats, but respondents have been “trained” to think of them, so we may be getting underreporting. The proposed terminology presented in section 3.3 addresses this concern.
3. **RSA Screener - Order of items:** The versions that interleaved the lifetime and 12 month questions caused difficulties when trying to de-duplicate events. We recommend grouping all of the past 12 month items together in the ACASI screener, followed by the lifetime items. For the CATI instrument, we recommend asking the lifetime item immediately followed by the past 12 month item, only probing to obtain counts or dates if a past 12 month incident is reported.
4. **RSA Screener - De-duplication:** Respondents often are not cognitively processing the phrase “other than what you already indicated”. Some ignore the statement purposefully because later items describe their incident better. Respondents are also having cognitive difficulty understanding the questions that ask whether this happened at the same time as other incidents, especially when multiple incidents have been reported and when lifetime events have been asked. This is resulting in different counts of incidents between the interview and re-interview. We recommend that by adjusting the placement of the lifetime items, the de-duplication problem will be mitigated.
5. **RSA Screener - Re-interview:** Roughly half of respondents who were re-interviewed changed at least one answer to a screening question between the interview and re-interview, with some respondents changing responses to as many as 6 items among the 13 sexual violence screening questions. There were three key reasons for changing answers: 1) Respondents were better able to anticipate what questions were coming, and held off on answering yes to an item knowing there would be a more fitting question being asked later; 2) Respondents had 2 weeks to think more about what their experiences had been, and recalled new information; 3) Respondents heard parts of the question differently in the re-interview than they had in the interview (such as “force” or “other than what you have already indicated”). The most inconsistent reports were for screener items that would normally not be defined as a rape, although even the

rape questions had inconsistencies. This served as an important check on the quality of the questions. For cost reasons, we are recommending not to do the re-interviews for the next round of cognitive interviews. But these results provide evidence that the re-interview on the Pilot has potential to illuminate data quality issues with particular screener items.

6. **Detailed Incident Form – Classification of event.** Further analysis will be conducted on determining whether the incident form is providing enough information to classify the event into logical categories. There are incidents that respondents qualitatively describe as ‘unwanted’ but not criminal. Examples include women receiving unwanted advances, perhaps consenting to some type of sexual activity, but eventually rebuffing more serious advances. The incident form, as currently structured, cannot distinguish this type of event from an attempted act. Another example are incidents where women initially resist advances, but eventually give in after continual requests. Follow-up questions will need to be developed that classify these incidents into distinguishable categories, separate from those that involve clear force and non-consent.
7. **Detailed Incident Form – Circumstances of event.** The questions that ask respondents what happened at the time of the incident were problematic for several reasons. Respondents did not uniformly understand the meaning of “attempted” and “threatened” incidents. There was also a problem with distinguishing between sexual acts that were consensual and not consensual. We recommend revising the question to incorporate plainer language in the question related to attempted/threatened incidents. We also recommend only asking for descriptions of acts that are not consensual.
8. **Detailed Incident Form – Reporting to police.** A number of women had problems when asked why the event was not reported to the police. For a number of the incidents, reporting to the police was never considered, perhaps because it was not serious enough or was not considered a crime. We recommend that before asking if the event was reported to the police, the women are asked if they consider the event a crime. If not, they then asked why they do not consider it a crime. They then skip out of the police-reporting questions.
9. **Vignettes.** A more extensive analysis of the vignettes is forthcoming, but general findings from the vignettes showed that five vignettes were taxing for respondents, but that in the first 1-2 vignettes, both CATI and ACASI respondents were able to successfully complete the task.

1.4 Summary of Detailed Findings for the RSA Screener

A summary of findings and recommendations is presented below, with further detail provided in sections 4 and 5 of the report.

Item	Problem	Recommendation
SV1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 women responded yes to forced vaginal sex in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) A few respondents were surprised that the survey began with such a serious incident, expressing concern about what else the survey might ask about if it began with such a sensitive item. Respondents recommended that women be given more advance notice of what the survey is about. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aside from wording changes recommended below, we do not recommend changing the placement of this item.
SV2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 women responded yes to forced oral sex in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) Aside from previously mentioned comments about force or threats, respondents understood this question and appreciated that both receiving and giving oral sex were covered in the definition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional changes needed
SV3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 women responded yes to forced anal sex in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) One respondent wondered why anal sex was asked in a separate item from SV1 and felt they should be considered together. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional changes needed
SV4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 women responded yes to forced digital penetration in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) No problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional changes needed
SV5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 women responded yes to alcohol or drug related sex acts in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) Women have varying interpretations of "unable to consent because you were drunk, high, drugged, or passed out," with some interpreting it as too "out of it" to say yes or no, and others interpreting it as saying yes when they may have really meant no. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to: "(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone used force or threats of force to have vaginal, anal, or oral sex with you against your will when you were drunk, high, or drugged?"
SV6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 women responded yes to coercive sex acts in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) Several respondents felt the question was redundant with the earlier questions about threats of harm, since they interpret threats as including coercion and pressure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to: "(Other than what you already indicated) At any time since (MONTH/YEAR), has someone made you have vaginal, anal or oral sex against your will by threatening to cause problems at your job or school, at home, or in your relationships?"
SV7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 women responded yes to forced sex by someone they knew in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) Many respondents had difficulty understanding this item, reporting that it seemed to be asking about too many different things at once (both the location and the relationship with the perpetrator). Many respondents felt this was repetitive with earlier items and were unsure how to respond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut this item

Item	Problem	Recommendation
SV8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 women responded yes to attempted sex acts in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) Many had difficulty focusing just on situations that involved force, and were tempted to report milder situations where the person was verbally pressuring them to do something they did not want to do. In the combined version of the question (ALT 1), women tended to just be thinking about vaginal sex, likely due to the reference to “penetration” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recommend moving this question immediately after vaginal, oral, and anal sex are asked (SV1-3) and removing reference to penetration not occurring. “Since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, attempted to make you have vaginal, oral, or anal sex using force or threats of force, but was not successful?”
SV9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 women responded yes to unwanted kissing in a sexual way in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) Respondents had a variety of interpretations of “kissed you in a sexual way”, ranging from kissing in a way that suggests you would like to have sex, to kissing sexual body parts. This item seemed to elicit less serious incidents than those we may be interested in. This item had more inconsistencies between interviews than the prior items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recommend changing this to “(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, kissed you in a sexual way against your will?
SV10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 women responded yes to unwanted groping or grabbing in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) The phrase “in a way that made you feel unsafe” had many interpretations, some of which might not be considered applicable to this survey. This item had more inconsistencies between interviews than the prior items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recommend changing this to “(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, fondled, groped, grabbed, or touched you against your will?
SV11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 women responded yes to being forced to watch someone expose themselves in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) Respondents had varying reactions to the phrase “forced you to watch,” with some reporting incidents of males in subway cars or on the street exposing themselves, and others claiming that such situations would not apply since the woman could just look away. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recommend changing this to “(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, made you watch against your will while they exposed their sexual body parts to you, flashed you, or masturbated in front of you?” Add to the detailed incident form follow-up questions that distinguish between events that occurred by surprise and acts that occurred as a deliberate attempt force someone to engage in this behavior. After round 2 of the cognitive interviews, re-consider whether these are in-scope

Item	Problem	Recommendation
SV12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 women responded yes to showing their sexual body parts in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) Some respondents reported that this had happened as part of earlier incidents they had already reported, and needed to pay close attention to the phrase “other than what you already indicated.” This item had more inconsistencies between interviews than the prior items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recommend changing this to “(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, made you show your sexual body parts to them against your will? Add to the detailed incident form follow-up questions that distinguish between events that occurred by surprise and acts that occurred as a deliberate attempt force someone to engage in this behavior. After round 2 of the cognitive interviews, re-consider whether these are in-scope
SV13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 women responded yes to being made to look at or participate in sexual photos or movies in past 12 months or lifetime (in interview #1) Some were confused if this was meant to be by force or threats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recommend strengthening the item by putting it in the context of force or threats and being against your will, to be comparable with earlier items. Add to the detailed incident form follow-up questions that distinguish between events that occurred by surprise and acts that occurred as a deliberate attempt force someone to engage in this behavior. After round 2 of the cognitive interviews, re-consider whether these are in-scope
SV14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 women indicated some form of interpersonal violence in the past 12 months Respondents did not have difficulty with these items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut these items as they are not used to screen into the detailed incident form and are not related to sexual assault
CATI SV#a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents often had difficulty determining how many times in their lives a particular type of sex act had happened to them. Several asked if there were categories they could put themselves into, but found 2 or more to be frustrating and could not come up with a count. Some said “too many to count”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut these items
CATI SV#b-d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents had great difficulty in dating lifetime events and were rarely able to come up with a month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut these items
CATI SV#e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After having been asked to report and date their lifetime incidents, many respondents grew agitated at having to report the number of times in the past 12 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If earlier dating items are cut, this should be easier to answer.
CATI SV#f	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents were very confused about whether we wanted them to de-duplicate against lifetime events or just past year events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This item should be easier once we eliminate the lifetime counts and dating.

Item	Problem	Recommendation
CATI SV#g	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were very few comments on this item as few women had multiple reports of past year events in the CATI condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes needed.
ACASI SV#a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents did not have difficulty counting incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes needed.
ACASI SV#b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When lifetime reports were intermingled with past 12 month reports (ALT 2), respondents had difficulty knowing what to de-duplicate against. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This item should be easier if we move the lifetime items after the screeners.
ACASI SV#c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were very few comments on this item as few women had multiple reports of past year events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No changes needed.

1.5 Summary Findings for Detailed Incident Form

The table below documents problems detected on individual items in the detailed incident form along with Westat's recommendations for round 2.

Item	Problem	Recommendation
C2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The terminology "After xx-xx" confuses some respondents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to "Between xx-xx"
C6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skip pattern before C6 needs to be adjusted in both modes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change skip pattern to "If C3=1, 2, 4 or 5, continue."
C7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The terminology "a right" to be there is awkward to some respondents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete this question. While this was only one respondent who had this problem, question 8 does ask how the person got it. This includes both "let in" and "forced way in". Since this would cover the situations asked about in question 7, there doesn't seem to be a need to introduce the concept of 'right to be there'.
D1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents were confused about what was meant by "completed". In the CATI version, the wording is awkward to ask this as 3 separate questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recommendation for this item is tied to question D2 (what happened). See discussion for D2/D3/D4.
D2_4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The terminology "sucked" is awkward to some respondents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to "Kissed or licked" in D2/D3/D4.
D2/D3/D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents are not sure whether to indicate experiences that were consensual as part of the incident. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modify the question so that it only focusses on those aspects of the event that were against the respondent's will. When asking about each act, distinguish between threats, attempts and completed acts. The complete proposed revision of D1/D2/D3 is presented in section 5 of this report.

Item	Problem	Recommendation
D2a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents did not have a problem with the item but we wonder whether this level of detail is necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete this item since there will be very few respondents who will be asked this question.
D9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The terminology "actually attack" is awkward to some respondents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete the word "actually".
D11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some respondents are thinking about threats of emotional harm rather than physical harm, and the follow up item at D14 only addresses physical threats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change D11 to "physical harm" and delete "in any way".
D17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continual arguments and verbal pressure are seen as very different from each other. One respondent interpreted "continual arguments" as happening after the incident occurred. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to "were continual arguments or verbal pressure used leading up to the incident".
E1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many respondents are thinking of emotional injuries in this question, but E1a does not ask about any emotional injuries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to "Did you experience any physical injuries as a result of this incident?"
E15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who reported the event as "mildly distressing" wanted to be able to share more about their emotional reaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change skip to allow "mildly distressing" to continue to E16.
F1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several respondents included themselves in the response. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to "Other than yourself..."
F7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the CATI version, the yes/no format was confusing for respondents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change F7 to "How well did you know this person – say 1 for by sight only, 2 for casual acquaintance, or 3 for well known?"
F11/F23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Ex-friend" was seen as awkward but respondents wondered whether it was supposed to say ex-boyfriend. Category missing for teacher/professor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delete "ex-friend" from category 2. Add category for "Ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend". Add category for "teacher/professor"
F19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In CATI, similar to problems seen with F7, F19a is awkward without the context of F19b and c 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change order to F19c, F19b, F19a
G0c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents in graduate school were unsure how to respond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to "Did this occur while you were a student?"
G1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents are confused about whether to report on what was happening leading up to the incident or actually at the time the incident occurred. Several respondents said they were "hanging out at a friend's place," which did not seem to fit with any of the response choices. Two respondents wanted a category for "in transit" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to "at the time of the incident". Allow multiple responses. Add category for "Hanging out at someone's home." Add category for "In transit or going from one place to another" If the respondent is passed out because of alcohol or drugs this will be picked up at another series of questions.

Item	Problem	Recommendation
G4/G6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of respondents did not know this information. For one respondent, they were not sure about the timing of the use — the question implies that the use was at the time the incident occurred, but they could have been using leading up to the incident. On the CATI, breaking the question up for drugs and alcohol is awkward and long for situations where nothing was used (majority of the incidents). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in a 'don't know' category for this question (on screen for ACASI; read aloud for CATI) Change wording to "Had the person been using drugs, alcohol or both before this incident occurred?" For the CATI, start by asking "Had the person been using drugs or alcohol before this incident occurred?". If this is a 'yes', then follow-up with "What were they using, drugs, alcohol or both?"
G10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents indicate it is awkward to be asked G11-G16 if they indicate at G10 that they were passed out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add a skip pattern if respondent says yes to G10 to skip to G18.
G13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One respondent suggests changing this to "Were you too drunk to be able to defend yourself or stop the incident from happening" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recommend testing an alternative way to ask this question: "Were you too (drunk/ high/drunk or high) to be able to stop the sexual activity from happening?"
G14-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If respondent was too drunk or high to stand up, they should not be asked if they were too drunk to drive or take public transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add a skip pattern if respondent says yes to G14 to skip to G18.
G18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awkward wording for attempted, but not completed acts. Awkward wording to "tell the person to stop" to "stop the incident from happening". Awkward wording for "call for help" with some thinking of yelling or using a phone. There are no categories for trying to stop an attempted incident that never occurred. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change question to "Did you do any of the following?" Change G18a to "tell the person you did not want the incident to happen" Change G18e to "try to get help" Add category for "left the situation" Change G18f to "do something else" Additional recommendations will be made for follow-up questions
I3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category is missing for "I didn't think about reporting it to the police". One respondent suggests there should be a category that deals with the role of intoxicants in the incident as a reason she did not report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add new item before I3 to ask "Did you consider the incident to be a crime?" If no, ask why and then skip police reporting questions. Reduce and consolidate the categories for I3.
I14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timing of this item is confusing for several respondents who may have not told anyone immediately, but eventually told different people Category 6 is awkward since a friend is already referenced at category 4, and other relative is referenced at category 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to "Who have you told about this incident?" Delete category 6
I13/I15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awkward to reference police among those who said they did not tell the police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add a note at I13 and I15 to only reference the police if yes in I1.

Methodology

2

2.1 Recruitment

In February-March, 2013, Westat conducted a series of cognitive interviews with 32 women to test telephone and self-administered versions of the RSA questionnaire. This report describes the methodology and results for the 23 women recruited from the general population. The 9 additional interviews were conducted with known survivors of rape and sexual assault and results will be presented in a separate report. All 23 participants were compensated \$40 to participate in each 90 minute interview (interview and re-interview).

Twenty-five women ages 18-40 years old were recruited for the general population interviews. Younger women were recruited because they are more likely to have experienced a recent sexual assault. We recruited respondents by posting flyers on 5 local college campuses and by posting a flyer on Craig's List in the DC area. Women volunteering were asked to email Westat or call an 800 number. Volunteers were asked a series of screening questions to determine eligibility and availability for the interview (see flyer and screener in Appendix A). Women who said they had experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact at any point in their lives were given priority when determining eligibility. Those who agreed to participate were asked to either come to Westat in Rockville or to a meeting room on their college campus. At the time of the interview, the Westat interviewer administered a consent form (Appendix B) and administered the research protocol (Appendices C and D).

Twenty-three of the 25 scheduled women participated in the interviews. Two women did not show for their scheduled interviews.

2.2 Training of Interviewers

Ten experienced cognitive interviewers were selected to administer the interviews. Two of the interviewers were designated to conduct the interviews with the seeded sample based on their prior experience working with victims of sexual assault.

All interviewers participated in a two-day training session which included general orientation to the study, a detailed review of the interview protocols, and four hours of role-playing.

As part of the two-day training, interviewers received 4 hours of training in crisis management, including: 1) understanding the complexities of survivor reactions to sexual assault, 2) dealing with respondent concerns, distress, and safety issues if necessary, 3) appropriate interviewer reactions to disclosures, 4) maintaining confidentiality, and 5) providing sexual assault services information. The crisis management training was accomplished through lecture, videos, and role playing activities.

2.3 Protocols

Multiple protocols were developed for this study in order to test different modes of data collection (telephone (CATI) and self-administered (ACASI)), different methods of asking about sexual violence, and different probing techniques. Ultimately, eight versions of the screener questionnaire and four versions of the detailed incident form were developed. (See Appendices C and D)

Versions of Screener

1. ACASI Alternative 1, with cognitive probing
2. ACASI Alternative 1, no probing
3. ACASI Alternative 2, with cognitive probing
4. ACASI Alternative 2, no probing
5. CATI Alternative 1, with cognitive probing
6. CATI Alternative 1, no probing
7. CATI Alternative 2, with cognitive probing
8. CATI Alternative 2, no probing

Versions of Detailed Incident Form

1. ACASI, with cognitive probing
2. ACASI, no probing
3. CATI, with cognitive probing

4. CATI, no probing

2.3.1 Versions of the Protocol

The cognitive interviewing tested different variations of some of the screening questions in the ACASI and Telephone instrument. These variations included:

1. Cues on ‘force’. Alternative 1 used the phrase ‘made you have sex by using force or threat of harm’, while Alternative 2 used the phrase ‘used any kind of force or threat to make you have sex against your will’.
2. Consent and alcohol use. Alternative 1 used the words ‘unable to consent because you were drunk...’, while Alternative 2 used ‘...too drunk to be able to stop what was happening’. The former focuses on not providing consent, while the latter focuses on not being able to deny consent.
3. Defining psychological aggression. Alternative 1, the longer version of this question, provides several examples to assist defining the meaning of the question. Alternative 2, the shorter version, summarizes the definition with fewer words. As with the other examples above, we are balancing keeping questions short with maintaining detail that might be needed to define the event for the respondent.
4. Act specific threat questions. Alternative 1, the shorter version, rolled up the question on attempted acts into one question including all types of assaults. Alternative 2, the longer version, broke this into three questions, one for each type of sexual act.
5. Placement of lifetime question. The ACASI survey asked a lifetime question if the respondent did not report a victimization in the last 12 months. The variation tested was whether the question came after all of the sexual screeners are asked (Alternative 1) or directly after the specific 12-month question (Alternative 2).

2.3.2 Probing Strategy

The overall goal of the interviews was to test the respondents’ comprehension of the survey questions. This was accomplished through the use of cognitive interview probing techniques. For the telephone interviews, the interviewer read the questions to the respondents simulating a telephone interview. Concurrent probes were administered on key items (such as “tell me how you came up with your answer to that question”) and at the end of each section of the interview. For the ACASI interviews, the questionnaire was programmed onto a laptop for the respondent to record their responses. The interviewer read the questions aloud to the respondent, simulating the ACASI voice. Concurrent probes were used on the CATI protocols. For both versions,

retrospective probes were used at the end of each section to capture any difficulties respondents appeared to have with items, and to probe on specific questions or key terms within questions.

In order to keep the interviews within the 90 minutes, the cognitive probes were administered for only a portion of the interview. For half of the respondents, interviewers probed the screener and not the detailed incident form. For the other half of the respondents, interviewers probed the items on the detailed incident form and not the screener. However, interviewers were instructed to probe any signs of confusion or hesitation, regardless of whether the form or question was targeted for probing.

The re-interview was conducted using similar protocols with two exceptions. Interviewers were asked to probe on questions on the screener that were not consistent with the first interview. Additionally, researchers reviewed audio recordings of the initial interviews and recommended tailored probes for the re-interview to get more information on topics that needed expansion.

2.3.3 Selecting incidents for Filling Out Detailed Incident Form

When filling out the screener, interviewers were asked to keep track of which screener items resulted in a report of an incident. Any incident that occurred within the last 12 months took priority for being asked on the detailed incident form. If more than one incident was reported within the last 12 months, the more serious offense (the question with the lowest number) was to be asked about on the detailed incident form. For example, if SV1 and SV4 both had a ‘yes’ to last 12 months, SV1 was to be the targeted incident for asking the detailed questions.

If no incidents in the last 12 months were reported, the detailed questions were to be asked about any lifetime incidents reported. If more than one lifetime incident was reported, the question with the lowest number would be eligible. Before asking about a lifetime incident, the interviewer asked the respondent if they could remember enough details about the event to discuss it.

If no lifetime incidents were reported, the respondent was asked to use a hypothetical scenario when answering the detailed incident questions.

2.3.4 Interviewing Schedule (i.e., Initial Interview, Re-Interview)

Recruiters scheduled both the initial interview and the re-interview at the time of recruitment. Reminder phone calls were made prior to each interview to confirm participation. The re-interview was scheduled for approximately 2 weeks after the initial interview, with the same interviewer and in the same location as the initial interviewer. The re-interview lasted approximately 90 minutes and contained identical procedures and questions to the initial interview, though cognitive probes were adapted, as mentioned above.

2.3.5 Distress Protocol

Because of sensitive nature of the questions, cognitive interviewers were trained to recognize signs of distress and how to respond based on the assessed emotional distress level of the respondent.

Throughout the interview, if the respondent was exhibiting signs of distress such as changes in mood, tears, trembling, zoning out, experiencing flashbacks, or dissociation, interviewers were trained to pause the interview and check in with the respondent to see if she needed to take a short break or needed help getting back on track. A senior shift coordinator was available at Westat every day during the field period if the interviewer needed immediate help in handling a distressed respondent. At the conclusion of the interview, interviewers administered a debriefing protocol to ensure the respondent felt ready to end the interview, providing them with a list of local resources and referral agencies.

Interviewers were instructed to complete a Distress and Safety Concern Log to document all instances of distress that resulted in stopping the interview even for a short break, recording the survey item that triggered the distress, a narrative of what happened, the steps taken to support the respondent, and whether the re-interview should be cancelled as a result of the distress.

None of the respondents exhibited any signs of significant distress during the interviews.

2.3.6 Notetaking

Eleven notetakers were trained on the study and transcribed the interviews into a database. The database was organized by question number so that all responses for a particular question could be grouped together.

For the screener and vignettes, notetakers were instructed to record the actual response provided by the respondent and to record any remarks that were made pertaining to that item. Notes could either be in the form of a direct quote, or as a summary of the respondent's remarks. For the detailed incident form, notetakers recorded responses and notes on selected key items, as well as any other items that caused cognitive difficulty for respondents. Additionally, notetakers transcribed a verbatim account of the incident as described by the respondent prior to the detailed incident form.

2.4 Results of Recruitment and Interviewing

The table below shows the number of women recruited for the interviews as well as the number who actually participated in the interviews. A total of 35 women were recruited, with 32 ultimately participating.

		Recruited	Completed
Initial Interview	CATI ALT 1	6	5
	CATI ALT 2	7	7
	ACASI ALT 1	6	6
	ACASI ALT 2	6	5
	Total	25	23
Re-Interview	CATI ALT 1	5	5
	CATI ALT 2	7	6
	ACASI ALT 1	6	6
	ACASI ALT 2	5	5
	Total	23	22

3.1 Overall Results

Across the 23 women, the initial interview identified a total of 88 incidents of unwanted sexual contact, including 2 reports of past 12 month vaginal, anal, oral, or digital penetration and 16 reports of lifetime penetration. Most incidents occurred more than 12 months ago (n=55), with 33 reports of unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months. Nearly all of the women (21 out of 23) reported at least one form of unwanted sexual contact. A summary of incidents reported to selected screener items is presented in Appendix E.

	ACASI ALT 1		CATI ALT1		ACASI ALT 2		CATI ALT 2		Total		
	12 month	life	12 month	life	12 month	life	12 month	life	total	total 12	total life
SV1 (Vaginal)	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	8	0	8
SV2 (Oral)	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	6	1	5
SV3 (Anal)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2
SV4 (foreign object)	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	6	2	4
SV5 (drugs and alcohol)	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	7	1	6
SV6 (psychological coercion)	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	7	0	7
SV7 (date, work, school)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	3
SV8 (attempted rape)	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	9	5	4
SV9 (unwanted kiss)	2	0	2	2	1	0	3	1	11	8	3
SV10 (unwanted touching)	1	0	1	1	2	0	5	0	10	9	1
SV11 (flashing)	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	2	2
SV12 (made R expose self)	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	8	3	5
SV13 (participate in movies or pictu	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	7	2	5
Total	9	11	5	22	7	8	12	14	88	33	55

3.2 Re-Interview Comparisons by Screener Question Number

Roughly half of respondents who were re-interviewed changed at least one answer to a screening question between the interview and re-interview, with some respondents changing responses to as many as 6 items among the 13 sexual violence screening questions. Whereas the total number of incidents reported in the initial interview was 88 across the 23 women, in the re-interview, the number dropped to 81. The drop was primarily in lifetime reports, from 55 incidents in the initial interview to 49 in the re-interview.

There were three key reasons for changing answers: 1) Respondents were better able to anticipate what questions were coming, and held off on answering yes to an item knowing there would be a more fitting question being asked later; 2) Respondents had 2 weeks to think more about what their experiences had been, and recalled new information; 3) Respondents heard parts of the question differently in the re-interview than they had in the interview (such as “force” or “other than what you have already indicated) and realized their situations did not actually apply to what the question was asking.

	ACASI ALT 1		CATI ALT1		ACASI ALT 2		CATI ALT 2		Total		
	12 month	life	12 month	life	12 month	life	12 month	life	total	total 12	total life
SV1 (Vaginal)	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	1	8	1	7
SV2 (Oral)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	2	2
SV3 (Anal)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
SV4 (foreign object)	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	6	2	4
SV5 (drugs and alcohol)	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	6	1	5
SV6 (psychological coercion)	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	5	1	4
SV7 (date, work, school)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4	1	3
SV8 (attempted rape)	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	9	3	6
SV9 (unwanted kiss)	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	8	5	3
SV10 (unwanted touching)	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	3
SV11 (flashing)	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	2	9	5	4
SV12 (made Re expose self)	2	1	1	0	1	0	4	2	11	8	3
SV13 (participate in movies or pictu	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	6	2	4
Total	8	9	5	19	8	8	11	13	81	32	49

3.3 Language Used in Screener

The 13 screener questions use a variety of terms to frame the types of situations being asked about in the survey. The table below summarizes which items are using which terminology. The inconsistent terminology throughout the screener is adding cognitive burden to respondents who are not only trying to interpret the situations and timing of situations being asked about, but also the context in which those situations occurred.

		Force	Threat	Against your will	Made you	Unable to consent	Felt you had no choice	When you didn't want it to happen	Made you feel unsafe	Too drunk/high to stop it
SV1	ALT 1	x	x							
	ALT 2	x	x	x						
SV2	ALT 1	x	x							
	ALT 2	x	x	x						
SV3	ALT 1	x	x							
	ALT 2	x	x							
SV4	ALT 1	x	x	x						
	ALT 2	x	x	x						
SV5	ALT 1				x	x				
	ALT 2	x								x
SV6	ALT 1						x			
	ALT 2			ACASI			x			
SV7	ALT 1	x								
	ALT 2	x								
SV8	ALT 1	x		x						
	ALT 2	ACASI		ACASI						
	SV8_1									
	ALT2 SV8_2			CATI, ACASI						
SV9	ALT 1							x		
	ALT 2							x		
SV10	ALT 1								x	
	ALT 2								x	
SV11	ALT 1	x								
	ALT 2	x								
SV12	ALT 1				x			x		
	ALT 2				x			x		
SV13	ALT 1				x					
	ALT 2				x					

What follows is a brief discussion of how respondents are interpreting these terms, and our recommendation for adjustments to terminology for round 2 of cognitive testing.

“Force or threat” (SV1-4)

Whether the language is “force” or “any type of force”, respondents interpret force as some form of physical action taken by the offender with the intention of making the woman participate in the act. Only one respondent thought force might also include verbal pressure.

- “Pushing you down or physically holding you.”
- “Force is holding or beating me.”
- “He just wanted to like literally push me down and have me do what he wanted.”
- “People think of force differently. A lot of people's first inclination would probably be physical force, whereas someone like me who would think more verbal like pressure and arguing might say no. Or if you think about it more you might say yes, it just depends on what is included as force.”

Regardless of whether “threats of harm” or “any type of threat” is used in the question wording, threats are interpreted as verbal in nature. There is some confusion over whether “threats” go beyond threats of physical harm to coercive threats to withhold resources or shame the victim. One respondent suggested making the language clearer.

- “Threat of harm is verbal force - either physically or to put lies about you out there”
- “Threats can range in extremes from 'have sex with me or I'm going to beat you up' to 'have sex with me or I'm going to make you feel bad', to 'withhold resources' or 'shame you'.”
- “Threat of harm or violence, threatening to beat a person, Or 'If you don't do this I'm going to take away your allowance or something.'”
- “It would be more clear if it gave more detail like 'physical harm' or 'emotional harm'.”

While psychological coercion was not intended for these questions, some women struggled with whether it should be classified in the same category as force and threat. Six women described situations in SV1-4 in which they felt that they had no choice but to perform the sexual act, though no force or threats of physical harm were used. Four of these women initially answered yes to the screening question in the interview and then changed their answer to no in the re-interview.

“Against your will” (SV1-4 (ALT 2), SV6 (ACASI ALT 2), SV8)

“Against your will,” when used with ‘force or threat,’ is narrowly interpreted. But when used by itself (e.g., SV8) or with less serious forms of coercion (e.g., you had no choice), it is interpreted as including less coercive situations.

- “What qualifies as against your will? What if I want to have sex and then change my mind?”

“Unable to consent” (SV5)

In the context of alcohol or drugs, women describe “unable to consent” as being in an altered state of mind, where either the woman is either unaware of what is happening, or provides consent when she would not have done so if she were sober.

- “Either physically you could not because you were passed out or your mind was altered by the alcohol or drug - and you could have given an answer but it wouldn't have been your normal response.”
- “It means you had entirely too much alcohol in your system and couldn't make sound judgments on your own. And, because of the alcohol, the over excessive amount in your system, you can't really have a sound conversation, say if you were without alcohol or sober .”

“When you didn’t want it to happen” (SV9, SV12)

This was interpreted very broadly and included situations when something happened by surprise or abruptly by someone that was not expected. Respondents tended not to think of this terminology in an assaultive or coercive way (except that it was by surprise).

- Respondent was thinking of situations where it occurs that falls outside the boundaries of normal social behavior (not like a bad first kiss after a bad first date). She thought it could be rephrased a bit more harshly to better imply a violation.
- Respondent said this means 'someone tried to kiss me and his move was so quick that I didn't see it happen.'
- Respondent said this question was asking about a time when someone kissed you and you weren't expecting it or you were just not feeling it.

“In a way that made you feel unsafe” (SV10)

Respondents had a variety of interpretations of “unsafe”. Some respondents interpreted this literally as only situations where the respondent felt unsafe, whereas others interpreted the question as including situations where the respondent felt uncomfortable. Those who interpreted the question to include situations where they were uncomfortable tended to answer yes to this question.

- Respondent thinks people could interpret “unsafe” as danger, where you need to call the police, but could also interpret it as feeling “violated and uncomfortable, but not like I am going to be put in the back of a car trunk.”

Recommendation

We recommend greater standardization of language throughout the screener. For round 2 of cognitive testing, we recommend referencing use of “force or threat of force” for the more serious offenses and emphasizing “against your will” for the lesser offenses. The proposed language is presented below. This allows women to report both physical and coercive acts.

SV1	Since (MONTH/YEAR), has a man or boy used force or threats of force to make you to have sex against your will? By sex we mean putting his penis in your vagina against your will.
SV2	Since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, used force or threats of force to make you have or give oral sex against your will? By oral sex we mean that someone penetrated your vagina or anus with their mouth or tongue, or you were forced to use your mouth or tongue on someone else's genitals or anus against your will.
SV3	Since (MONTH/YEAR), has a male used force or threats of force to make you have anal sex against your will? By anal sex we mean that a man or boy put his penis in your anus against your will.
SV3a	Since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, attempted to make you have vaginal, oral, or anal sex using force or threats of force, but was not successful?
SV4	Since (MONTH/YEAR), has any male or female used force or threats of force to put fingers or foreign objects in your vagina or anus against your will?
SV5	(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone used force or threats of force to have vaginal, anal, or oral sex with you against your will when you were drunk, high, or drugged?
SV6	(Other than what you already indicated) At any time since (MONTH/YEAR), has someone made you have vaginal, anal or oral sex against your will by threatening to cause problems at your job or school, at home, or in your relationships?
SV7	CUT
SV8	Moved to SV3a
SV9	(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, kissed you in a sexual way against your will?
SV10	(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, fondled, groped, grabbed, or touched you against your will?
SV11	(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, made you watch against your will while they exposed their sexual body parts to you, flashed you, or masturbated in front of you?
SV12	(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, made you show your sexual body parts to them against your will?
SV13	(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, made you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies against your will?
SV14	CUT

3.4 Order of Lifetime and 12 Month Questions

CATI

In the CATI version, respondents had difficulty dating events that were more than a few years ago. Some were able to provide a year, but few could identify the month when it occurred. This did not seem to be a problem for dating past 12 month events. They also had difficulty counting the number of times something had happened to them over their lifetime, particularly for less serious incidents. They were able to say whether it was one or two or more times, but often could not recall an exact number of how many times the offense had occurred. Finally, mixing the dating of lifetime and past 12 month events caused problems for respondents in de-duplicating events at later screener items since they were unsure what to de-duplicate against.

Recommendation:

Option 1: Ask initial lifetime question and follow up with a question to find out if it has happened in past 12 months. If so, date the most recent (past 12 month) incident. Interviewer maintains accounting of all incidents in the last 12 months and de-duplicates with previously reported events.

Option 2: Ask 12 month question for all events. Date each event reported in last 12 months. Ask lifetime questions for any type that did not occur in last 12 months.

Option 3: Don't ask any lifetime questions.

Our preference is Option 1 because it maintains the structure of the public health approach. However it may be difficult to assess whether this method is working in the second round of cognitive interviews if respondents do not report both lifetime and 12 month incidents.

ACASI

The protocol had two versions. One interleaved the two questions together. It first asked the last 12 months. If 'no' then the lifetime question was asked. The second asked all 12 month questions first. Then asked lifetime for any questions that were not reported in the last 12 months.

Recommendation:

Option 1: Use first option (group all 12 month questions together). Come back to lifetime questions for those that did not report a 12 month.

Option 2: Don't ask any lifetime questions.

We recommend Option 1 because it is desirable to collect lifetime experiences. It will facilitate some comparison to the CATI version. We may also want to do a detailed incident form for a lifetime incident, if no 12 month incidents are reported.

3.5 Order of Questions

All versions tested went from most serious to least serious. In re-interview, some respondents changed responses because they knew the order and chose the appropriate question. There were also several instances when respondents wanted to change answers to earlier screener questions once being asked more specific questions.

The question on attempted vaginal, oral and anal assaults (SV8) was interpreted more broadly than intended. We believe this is because it follows a number of questions that ask about incidents that may not be interpreted as being physically forced.

Recommendation:

We recommend keep the order of items roughly the same, except moving SV8 (attempts) directly after SV1 – SV4. We recommend asking about attempted acts immediately after completed acts of vaginal, oral and anal sex have been asked.

RSA Screener Question Results

SV1: Vaginal penetration	
ACASI ALT 1	Within the past 12 months, that is since (MONTH/YEAR), has a man or boy made you have sex by using force or threat of harm? By sex, it means putting his penis in your vagina.
ACASI ALT 2	At any time since (MONTH/YEAR), has a man or boy used any kind of force or any kind of threat to make you to have sex against your will? By sex, it means putting his penis in your vagina.
CATI ALT 1	Has a man or boy ever made you have sex by using force or threat of harm? By sex we mean putting his penis in your vagina.
CATI ALT 2	Has a man or boy ever used any kind of force or any kind of threat to make you to have sex against your will? By sex we mean putting his penis in your vagina.

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Eight women responded yes to a lifetime incident involving vaginal intercourse by force or threats; none reported a past 12 month incident. Among the reported lifetime incidents, three involved physical force, with the perpetrator pinning or holding the victim down. One incident was described as “mental and verbal manipulation”. (See Appendix E for a description of the incidents). The other respondents did not provide a description of what happened to them.

Interpretation

Only a few respondents showed difficulty with the question.

- One respondent noted that the question was a little unclear because while there are people that may have had sex against their will, it may not have been as a result of force or threat. She noted a grey area between threats and force, using an example of having sex with your boyfriend when you don't really want to. The respondent suggested defining 'threat' given the range in subtlety of the different types of threats.
- Another respondent was confused as to whether the question might also be including attempted acts. She responded no in the initial interview and then answered yes in the re-interview, because she thought that attempts were included in the question.
- One respondent changed her answer from yes in the initial interview to no in the re-interview because she initially thought that the reference of "force or threat of harm" was meant to encompass even "social stuff" (social pressure or social contexts). As additional questions were asked, she realized that some situations are included in "a different category" (i.e., too drunk to be able to consent). She suggested that the

survey include a list of definitions of "force", "threat" and "unconsented sexual encounters", prior to the questions, so respondents are clear on the intent of the items and know that there will be various other contexts and categories to capture the different types of experiences.

Recommendation:

Aside from changes recommended to the way force and threats are worded in the question, we do not recommend any additional changes to this item.

SV2: Oral Sex	
ACASI ALT 1	Since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, made you have oral sex by using force or threat of harm? By oral sex, it means that someone penetrated your vagina or anus with their mouth or tongue, or you were forced to use your mouth or tongue on someone else's genitals or anus.
ACASI ALT 2	Since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, used any type of force or any type of threat to make you give or receive oral sex against your will? By oral sex, it means that someone penetrated your vagina or anus with their mouth or tongue, or you were forced to use your mouth or tongue on someone else's genitals or anus.
CATI ALT 1	Has anyone, male or female, ever made you have oral sex by using force or threat of harm? By oral sex we mean that someone penetrated your vagina or anus with their mouth or tongue, or you were forced to use your mouth or tongue on someone else's genitals or anus.
CATI ALT 2	Has anyone, male or female, ever used any type of force or any type of threat to make you have or give oral sex against your will? By oral sex we mean that someone penetrated your vagina or anus with their mouth or tongue, or you were forced to use your mouth or tongue on someone else's genitals or anus.

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Six women responded yes to a lifetime (n=5) or past 12 month (n=1) incident involving oral sex by force or threats. Two incidents occurred through force, with one woman describing her incident as follows:

- "It started out as manipulation. He was just kind of sweet talking and then the physical pressure started when he just kind of lay on top of me and then forced his genitals into my face and I wasn't expecting that. That's why I was surprised and that's when I told him to stop. When I told him to stop, he didn't."

The past 12 month incident was by a threat (respondent says she "felt cornered"). The other 3 positive reports were all situations of coercion or verbal pressure, but not involving force or threats.

- "It wasn't like he said 'okay you need to do this now, if you don't I'm going to beat you, or something.' It was more like 'oh, don't you want to try this?'"

- "It wasn't force, but more like being young and I couldn't really get out of it. I was ... with this guy I sort of knew. He said he wanted to have sex, I said no, and he said well you have to get me off somehow. It was easier to do that than to have sex. I felt like I had no choice and didn't know what to do. He didn't force me with physical or verbal threat, but I was at his house and he had driven me there."

Interpretation

Respondents appreciated that the definition included both directions of giving and receiving oral sex.

- "You can either receive or give, and that's why the question made sense."

Two of the women who had been pressured to engage in oral sex expressed uncertainty over whether they should answer yes to the item since it was not physical force or a threat. Both decided to change their answer to no in the re-interview, and explain their reasoning for changing their response:

- "There's a question later that asks if you did it when there was no choice - I did not feel I was physically threatened and I was not hurt physically, so I'll say no here."
- "Did it happen? --yes, but was I forced to -- 'no.' I don't feel like he used force as a way for me to give him oral sex. If the question only said 'made you have oral sex', I would have said yes." She said to her force means "pushing, threatening, and that wasn't the case. It wasn't like physical force, but manipulation, verbal... is that force? I guess manipulation is a better word and that's why I said 'no' this time, because it didn't include physical force. But now thinking back more on it, it was manipulation."

Recommendation:

Aside from changes recommended to the way force and threats are worded in the question, we do not recommend any additional changes to this item. However, we need to discuss how the above incidents where pressure, but no force, should be classified. This will drive questions on the detailed incident form for these types of incidents.

SV3: Anal Sex

ACASI ALT 1	At any time since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone made you have anal sex by using force or threat of harm? By anal sex, it means that a man or boy put his penis in your anus.
ACASI ALT 2	At any time since (MONTH/YEAR), has a male used any type of force or any type of threat to make you have anal sex? By anal sex, it means that a man or boy put his penis in your anus.
CATI ALT 1	Has anyone ever made you have anal sex by using force or threat of harm? By anal sex we mean that a man or boy put his penis in your anus.
CATI ALT 2	Has a male ever used any type of force or any type of threat to make you have anal sex? By anal sex we mean that a man or boy put his penis in your anus.

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Two women reported a lifetime incident of being forced or threatened to have anal sex. One did not describe the incident, and the other explained that it was more through pressure than by force or threat.

Interpretation

The respondent who described her incident later changed her answer to no in the re-interview, explaining:

- "He just pushed me softly and turned me around so he could have access. That almost seems like force, so maybe that's what I was thinking of two weeks ago in our first interview. But if I am honest...he wasn't scary. He was wanting to do things to please himself. He said it was no big deal."

While there were very few comments provided on this question, one respondent wondered why anal sex was asked about separately from vaginal sex.

- "They are both penetrating sex. I don't know better how to describe it. I have never had anal sex but in my head that is connected."

Recommendation:

Aside from changes recommended to the way force and threats are worded in the question, we do not recommend any additional changes to this item.

SV4: Digital and foreign object penetration	
ACASI ALT 1	At any time since (MONTH/YEAR), has a male or female put fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus against your will by using force or threats?
ACASI ALT 2	At any time since (MONTH/YEAR), has any male or female put fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus against your will by using force or any type of threat?
CATI ALT 1	Has anyone, male or female, ever put fingers or foreign object in your vagina or anus against your will by using force or threats?
CATI ALT 2	Has any male or female ever put fingers or foreign objects in your vagina or anus against your will by using force or any type of threat?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Six women reported having been penetrated with fingers or a foreign object by force or threats, with two reporting a past 12 month incident.

Interpretation

There was some confusion among a few respondents about whether this was only asking about fingers or only about foreign objects, but not both.

- Respondent said no, but when she re-read the question she saw "or fingers" and changed her response to yes. She eventually stated that she had to isolate this event from the other incidents she had already reported in order to answer the question.

One respondent was tempted to say yes to the lifetime question because of what happened to her as a child, but she did not feel it was a result of force or threats.

- "Only by force or threat...? No. Without that phrase I would have said yes." (Interviewer note: Some of this respondent's incidents occurred when she was a child so "against your will" might apply but not necessarily by "force or threat.")

Recommendation:

Aside from changes recommended to the way force and threats are worded in the question, we do not recommend any additional changes to this item.

SV5: Alcohol and drug-related incidents

ACASI ALT 1	(Other than what you have already indicated), Since (MONTH/YEAR) has anyone made you have vaginal, anal, or oral sex when you were unable to consent because you were drunk, high, drugged, or passed out?
ACASI ALT 2	(Other than what you have already indicated), Since (MONTH/YEAR) has anyone forced you to have vaginal, anal, or oral sex when you were unable to consent because you were drunk, high, drugged, or passed out?
CATI ALT 1	(Other than what you have already indicated), has anyone ever made you have vaginal, anal, or oral sex when you were unable to consent because you were too drunk, high, drugged, or passed out?
CATI ALT 2	(Other than what you have already told me about), has anyone ever forced you to have vaginal, anal, or oral sex when you were too drunk, high, or drugged to stop what was happening?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Seven women report having unwanted vaginal, oral, or anal sex when they were drunk, high, drugged or passed out, with one of the incidents taking place in the past 12 months. Descriptions of the incidents appear in Appendix E.

Interpretation

Regardless of the version of the question they received, six women interpret this question as situations in which the woman is not able to make sound judgments about how to handle the situation and may give the perpetrator responses that would not have been their “normal” response had they been sober. Women who have not experienced unwanted sexual acts while drunk or high tend to focus less on the nature of the aggression and more on the state of mind they would be in to be able to reject the action.

- "Unable to consent - either physically could not because you were passed out or your mind was altered by the alcohol or drug - and you could have given an answer but it wouldn't have been your normal response. You could have said yes but you didn't mean it. I don't see an issue of a threat in this question though force may be playing a role here. Your full will is compromised because you're in an intoxicated state."
- Respondent thought even though she was drunk or high she must have consented. But as she was going through the survey she realized that if she had been sober it's not something she would have done. She doesn't remember huge chunks of the night so she knows it's not something she could have consented to.
- "It means you had entirely too much alcohol in your system and couldn't make sound judgments on your own. And, because of the alcohol, the over excessive amount in

your system you can't really have a sound conversation, say if you were without alcohol or sober."

- "If I was intoxicated with alcohol or any other type of substance so much that I was unable to, in my right state of mind, say that I was consenting to any kind of sexual activity."
- Respondent thought that the part of the question that reads "too drunk, high, drugged, or passed out" means "incoherent" and "that my judgment or decision-making ability was different than what it would have been under conditions without substances."
- "I don't know if I would say too drunk to know what I was doing. That is definitely not true. But, I know that I would not have made the same choice if I was not inebriated."

CATI alternative 2 caused confusion with several respondents. This version did not use the phrase "unable to consent", which one respondent felt would have been more appropriate wording than "to stop what was happening", which was used. Two respondents commented on the use of force in the question and felt it was not necessary because regardless of whether force was used, the victim was in an altered state of mind and was not able to truly consent.

- "If you've ever been in a situation where you didn't really want to have a sexual experience but you were too intoxicated to effectively express that you were not interested. I knew what you were saying but there was a weird double negative in it. That could be a little confusing. There were a lot of commas, things listed. A lot going on in the question. Might have to read it once or twice."
- This question seemed too wordy for the respondent, particularly "Other than you have already told me about"; she asked the interviewer to clarify the intent of the question. She said it is confusing because "this counts with the first question" (SV1) asked. She also recommended that the question should be placed earlier in the sequence.
- Respondent asked if this question was about being "forced but aware but not physically able to stop it? If someone is incapacitated, force may not be required. You're in the wrong state of mind to say no or fight back. If you're too drunk to stop it you wouldn't be able to fight back." R thinks "consent" should be used here. "Force means using physical force or violence. If a woman is passed out or out of it, force may not be needed."
- "I have made decisions that I would not have made sober. So I don't know if that is the true meaning of that question or not. If you mean someone raped or forced - that they were so drunk they didn't know what they were doing, I would say no. If you're impaired and not making the same choice you would make sober, the answer would be yes I guess."

Recommendation

Positive reports to this item are primarily situations in which force, threats, or coercion are being used, though two of the incidents seemed to be non-forceful/non-threatening situations the woman might have been able to stop had she been sober. When force is not explicitly mentioned in the question (ALT 1), respondents seem more likely to interpret the question to include lesser situations where the woman might have made a different decision had she been sober.

We recommend testing the following wording for SV5 for Round 2 of cognitive testing:

ALT 1: (Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone used any type of force or any type of threat to have vaginal, anal, or oral sex with you when you were unable to consent because you were drunk, high, or drugged?

ALT 2: (Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone made you have vaginal, anal, or oral sex when you were unable to consent because you were drunk, high, or drugged?

We should discuss how much emphasis should be placed on using ‘force’. As noted above, at least one woman pointed to a situation when someone is passed out and force was not required. Perhaps more importantly, alcohol or drugs are considered a mitigating factor when deciding on whether explicit consent is needed when defining an event as a rape. There is also the situation where the perpetrator is intentionally getting the woman drunk to take advantage of her. It may be best to use broader language on the screener and use the detailed incident form to classify the event. The classification would need to distinguish between being passed out, too drunk to know what is going on (but not passed out), drunk enough to alter his/her judgment.

SV6: Psychological Coercion	
ACASI ALT 1	<p>Unwanted sexual situations can also occur without the use of physical force or threats of harm. For example,</p> <p>An employer might threaten to fire a woman if she doesn't have sex with him;</p> <p>A teacher might threaten to fail a student if she doesn't give him oral sex;</p> <p>A spouse or romantic partner might threaten to kick her out of their home or stop providing her health insurance or financial support if she doesn't have sex with him;</p> <p>A friend or acquaintance might threaten to spread rumors or lies about a woman unless she has sex with him.</p> <p>(Other than what you already indicated) At any time since (MONTH/YEAR), has someone you know put you in a situation in which you felt you had no choice and had to have vaginal, anal or oral sex against your will?</p>
ACASI ALT 2	<p>Unwanted sexual situations can also occur even without physical force or threats of harm.</p> <p>A person can force you to do something you don't want to by threatening to cause problems at your job or school, at home, or in your relationships.</p>
CATI ALT 1	<p>Unwanted sexual situations can also occur without physical force or threats of harm. For example,</p> <p>An employer might threaten to fire a woman if she doesn't have sex with him;</p> <p>A teacher might threaten to fail a student if she doesn't give him oral sex;</p> <p>A spouse or romantic partner might threaten to kick her out of their home or stop providing her health insurance or financial support if she doesn't have sex with him;</p> <p>A friend or acquaintance might threaten to spread rumors or lies about a woman unless she has sex with him.</p> <p>(Other than what you have already told me about) Has someone you know ever put you in a situation in which you felt you had no choice and had to have vaginal, anal or oral sex?</p>
CATI ALT 2	<p>Unwanted sexual situations can also occur even without physical force or threats of harm.</p> <p>A person can force you to do something you don't want to by threatening to cause problems in your job, school, home or relationships, for example. (Other than what you have already told me about) Has someone you know ever put you in a situation in which you felt you had no choice and had to have vaginal, anal or oral sex?</p>

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Seven women reported lifetime incidents of psychological coercion, with none reporting a past 12 month incident.

- Four respondents had already reported the situation in a prior question but felt like they had no choice in the situation so they each reported it again at SV6. None seemed to pay attention to the phrase "other than what you already mentioned".
- One respondent was referring to the same partner she had been referencing in earlier items but acknowledged that the psychological coercion was part of a different incident than what she had reported earlier. The romantic partner she is referring to is the person she was living with at that time and "that was the roof over my head. All my bills were paid for... so forth."
- The other two positive lifetime reports involved incidents where the respondent was dependent on the perpetrator for social connections or money.

Interpretation

Unwanted sexual situations are interpreted much more broadly than the other topics that have been covered thus far in the survey.

- Respondent describes unwanted sexual situations as "where you're with a guy and he's throwing himself at you. It may not be sex but could be any unwanted physical contact that is sexual in nature. Examples may be if they **hug or kiss** you and its unexpected and unwanted."
- Respondent felt the definition was broad enough noting that it would include blurry instances like if a family member gets too **grabby** for instance.
- Respondent described this as "a little vague to me", and wasn't sure what the item included. To her, **kissing, petting, touching** also count among the kinds of sexual situations that could be unwanted, not just sex.

Respondents did not have any feedback on the specific examples provided in ALT 1, though one respondent did comment on the length of the question saying, "it was like a paragraph long!" Respondents generally seemed to understand the intent behind this version of the question.

- "People with whom you are working, if someone uses their influence on you, your position at work, you can lose your position or put your job in jeopardy."
- "Someone can force you into having sex by way of taking something away from you or threatening to harm you but not in a physical way, like taking away your insurance or threatening to fail you."
- Respondent was thinking that this was asking about "sort of a blackmail or bullying situation. Where someone is threatening to take something away from you that they know that you might not be able to achieve without them."
- "A person doesn't have to use physical threats to have them to have sex, it could be like emotional or psychological like having somebody fired from their job"

One respondent in the re-interview was confused by the meaning of "other than what you already told me about" and was thinking in terms of people, not situations.

- Before answering, respondent repeated the phrase "Other than what you have already told me about" and said "I don't really understand the context of the question. If the context is 'other' as in boss, or family member, or a neighbor, then the answer is 'no.' If the question means 'other than that last time with that partner, then the answer is 'yes.'" "I'm still thinking partners... that kind of thing. But you just listed a whole other series

of individuals that could cause you to be a victim. I am not a victim of any of those, just romantic partner."

A few respondents felt the question was referring to the same content as earlier items about threats and did not see the difference. In fact, while we did not ask respondents to de-duplicate the lifetime incidents, all of the women who said yes to SV6 had also said yes to a prior item, suggesting that, as worded, its interpretation may be duplicative of other screening items.

- "There's not much of a difference to me between this and the earlier questions because I read all of these as threats of harm."

Alternative 2 of this item also seems to be well understood by respondents, though again, some feel it is repetitive with prior questions.

- Respondent took this question to mean that the perpetrator has some authority over you (like a boss) and uses this authority to have sexual intercourse.
- "If you don't go along with the person who wants to do something sexual it could cause social problems, for example at school or work so you just kind of go along with it, you don't say no, you don't consent, you just... let it happen... just because you don't want the alternative of speaking up and saying no."
- Respondent understood this question to be about "when someone knows they can affect your life, when they have power to ruin your life, then they'll do that because they have the capability."
- Respondent answers yes without hesitating. "It's the same incident as I said before. I felt trapped and had no choice but to do it. This encompassed my experience, but for the other one (SV2) I wasn't sure if it covered my experience. You're at a party and maybe you like the guy and want to make out with him. He drives you back, and you're too drunk that you can't drive home yourself. It's not a forcible rape, but for whatever reason you feel you need to do it - he hasn't necessarily threatened you but he could."

One respondent felt the examples were too limited. When probed, she was also thinking of limitation of resources or access to basic necessities. She was thinking of things like access to an apartment, taking your keys away from you, or not letting you use the car, telling lies about you, problems at your job like showing up at your work.

Recommendation

While this question may be overlapping with earlier items about force and threats, we would like to test it again in Round 2. We recommend eliminating reference to “unwanted sexual situations” and eliminating the lengthy description.

(Other than what you already indicated) At any time since (MONTH/YEAR), has someone made you have vaginal, anal or oral sex against your will by threatening to cause problems at your job or school, at home, or in your relationships?

SV7: Relationship-based sexual violence	
ACASI ALT 1	(Other than what you have already indicated) At any time since (MONTH/YEAR) did someone force you to have vaginal, anal, or oral sex in any of following situations: on a date, going to work, when you were at home or at school, by a casual acquaintance or by someone you know?
ACASI ALT 2	(Other than what you have already indicated) At any time since (MONTH/YEAR) did someone force you to have vaginal, anal, or oral sex in any of following situations: on a date, going to work, when you were at home or at school, by a casual acquaintance or by someone you know?
CATI ALT 1	(Other than what you have already told me about) Has someone ever forced you to have vaginal, anal, or oral sex in any of following situations: on a date, going to work, when you were at home or at school, by a casual acquaintance or by someone you know?
CATI ALT 2	(Other than what you have already told me about) Has someone ever forced you to have vaginal, anal, or oral sex in any of following situations: on a date, going to work, when you were at home or at school, by a casual acquaintance or by someone you know?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Three respondents reported a relationship-based assault in SV7. All were lifetime incidents, and all had reported other lifetime incidents earlier in the screener. Interviewers did not probe to find out whether these were separate instances from those already reported in prior items.

Interpretation

This question was difficult for respondents to answer. Even for the two who answered positively, it caused confusion. One respondent began to reconsider her notions of force, and the other respondent was confused about how to respond to it.

- R said "I feel like I should go back and change some of my answers now." [laughs] She said she had been thinking of being forced in a more concrete way but now that she was

thinking about social situations where feel like "...you have to based on the situation or more like being threatened into it but not being physically be forced to do it."

- R thought the list of examples in the question (on a date, going to work, when you were at home or school.....) was a list of choices. Instead of yes or no, R said "I guess 'at home' -- that would be the only one." R said she was listening to each option separately and was thinking yes or no. R said she was also thinking about 'an unwanted person or intruder' when she heard 'at home' but the idea of an intruder didn't apply because she was cohabitating with her partner. She said she was not sure if that is what the question was asking about.

Other respondents were also confused by the grammatical structure of the question and thought it might be asking them to select one of the relationships or locations rather than a yes/no.

- Respondent found the construction of this question very confusing. She said that she was expecting a list of situations after the colon, but it switches from situations to a list of people after the colon. The mix of those two throws the respondent off. She's not sure if the casual acquaintance is the 'someone' or the 'situation'. For example, she could be travelling to work and be attacked by someone she doesn't know, so would that could because she's going to work, or would it not count because it's not by someone she knows. She continued to note that the question uses very limiting language. For example, you could be at a party; it's not really at home, at school, at work or on a date, but at a party. She is unsure if that would apply.
- After hearing the question, the respondent said "by someone I know." The interviewer asked for a yes or no, and respondent said "yes."

A few were unsure how to interpret specific aspects of the question, such as "acquaintance" or "going to work".

- Respondent did not understand "acquaintance" and asked the interviewer what is meant by it. Respondent didn't know if it meant somebody you know well, or somebody you do not know well.
- Respondent repeated most of the question and had difficulty putting this into her own words. Interviewer asked her to define this type of situation. Respondent said "when you are on the street, it's difficult for someone to force you there. At home? Maybe..."
- "I guess it would be talking about if you're riding the metro and someone forced you to do something on your way to work. They are all places when I'm with someone."

Many respondents felt SV7 was repetitive with prior questions.

- Respondent thought this question was similar to the previous question (SV6) because it seems like a follow up question but also that it seems like it was asked before. So she

was confused by what the question means by "forced", whether it just means physically or if it also includes coercion.

- "I feel like it's asking the same thing as the other questions asked, it's just giving you some scenarios of what might have happened. In the other questions you kind of automatically think about these kinds of situations. So this is more spelling it out, but it's the same thing."
- Respondent asks if this is "other than what I've already told you. If that's the case, then no, it's the same as the other thing I already told you. Even though it says 'other than what I've already told you' - is it asking if it was in addition to this experience - don't you want to know that about this experience?" She wants to say yes because it applies, but she interprets it literally, and says no.
- Respondent said this question is asking whether a person forced you against your will to perform the acts. Respondent said a casual acquaintance could be someone you know through friends or someone you meet at a party. She said this was similar to the previous questions but it was asking about things taking place in different settings.

Recommendation

We recommend cutting this question. It was intended to pick up incidents that may not have been cued by prior items, such as non-stranger incidents. However this does not seem to be the case. Respondents interpreted prior questions to include what is covered by this question and felt this was repetitive.

SV8: Attempted sexual violence	
ACASI ALT 1	At any time since (MONTH/YEAR) has anyone tried to force you to have vaginal, oral or anal sex against your will, but intercourse or penetration did not occur?
ACASI ALT 2	At any time since (MONTH/YEAR) has anyone tried to force you to have vaginal sex against your will, but intercourse or penetration did not occur? At any time since (MONTH/YEAR) has anyone tried but did not succeed at making you have oral sex against your will? At any time since (MONTH/YEAR) has anyone tried but did not succeed at making you have anal sex against your will?
CATI ALT 1	Has anyone ever tried to force you to have vaginal, oral or anal sex against your will, but intercourse or penetration did not occur?
CATI ALT 2	Has anyone ever tried to make you have vaginal sex against your will, but intercourse or penetration did not occur? Has anyone, male or female, ever tried but did not succeed at making you have oral sex against your will? Has anyone, male or female, ever tried but did not succeed at making you have anal sex against your will?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Nine women reported experiencing an attempted, but not completed act of sexual violence, including 5 incidents in the past 12 months. Only a few women provided details about what happened to them during these incidents but they did seem to be referencing unique incidents that had not already been reported.

Interpretation

Several respondents seemed to have significant difficulty answering this question, whether it was version 1 or version 2. Their confusion stemmed primarily from the use of the word "force" in the question. As described below, these women waffled back and forth about whether to say yes or no, with some ultimately saying yes, and others no.

- One respondent said yes in the interview and changed her answer to no in the re-interview because she realized she had not read the question carefully enough and was thinking of the situation where there was completed digital penetration. She had initially interpreted the question as "did anyone try to make you do anything sexual against your will."
- Another respondent initially says yes but changes her response to no as she realizes that she didn't want it to happen, but it was not forced or threatened. "It wasn't forced, I still had control over the situation, there was no threat of harm."
- A third respondent grappled with whether to say yes or no to the question because of the use of the term "force." "I'm concerned about the word force. I think I would put a no for that, because he tried to talk me into it." Respondent describes her incident to not be force but rather a discussion that borders upon force. She said in the moment she felt uncomfortable because the perpetrator was someone that she worked with and that he was in a room with her, but he did not hit her or talk down to her so she does not consider this to be force. The respondent originally answered yes, 3 times. However, after probing, she changed answer to "no" because she could "easily walk out of that situation" and therefore felt force was not involved. Respondent then changed her mind again after the interviewer probed her on whether she was referring to the same incident in this question as she did in question SV1, she decided to keep her answer as 'yes' because "force is force, whether it's mild force or heavy force... it's force."
- A fourth respondent said yes, but then changed her response to no after re-reading the question and realizing the situation was not against her will. She said it was not "forced," but more like "pushy" where she had some control of the situation.

- A fifth respondent is unsure how to answer based on her situation. "There have been times when a guy has pressured me to have sex, and I was very adamant and was able to say no. It wasn't a forcible situation. It was more coercive, we were still clothed. I left. I'm not sure if that counts."

In alternative 1, all three concepts were combined together into one question. Few respondents had difficulty understanding the question, though they tended to just be thinking about vaginal penetration in their interpretation and not oral or anal sex.

- "Someone... wanted to or forced someone else to have sex, but the actual sex part didn't happen maybe because, uh they pushed them away or somebody walked in or something like that"
- Did somebody try to have intercourse with you but it wasn't successful. They could have been persuading you or forcing you, but you escaped and got away.
- R said this question is asking about when something was attempted but not completed or there was an "interruption". R gave an example of a situation where a girl was being raped and she screamed and then the sex didn't occur.

In alternative 2, where each act was asked about separately, one respondent wondered whether the first item also included oral and anal sex.

- Respondent was not sure if penetration was limited to vaginal penetration or included anal penetration and excluded oral sex. But she thought the question was asking about vaginal sex and vaginal penetration.

Two respondents were confused by what attempted oral sex might mean.

- "And what is attempted? Did the person actually start to perform oral sex and stop? It's vague because you could have been performing oral sex and stopped."
- When the question about attempted oral sex came up R asked what her answer should be if they did succeed. When the INT asked if any of the previous questions would have captured that she said she was confused because as it's going she's changing her views on what has happened. She added that her brain was getting confused with all the double negatives. R asked "what if someone didn't try at all?" meaning if no one tried what would be the answer? R was unsure of how to answer if someone has tried and succeeded. She seemed hesitant to say "no" here because someone did try to have oral sex with her, however they completed the act.

Recommendation

We recommend moving this question immediately after vaginal, oral, and anal sex are asked (SV1-3) and removing reference to penetration not occurring. Some of the confusion is related to respondents including other forms of sexual acts or other types of coercion that do not include force. Moving the question will keep the definition of force consistent with the prior questions: "Since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, attempted to make you have vaginal, oral, or anal sex using force or threats of force, but was not successful?"

SV9: Unwanted kiss	
ACASI	Within the past 12 months, that is since (MONTH/YEAR) has anyone, male or female, kissed you in a sexual way when you didn't want it to happen?
CATI	Has anyone, male or female, ever kissed you in a sexual way when you didn't want it to happen?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

A total of 11 women reported unwanted kissing. Eight reported that this happened in the past 12 months and another 3 women reported that this happened in their lifetime.

Interpretation

SV9 elicited a variety of interpretations from the women who participated in cognitive testing. The ambiguity of the item is indicated by the large number of women who changed their answers between the initial and re-interview.

One of the most common interpretations was suggestive kissing that was intended to lead to more intimate acts such as sexual intercourse. The reports tended to refer to unwanted situations, as the question refers to, and though a few mentioned situations where the respondent necessarily felt forced or threatened. For example, the woman was kissed by someone they did not want to kiss. In many instances, the incident ended with the women saying 'no' or exiting without any harm or threat.

- When probed, R said this question was referring to someone coming very close to her and "kissing me against my will." R also interpreted this question to mean that "the kissing was supposed to lead to something else, not just kissing."

- R sees "in a sexual way" as anything other than the kiss on the cheek that Europeans do - anything that lasts longer than half a second.
- R said she went on a date she didn't like him and she was trying to get to her room. R said "he kind of trapped me in a corner and kissed me when I didn't want him to. I kept telling him to stop but he thought I was joking. I eventually left him and went back to my room."
- "Forcibly made out with you in an inappropriate way. Like someone at a party, like your boss in a restaurant comes up to you without prior engagement and kisses you."
- "Just being kissed [when I didn't want it]. This has happened to me many times. Everything from being at a bar and having some guy just grab you and just kiss you to first dates where I didn't want to kiss the guy and they were like forcing you."

Most of the respondents seemed to be speaking of kissing on the lips, but at least one other thought of kissing in private areas.

- "This was funny to me. Kissing in a sexual way means kissing you in a way that would purposefully lead to sex. Like kissing and fondling, kissing around the breasts or private areas."

Recommendation

To elevate the incident beyond being 'unwanted', we suggest the following wording.

(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, kissed you in a sexual way against your will?

We suspect even this question will pick up some of the unwanted situations above, where the woman is kissed by surprise or is subject to an unwanted advance. We should discuss whether forced kissing is eligible for the survey. We believe some form of this should be included. If it is included, then the detailed incident form needs to have follow-up questions to understand how the incident ended (e.g., did it stop after the woman said 'no' or left without any force involved).

SV10: Unwanted touching	
ACASI	At any time since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, fondled, groped, grabbed, or touched you in a way that made you feel unsafe?
CATI	Has anyone, male or female, ever fondled, groped, grabbed, or touched you in a way that made you feel unsafe?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

A total of 10 women reported unwanted touching. Nin reported that this happened in the past 12 months and one woman reported that this happened in their lifetime. Three respondents reported that unwanted touching happened as part of other incidents such as unwanted kissing and respondents had a difficult time separating the incidents out.

Interpretation

As with the kissing question, there is ambiguity with the ‘unwanted’ phrase. Most individuals who initially answered ‘yes’ at the first interview changed their responses ‘no’ at the re-interview.

Respondents recalled different types of situations in response to this question. These situations range from being inappropriately touched in the work place or at a party to attempts to touch private body parts in a private setting.

- R interprets this as repeated groping in the workplace. While the groping itself doesn't make her feel unsafe, it makes her wonder what else could happen that could make her unsafe. "There's a lot of inappropriate touching and inappropriate comments at the restaurant. For example, when I walk through the kitchen, they will grab my rear or touch it, and I don't want that to happen."
- She was thinking of times when she's at the bar and a guy grabs her butt. She said this doesn't happen every time she goes out, but it happens more frequently than some of the other extreme things. While she wasn't sure of all the times it's happened, she could remember three incidents that she felt confident to report.
- R answered 'no' during the first interview. "It was a co-worker/supervisor. He gave me a ride home. He kissed me and he tried to touch my vagina. I was just like 'what's going on?' I just kind of backed up and got out of the car and went into the house."

This question tends to cast a wide net due to the differing interpretations of “unsafe”. Some respondents interpreted this literally as only situations where the respondent felt unsafe, whereas others interpreted the question as including situations where the respondent felt uncomfortable. There seemed to be more variability in responses when respondents focused on the “unsafe” language in the question. In contrast, those who interpreted the question to include situations where they were uncomfortable tended to answer yes to this question.

Recommendation

(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, fondled, groped, grabbed, or touched you against your will?

SV11: Flashing	
ACASI	Since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, forced you to watch while they exposed their sexual body parts to you, flashed you, or masturbated in front of you?
CATI	Has anyone, male or female, ever forced you to watch while they exposed their sexual body parts to you, flashed you, or masturbated in front of you?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

A total of 4 women reported that someone had flashed them or masturbated in front of them. Two reported that this happened in the past 12 months and another two women reported that this happened in their lifetime.

Interpretation

A number of women were not entirely clear what type of situation this referred to. In particular they wondered about the use of the word 'force'. They generally interpreted it to mean that the person was physically forced to watch. But several women had a hard time understanding this scenario.

- R said this question "felt gross to me." R was surprised that this actually happens, but was not offended by the question. When probed about what 'forced you to watch' means, R said that an example would be that a door was locked and you were stuck in a room with someone with no way of leaving the room. R said "you are like, confined to an area because I think if the door is open, then I have the freedom to walk."
- R asked "Define forced." Somebody had flashed her before but she wasn't forced to watch it. When probed on what 'forced' means, R said it's when someone does it and you can't get away from it verses someone just catching you off guard. Given that, R said that she would answer no based on her situation.
- R wasn't sure what "forced you to" means. Force implies being trapped in a place against your will. Used the example of seeing a guy masturbating on the subway, she would answer the question as no because she was not forced. But if he was holding her and she was trapped, then she would.

A few respondents seemed to be using wider interpretations of force to include incidents of blackmail or manipulation. Two respondents included incidents where flashing occurred in public and expressed difficulty understanding whether these incidents should count since they were not really forced to watch, but it was hard to avoid seeing.

Recommendation

It isn't clear that this type of incident clearly falls into criminal behavior. Some women felt this was covered as part of the process of other sexual activity. For the second round, we recommend that this question be retained, but that it be revised using a more general word related to doing something they didn't want to do:

(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, made you watch against your will while they exposed their sexual body parts to you, flashed you, or masturbated in front of you?

We also recommend adding to the detailed incident form follow-up questions that distinguish between events that occurred by surprise and acts that occurred as a deliberate attempt force someone to engage in this behavior.

SV12: made R expose self	
ACASI	Since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, made you show your sexual body parts to them when you didn't want it to happen?
CATI	Has anyone, male or female, ever made you show your sexual body parts to them when you didn't want it to happen?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

A total of eight women reported that someone had made them show their sexual body parts when they did not want it to happen. Only three of these incidents happened in the past 12 months. Five other women reported that this had happened at some time in their life. One of the respondents who reported an incident in the past 12 months discussed incidents where her husband asked her to expose herself on Skype when he was away from home. Another woman reported about an incident that was tied to a yes response at SV5 when she had sex with someone when she was drunk and did not feel like she gave consent. She also did not think that she would have exposed herself if she was sober.

As with flashing (SV11), more women reported this on the re-interview (13) than on the initial interview (8).

One of the women who answered yes to the lifetime question was referring to an incident where she was forced to expose herself when she was not “in the mood” and someone also took pictures of her. Another woman was referring to a previously reported incident, because she thought that someone would have to answer yes to this question if they answered yes to a question about sex that was not consensual.

Interpretation

Overall, respondents understood that this question was referring to someone being forced to expose their body without their consent or against their will.

The incidents that were described among those that answered ‘yes’ were not clearly in-scope for the survey. There was also some confusion for at least one respondent because this exposure occurred within the context of an existing relationship. This person changed her answer from yes in the first interview to no in the second interview.

- R answered "yes" during the first interview. When the interviewer asked about the different answer, R explained "I was in a relationship. Did I want it to happen,... no. But it still happened. I can see why I answered yes and I can see why I answered no. It wasn't forced and there were no threats...I answer 'yes' because I didn't want it to happen. I answered 'no' because ... I guess I wasn't considering that like a bad sexual experience. Like I said, I was in a relationship." R said that fact that she was in a relationship makes it confusing for her to answer. "A part of me maybe wanted it, and a part of me didn't want it."

There were also women who reported an incident that was either in public or part of another incident reported in an earlier screener.

Recommendation

Along with SV11 (flashing), consider whether this type of incident is in-scope for the survey. For round 2 of the cognitive interviews, change the wording to be consistent with flashing.

(Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, made you show your sexual body parts to them against your will?

Add to the detailed incident form follow-up questions that distinguish between events that occurred by surprise and acts that occurred as a deliberate attempt force someone to engage in this behavior.

SV13: participate in movies or pictures

ACASI	Since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, made you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies?
CATI	Has anyone, male or female, ever made you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

A total of seven women reported that they were asked to look at or participate in sexual photos or movies. Only two reported this happening within the past 12 months and five other women reported this happening in their lifetime. One woman reported that this was something that men make her do without asking all of a sudden. Another woman reported that her husband has insisted that she watch pornographic movies with him.

Interpretation

Interpretations for this question varied. Some interpreted force with this question to mean that something happened all of a sudden without previous discussion. Others were clearly confused about what should count with this question. At least one of these women was not sure how this question was different from SV12.

- R felt the qualifier of 'didn't want it to happen' in SV12 would have been helpful in this question. Without the qualifier, she thought this question implied a broader situation than previous ones. She thought it was more encompassing of subtle situations like "a group of people grinding at the club and your friends were taking pictures and you didn't want them to, or if your friend was trying to annoy you by being like 'hey look at this porn or video' or walking into a friend's dorm that had sexual pictures on the wall and you were forced to look just because you walked in."

Recommendation

Along with SV11, SV12, consider whether this question is out of scope for the survey. For round 2 cognitive interviews, change the wording to be consistent with flashing and exposing oneself:

Other than what you have already indicated), since (MONTH/YEAR), has anyone, male or female, made you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies against your will?

Add to the detailed incident form follow-up questions that distinguish between events that occurred by surprise and acts that occurred as a deliberate attempt force someone to engage in this behavior.

SV14: Interpersonal violence	
ALL VERSIONS	Did someone you live with, or a romantic or sexual partner, do any of the following things to you in the last 12 months, that is, since (MONTH/YEAR)? A. Push, shove, slap or kick you? B. Hit you with a fist or something hard? C. Choke, strangle or try to suffocate you? D. Use a knife, gun, bat or other type of weapon against you? E. Threaten to physically harm you in any other way?

Interpretation

We did not have time to probe these items extensively. We encountered a few issues with the questions in this section though.

At least one respondent was confused by the terms romantic or sexual partner.

- After intro to this item series was read, R asked, "So by 'romantic or sexual partner', that's kind of confusing...is that like on a date?" R said she can be on a date with someone but the guy isn't necessarily someone she considers to be a romantic or sexual partner yet. A romantic partner to her is someone she is more intimately involved with, like someone she's seeing regularly. On a date she is still getting to know someone, so he isn't a romantic or sexual partner yet. The way the item is written now, R wasn't sure if it was asking about whether these things happened while she was on a date.

It may have also been hard for some respondents to disentangle these events from those in the previous section.

- R said that there was a separate incident, but she also was confused as to whether or not to include this with the previous hitting incident. The follow up questions did eventually address her confusion. R said she was confused because she had to go back and think about what she'd said happened and determine if they were connected.

Recommendation

These items were not originally in-scope for the survey and we are not currently following these up for the detailed incident form. We recommend cutting this section of the interview to save time and reduce the number of different types of events that respondents are reporting about.

Detailed Incident Form Recommendations

5.1 Goal of the Detailed Incident Form

The most important function of the detailed incident form is to classify events into meaningful groups. Ultimately, it is the goal to classify events as being a rape, sexual assault or some other type of incident.

Before describing the results for the Detailed Incident Form, it is useful to review the definitions that are being used for Rape and Sexual Assault for eventual analysis.

Rape

BJS defines rape as (BJS website):

Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal or oral penetration by the offender (s). This category also includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object such as a bottle. Includes attempted rapes, male as well as female victims, and both heterosexual and homosexual rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape.

While the definition of physical force is clear, this is not the case with ‘psychological coercion’. The NCVS has been criticized that the definition of coercion is too vague (Koss, 1993). In fact, the NCVS operationalizes this definition by leaving it up to the respondent when asked on the screener (NCVS-1 43a) and as a follow-up question on the detailed incident form: “Do you mean forced or coerced sexual intercourse including attempts” (e.g., NCVS-2, items 27c, 28e, 29c,d, 31c,d). The public health approaches have used a more narrow definition of rape by restricting it to physical force or attempted physical force (e.g., Fisher and Cullen, 2000; Tjaden and Thoennes, 2006).

The screening questions for the RSA have followed the public health approach by distinguishing between physical force (SV1 – SV4, SV8) and other types of coercion (SV6).

A second element added to the definition of rape is the role of alcohol. In many states there are now laws that define an event as a rape if the victim was incapacitated by alcohol or if the

perpetrator intentionally rendered the victim unable to resist sexual advance (e.g., through the use of drugs or spiking drinks). The RSA includes a question on assaults related to alcohol use (SV5).

Sexual Assault

The definition used by BJS for Sexual Assault is:

A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

The RSA will operationalize this definition as forced sexual activity (not penetration) or when done without being given a chance to express consent (e.g., grabbing and fondling).

Proposed Operational Definitions Collected by the Detailed Incident Form

In order to ground the definition within the context of current Rape and Sexual Assault laws, we have adapted the above definitions using the typology provided in the analysis by Tracey, et al (2012) for the national Academy of Sciences (Figure 1).

For purposes of discussion, we propose using the scheme provided in Table 1. In order to carry out this classification, the detailed incident form will need to collect the following elements:

1. Type of sexual activity: Penetration vs. other
2. Level of action: Completed vs. Attempt vs. threat.
3. Assaults will be defined by one of three elements: 1) physical force or threat; or 2) threat of harm to a third party or 3) inability to consent because of alcohol/drugs.
4. Coercive acts will be defined by one of the following elements: 1) threats of non-physical harm (e.g., firing from job; financial threats) or 2) promise of reward (e.g., job promotion)
5. Unwanted acts will be defined by: 1) verbal pressure; or 2) alcohol/drugs impairing judgment

Exhibit 1. Scheme Developed by Tracey et al (2012) for Classifying Rape and Sexual Assault Incidents

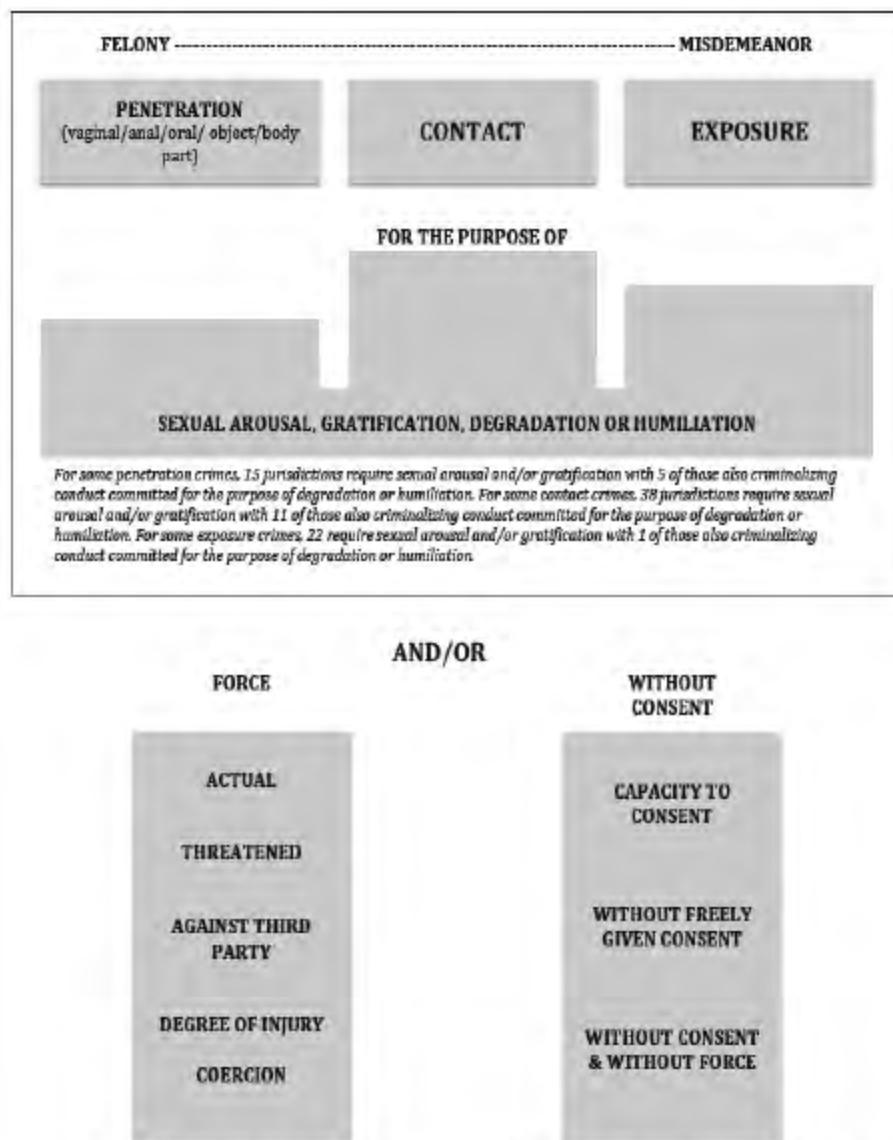


Figure 1. This visual is intended to provide a big picture understanding of the types of rape and sexual assault crimes, their aration, and the conduct prohibited.

Table 1. Definitions of Assaults, Coerced and Unwanted Sexual Contacts

Incident type	Activity	Critical elements
Completed rape	Penetration	Force or threat of force against self or a 3 rd party; or unable to consent because of alcohol/drugs
Attempted rape	Attempted Penetration	Force or threat of force against self or a 3 rd party; or unable to consent because of alcohol
Threatened rape	Threatened Penetration	Force or threat of force against self or a 3 rd party; or unable to consent because of alcohol
Sexual assault	Other sexual contact	Force or threat of force against self or a 3 rd party; or unable to consent because of alcohol
Attempted sexual assault	Attempted other sexual contact	Force or threat of force against self or a 3 rd party; or unable to consent because of alcohol
Threatened sexual assault	Threatened other sexual contact	Force or threat of force against self or a 3 rd party; or unable to consent because of alcohol
Sex using coercion	Penetration	Threat of non-physical harm; or promise of reward
Attempted sex using coercion	Attempted Penetration	Threat of non-physical harm; or promise of reward
Threatened sex using coercion	Threatened Penetration	Threat of non-physical harm; or promise of reward
Sexual contact using coercion	Other sexual contact	Threat of non-physical harm; or promise of reward
Attempted sexual contact using coercion	Attempted other sexual contact	Threat of non-physical harm; or promise of reward
Threatened sexual contact using coercion	Threatened other sexual contact	Threat of non-physical harm; or promise of reward
Unwanted sex	Penetration	Verbal pressure; or alcohol/drugs impaired
Attempted Unwanted sex	Attempted Penetration	Verbal pressure; or alcohol/drugs impaired
Threatened Unwanted sex	Threatened Penetration	Verbal pressure; or alcohol/drugs impaired
Unwanted sexual contact	Other sexual contact	Verbal pressure; or alcohol/drugs impaired
Attempted Unwanted sexual contact	Attempted other sexual contact	Verbal pressure; or alcohol/drugs impaired
Threatened Unwanted sexual contact	Attempted other sexual contact	Verbal pressure; or alcohol/drugs impaired

In the remainder of this section, we discuss the overall performance of the detailed incident form. The results for individual questionnaire items are discussed. The performance of the Incident Form for classifying events are discussed more specifically in the sections related to the questions on: 1) force and coercion and 2) the role alcohol/drugs played in the event.

5.2 Detailed Incident Form Results

C2: About what time did it happen?	
ACASI and CATI	C2. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?
	After 6 a.m. – 12 noon 1
	After 12 noon – 3 p.m. 2
	After 3 p.m. – 6 p.m. 3
	After 6 p.m. – 9 p.m. 4
	After 9 p.m. – 12 midnight 5
	After 12 midnight – 6 a.m. 6
	Don't know whether it was day or night 7

Interpretation

- A few respondents were confused with the “After XX-XX” format. They were not sure if it meant after the particular interval or between the specified hours

Recommendations

Change “After” to “Between”

C7: Did offender have a right to be there?	
ACASI	C7. Did this person have a right to be there, for instance, as a guest or a repairperson?
	Yes 1
	No 2
	Refused 7

Interpretation

- One respondent had a problem with saying the person ‘had a right’ to be there. R said that the person wasn’t a guest or repairperson, but it wasn’t like he broke in. “Anybody would be a guest if you are willingly allowed in. But a right to enter without permission?”

I would say no, but he didn't break in." R added that she wasn't sure what was meant by "right" because he was allowed in but he was allowed in because he pressured her. R said he wasn't invited in like she would invite a friend over to be a guest in her home.

Recommendations

Delete question C7. While this was only one respondent who had this problem, question C8 does ask how the person got in. This includes both "let in" and "forced way in". Since this would cover the situations asked about in question 7, there doesn't seem to be a need to introduce the concept of 'right to be there'.

D1: Completed, attempted or threatened?	
ACASI	D1. Was this incident actually completed; attempted, but not completed; or, was it threatened? Completed 1 Attempted, but not completed 2 Threatened 3
CATI	D1a. Was this incident actually completed? 1 Yes – SKIP TO D2 2 No D1b. Was this incident attempted but not completed? 1 Yes – SKIP TO D3 2 No D1c. Was this incident threatened? 1 Yes - SKIP TO D4 2 No

Interpretation

There was a general problem with this question that applied to both modes. In addition, the CATI version had a particular problem because of the 3-question presentation.

Common problems. When asking whether something was 'completed', a number of respondents wondered what act was being referenced. The initial screening item refers to specific acts (e.g., intercourse, oral sex, kissing, groping) and some women wondered whether this was what was being referenced. For example, one respondent said:

- "I don't know if you mean completed as culminated in sex or completed like it [ended] like part of the way thru and I threw him out the window. I don't know what you mean

there. The definition of completed or the question that had been asked was about unwanted groping, kissing, pressure to have sex or oral sex. The sex or oral sex was not completed but the incident ran its course in terms of what you had asked about pressure or unwanted contact."

Some women asked whether this referred to whether actual intercourse occurred (in the case of rape). Another area of confusion is whether the question was referring to what the perpetrator intended to do or whether something else. As one R put it: "Well that's what I don't know. I don't know if she had more intent but to the best of my knowledge she completed it."

CATI issue. The sequential presentation of these questions on CATI lead to additional confusion among respondents. Several respondents felt that the question was more understandable if all three options are presented at the same time. This is born out when comparing the ACASI and CATI results --- there were fewer problems noted on the ACASI than the CATI.

Recommendations

The recommendation for this item is tied to questions D2-D4 (what happened). See discussion for D2-D4.

D2, D3, D4: What happened	
ACASI	D2. Did you experience any of the following in this particular incident? (Mark all that apply)
	The person put his penis in your vagina..... 1
	The person put his penis in your anus or rectum..... 2
	The person put something else in your vagina or rectum..... 3
	The person kissed, licked or sucked you..... 4
	The person put a mouth on your genitals or other part of your body..... 5
	The person made you put your mouth on their genitals or anus..... 6
	The person touched, grabbed or fondled your breasts or genitals over or under your clothes 7
	The person exposed their sexual body parts or made you expose your body parts..... 8
	The person made you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies 9
	The person did some other thing (Please specify)..... 10

Interpretation

Interviewer comments and review of the audio did find the list to be very detailed. Respondents who reported very serious issues were asked a number of questions that did not significantly add to knowledge about the event. There is also concern that the question does not distinguish between activities that were consensual and activities that were not consensual. For example, incidents that start out as consensual kissing and the respondent is not able to stop other types of sexual acts. There were a number of these types of incidents reported during the interviews. This will make it difficult to characterize the acts that were considered assault.

- One respondent was confused by what “something else” meant in category 3.
- One respondent thought “genitals” in category 7 was too specific and did not include other private areas (e.g., derriere).

Recommendations

The proposed changes are shown below, along with the recommended wording for the ACASI version. The CATI version looks very similar.

- Modify the question so that it only focuses on those aspects of the event that were against the respondent’s will. When asking about each act, distinguish between threats, attempts and completed acts.
- To reduce burden, if a respondent reports acts that would qualify as completed rape (vaginal, anal or oral penetration), skip her out of other acts that are contained on the list.
- To clarify the meaning of the different types of acts (threats, attempts, completed), give the respondent a definition of each when first asking the question. See Exhibit 1 for the suggested wording.
- Change response category 3 to “Put fingers or an object in your vagina or rectum.”

Exhibit 1. Proposed Replacement Question for D2, D3 and D4 (ACASI version)

D1. Next are some questions about what happened to you during this incident. Please focus only on the parts of the incident that happened to you against your will. For each act that happened to you, please indicate if it was:

- Threatened – meaning the person threatened to do it but did not actually try to do it
 - Attempted – meaning the person tried to do it but did not succeed, OR
 - Completed – meaning the person actually did it
- a. Did the person threaten to, attempt to, or actually put a penis in your vagina against your will?
 1. Yes, threatened to do this
 2. Yes, attempted to do this
 3. Yes, actually did this
 4. No
 - b. Did the person threaten to, attempt to, or actually put a penis in your anus or rectum against your will?
 1. Yes, threatened to do this
 2. Yes, attempted to do this
 3. Yes, actually did this
 4. No
 - c. Did the person threaten to, attempt to, or actually put fingers or another object in your vagina or anus against your will?
 1. Yes, threatened to do this
 2. Yes, attempted to do this
 3. Yes, actually did this
 4. No
 - d. Did the person threaten to, attempt to, or actually put their mouth on your vagina or anus against your will?
 1. Yes, threatened to do this
 2. Yes, attempted to do this
 3. Yes, actually did this
 4. No
 - e. Did the person threaten to, attempt to, or actually make you put your mouth on their genitals or anus against your will?
 1. Yes, threatened to make you do this
 2. Yes, attempted to make you do this
 3. Yes, actually made you do this
 4. No

(IF CODE 1-3 TO ANY IN A-E ABOVE, SKIP TO D3. OTHERWISE CONTINUE)

D2. Did the person do any of the following against your will during this incident? (YES/NO)

- a. Kiss or lick you
- b. Touch, grab, or fondle your breasts or genitals over or under your clothes
- c. Expose their sexual body parts or make you expose your sexual body parts
- d. Make you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies
- e. Make you do something else against your will (SPECIFY)

D2a: What happened

ACASI and CATI	D2a. Did the person put something, other than a penis, in your vagina, your rectum, or both?		
	Vagina	1	
	Rectum.....	2	
	Both	3	
	Refused.....	7	

Interpretation

This item is asked as a follow-up to D2 if the respondent reports putting something into the respondent's vagina and/or anus. Only a few respondents got this question and did not have a problem with it. However, we are wondering whether this level of detail is necessary for the Pilot Test.

Recommendations

Delete this item since there will be very few respondents who will be asked this question.

D5 – D11: Physical Force Items

ACASI	D5. Did this person have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something to use as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench? D6. What was the weapon? (Mark all that apply) D7. Were you shot or did the person try to shoot you? D9. Did this person hit you, knock you down or actually attack you in any way? D10. Did this person try to attack you or someone close to you? D11. Did this person threaten you or someone close to you with harm in any way?
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Interpretation

There were not many instances where respondents said 'yes' to any of these items. There were some instances that described unwanted activities that were initially reported as 'force' to the screener items, but did not seem to involve physical force from the description:

"So there is this guy that I was working withso he invited me over to his place one eveninghe is more authoritative at work we had dinner and touching, and saying all the nice things and that's when he started like making me have oral sex with him. So, one thing started leading to another and the next thing, he was basically sitting on my lap and he was trying to have me give him oral sex." "...then sometime in the middle of the night I decided to drive back to my place and he saidnot very nice things like.... 'you think you're all that' and stuff like that. Yeah, so I didn't feel very comfortable."

On the detailed incident form, this respondent did not report any force involved in this incident, but did report continual pressure to have sex. While this incident was not pleasant, it did not seem to include any force and would ultimately be classified as an unwanted event.

On the other hand, those incidents where force was clearly an issue were picked up by the incident form:

"I was having a party at my house. There were a couple of guys there that I didn't know. One of the guys was drunk and he came up to my room...I don't remember what I said to him but he pushed me down. I remember saying no and I couldn't get him off of me. There was loud music playing and I don't know if anyone heard me. He basically raped me and he went back downstairs."

On the detailed incident form, this respondent said 'yes' to being forced and would be classified as a victim of rape.

There were a number of examples of situations where no physical force is reported according to the detailed incident form questions, but the respondent describes some physical element to the event. One example was a person who said 'yes' to SV1:

The person in question was a school friend that she had slept with before and then he didn't talk to her so she didn't want to have sex with him again. He came by her room to either pick up or drop off some paperwork. He kissed her and she said she didn't want to do that again because he had been a jerk. He pinned her against the wall with his body and reached in her shorts and put his fingers in her and put her hand on his penis. Then had sex.

She didn't want to yell because she didn't want to alert people (she was in a dorm) and "make a thing" of it because people knew they had been together before.

On the detailed incident form, this respondent did not report physical force to any of the above items. She did report continual arguments or verbal pressure (D17). This person also said that she told the person 'no' (D18a) and that she tried to persuade him not to do it (D18c).

With the data from the detailed incident form, this would not be classified as a rape or sexual assault because she did not report any type of physical force. This points to a possible problem with the

current questions. While it is unclear from the qualitative description whether this involved force, the respondent is never asked directly if physical force played a role in the event.

A second example is a woman who said 'yes' to SV4:

The person was trying to kiss R, and she was trying to push him off. He pushed her on the bed and got on top of her, kissed her and put his fingers in her. The incident lasted for about a minute, and then he stopped. "I was saying no, but I feel like he wasn't taking me seriously."

This respondent initially reported that no force was used at the first interview, but changed her answer to 'yes' at the second interview. By this description, this seems to be a rape, but would not have been so classified at the first interview because none of the force questions were answered with a 'yes'.

A similar example is a woman who reported an incident while she was drunk:

R said she had been drinking heavily throughout the evening. R said she and the guy were watching TV and he started touching her. R said she got up to go to the bathroom and vomited. R returned to the couch and kept saying she wanted to wait for another guy and this isn't what she wanted (to have sex). He eventually convinced her to have intercourse and she felt like she didn't have the physical power to say no.

The respondent did not report 'yes' to any of the force question on the detailed incident form. In this example, the respondent's perceptions of the physical nature of the incident is somewhat dependent on her use of alcohol. Nonetheless, she is never directly asked if she was physically forced to engage in the act.

These three examples suggest that the 'force' series of items may not be adequately capturing the different ways physical force might be used. The current questions on force concentrate on harm, rather than how force might have been used to commit the act. They also start with fairly serious forms and then ask questions about coercion (D15 – D18). The force questions also do not include overpowering the victim, such as being pinned or held down, as was the case in the first victimization described above.

A second issue is that multiple unwanted sexual activities may have occurred during the incident. Some may have been completed, some may have been attempted and some may have been threatened. The recommendation for D2/D3/D4 is to enumerate how each unwanted activity occurred. Global questions about force as tested above do not adequately pick up this type of detail.

Recommendations

The recommendations for these items are discussed under the coercion questions below.

D15 – D18: Non-Physical Harm and Verbal Pressure

ACASI	D15. Did this person promise a job promotion or threaten not to provide a job promotion if you did not comply with this act?
	D16. Did this person threaten to cut off financial support?
	D17. Were continual arguments or verbal pressure used?
	D18. Was some other type of pressure used for you to comply?

Interpretation

These questions will be used to determine whether non-physical harm or verbal pressure was used. Generally, these items worked as intended. Many of the women reported that continual arguments or verbal pressure was used. Continual arguments and verbal pressure are seen as different from each other. Continual arguments relates to an ongoing situation that might occur over long periods of time. Verbal pressure was seen more in the moment of the incident.

Verbal pressure is persistent requesting for sex:

- "My situation was very passive and submissive on my part because I was tired and drunk. His verbal pressure was an encouragement and not letting go when I said no."
- R referred to phrases such as "Are you scared?" "If you cared you would do this."
- When asked if this question included threatening to do harm, respondent said she was not thinking of it in that way initially. She thought this was question was asking more about the stereotypes of peer pressure or threats to break up with her like 'come on you'll like it, you said yes already', that kind of pressuring.
- R was thinking about how he said "Come on, let's do this." "It feels good." "You'll like it."

At least 4 respondents interpreted "continual arguments" occurring after the incident occurred.

Recommendations

It is important to collect information on both physical force, non-physical force and verbal pressure for the different elements of a reported incident. Based on the results discussed above for physical force, we recommend that these two sets of questions on the detailed incident form be modified in the following way --- for each 'yes' of the recommended D2 series (see Exhibit 1), there be a follow-up question which asks what the perpetrator did to either force or coerce the respondent to do the activity. This would be a series of two questions, based on the response to revised D2 item. For each 'yes' response, the follow-up would ask:

- X1. Was any of the following used to (make/attempt to make/threaten to make) you engage in these acts (mark all that apply):

Verbal pressure
 Threats to cut off financial support
 Threats to cause problems at your job, school or in your relationships
 Promise rewards such as a job promotion or something else
 Some other type of non-physical threat or pressure (specify)
 None of the above

- X2. Were any of the following used to (physically force/attempt to physically force/threaten to physically force) you to engage in these acts (mark all that apply):

Pin or hold you down so you couldn't leave
 Use or threaten you with a weapon
 Physically harm or threaten to harm you without a weapon
 Attack or threaten to harm someone close to you
 Physically attack or threaten you in another way (specify)
 No physical force was used

A 'yes' to the use of a weapon would ask the type of weapon as in the current form (e.g., D6, D7, D8). Other types of attacks would be followed up with the type of attack (D12).

E1: Injuries?		
ACASI	E1.	Did you experience any injuries as result of this incident?
	Yes	1
	No.....	2
	Refused.....	7
	Don't know	9

Interpretation

Many respondents are thinking of emotional injuries in this question, but E1a does not ask about any emotional injuries

Recommendations

Change the wording to make clear this refers to physical injuries:

'Did you experience any physical injuries as a result of this incident?'

E15. Distress	
ACASI	E15. How distressing was this event to you. Was it ...?
	Not at all distressing.....
	Mildly distressing
	Moderately distressing.....
	Severely distressing.....
	1 – skip
	2 – skip
	3
	4

Interpretation

Respondents that picked "Mildly" and "Moderately" were more than temporarily upset about the incident.

For a number of the women, being distressed referred to how their feelings evolved after the incident.

- R said "[It is] More about I shouldn't have put myself in that position. That was not good. Him harassing me after was distressing."

Several women changed their answer between interviews. This was after they thought about their feelings more during the period between interviews.

Those that report 'no distress' or 'mildly distressing' are skipped out of the follow-ups asking for more detail related to their feelings. The interviewers reported that some respondents wanted to provide more information about their distress than this single question.

Recommendations

This question worked as intended. At least for this sample of women, respondents who answered "mildly" still seemed significantly upset. We recommend changing the skip pattern so that "mildly" is not skipped out of the entire sequence about emotions.

F1. Number of people involved

ACASI	F1.	Was one or more than one person involved?
		One 1
		More than one 2

Interpretation

A number of people thought this included both themselves and the perpetrator

Recommendations

Change the question to read “Other than yourself, was one or more than one person involved”

F7. Relationship: sight only, casual acquaintance, well known

ACASI	F7.	How well did you know this person – by sight only, casual acquaintance, or well known?
		Sight only 1
		Casual acquaintance 2
		Well known 3
CATI	F7a. Was this person someone you knew by sight only but was not an acquaintance or someone you knew well?	
	F7b. Was this person someone you considered a casual acquaintance, but not someone you knew well?	
	F7c. Was this person someone you knew well?	

Interpretation

The CATI respondents had a difficult time with relationships between “sight only” and “casual acquaintance”. There were several instances where the person was someone they just met or they knew vaguely (e.g., friend of a friend) and didn’t know how to classify this person.

For CATI respondents, the yes/no format was confusing, especially the first question.

Recommendations

The dichotomous format of the questions seemed to confuse respondents on several levels. Change the CATI question to what is in ACASI. Modify response categories so they can be administered over the phone. “How well did you know this person. Choose 1 for by sight only, 2 for a casual acquaintance and 3 for well known.”

F11/F23. Detailed relationship

ACASI	F11.	Was this person a ...	
		boyfriend or girlfriend?	1
		friend or ex-friend?.....	2
		roommate or boarder?.....	3
		schoolmate?	4
		neighbor?.....	5
		customer or client?	6
		patient?.....	7
		supervisor?	8
		employee?.....	9
		co-worker?	10
		something else? (Please specify)	11

Interpretation

“Ex-friend” was seen as awkward

Several respondents were looking for ex-boyfriend.

Several respondents noted that teacher/professor was missing.

On the CATI, the list becomes awkward once the respondent says ‘yes’ to one of the questions.

Recommendations

Delete ‘ex-friend’. To make this list smaller, consider deleting ‘customer or client’.

Add ‘ex-boyfriend’.

On the CATI, stop reading from the list once the respondent says ‘yes’

F19a-c. Multiple perpetrators: Were any of the individuals known to the respondent

CATI	F19a. Was at least one of these persons someone you only knew by sight? F19b. Was at least one of these persons someone you considered a casual acquaintance? F19c. Was at least one of these persons someone you knew well?
------	---

Interpretation

Similar to F7a on the CATI version, F19a is awkward without the context of F19b and c

Recommendations

Change order to F19c, F19b, F19a. This will start with the most concrete question and put the other questions within a logical context.

G0c. College when victimized		
ACASI	G0c.	Did this occur while you were a student in college?
	Yes	1
	No.....	2

Interpretation

One respondent was unsure whether graduate school counted for this

Recommendations

Shorten the question to “Did this occur while you were a student?”

G1. Activities at the time of the incident		
ACASI	G1.	Which of the following best describes what were you doing when this incident happened?
	Working or on duty.....	1
	Shopping, errands	2
	Attending school	3
	On a date	4
	At a social event or gathering with people I know	5
	Other leisure activities, such as at the movies, sporting event or a bar	6
	Other activities at home.....	7
	Sleeping.....	8
	Something else (Please specify).....	9

Interpretation

Respondents are confused about whether to report on what was happening leading up to the incident or actually at the time the incident occurred.

Several respondents said they were “hanging out at a friend’s place,” which did not seem to fit with any of the response choices.

This happened to several people while visiting at the perpetrator’s home

One person selected ‘sleeping’ when she was asleep while a party was going on.

Recommendations

Change to “at the time of the incident”

Allow multiple responses.

Add categories for “Hanging out at someone’s home” or “at the person’s house”

Delete sleeping. If the respondent is passed out because of alcohol or drugs this will be picked up at another series of questions.

G4/6. Alcohol or drug use																	
ACASI	<p>G4. (Was the person/Were any of the people who did this to you) using alcohol, drugs or both when the incident occurred?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Drugs</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Both alcohol and drugs</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Neither alcohol or drugs.....</td><td>4</td></tr> </table> <p>G6. Were you using alcohol, drugs or both when the incident occurred?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Drugs</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Both alcohol and drugs</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Neither alcohol or drugs.....</td><td>4</td></tr> </table>	Alcohol	1	Drugs	2	Both alcohol and drugs	3	Neither alcohol or drugs.....	4	Alcohol	1	Drugs	2	Both alcohol and drugs	3	Neither alcohol or drugs.....	4
Alcohol	1																
Drugs	2																
Both alcohol and drugs	3																
Neither alcohol or drugs.....	4																
Alcohol	1																
Drugs	2																
Both alcohol and drugs	3																
Neither alcohol or drugs.....	4																
CATI	<p>G4a. (Was the person/Were any of the people who did this to you) using alcohol when the incident occurred?</p> <p>G4b. (Was the person/Were any of the people who did this to you) using drugs when the incident occurred?</p> <p>G6a. Were you using alcohol when the incident occurred?</p> <p>G6b. Were you using any drugs when the incident occurred?</p>																

Interpretation

A number of respondents did not know this information.

For one respondent, they were not sure about the timing of the use --- the question implies that the use was at the time the incident occurred, but they could have been using leading up to the incident.

On the CATI, breaking the question up for drugs and alcohol is awkward and long for situations where nothing was used (majority of the incidents).

Recommendations

Add a ‘don’t know’ category for this question (on screen for ACASI; read aloud for CATI)

Change wording to “Had the person/Had you been using drugs, alcohol or both before this incident occurred?”

For the CATI, start by asking "Had the person/Had you been using drugs or alcohol before this incident occurred?" If this is a 'yes', then follow-up with "Were they/Were you using, drugs, alcohol or both?"

G9. Take sexual advantage	
ACASI	G9. Do you think the person was trying to get you (drunk/high/drunk or high) so (he/she) could sexually take advantage of you?

Interpretation

Question G9 asked if the perpetrator was trying to get the respondent drunk/high to take advantage of her. If taken literally, this would also make the incident an assault, at least in some states. Four of the 10 respondents said 'yes' to this question. When asked why she thought the person was trying to get her drunk, respondents had a number of reasons:

"I was already drunk (throwing up). I would say yes because it was clear I was already drunk so he shouldn't have offered me more alcohol. But I don't recall feeling pressured to drink."

R said she answered "yes" because she had seen the woman "do it to others before." R indicated that the woman bought her a few drinks and also had a bottle of "something with her" when the incident occurred. R admitted that she may never know for sure whether the woman's intent was to get her drunk and take advantage of her, but she now knows that it was a pattern of behavior for the perpetrator.

R was thinking about how much they drank and how "pushy" he was.

R said he continued to order drinks, pushed to walk her home, pushed to get in her home, the amount of alcohol that was consumed.

Recommendations

Given the variety of answers, we recommend following up G9 with asking why the respondent thought he was doing this.

G9. Do you think the person was trying to get you (drunk/high) so (he/she) could sexually take advantage of you?

(if G9=yes) What makes you think he was trying to get you (drunk/high)?

(He/She) kept on giving me (drinks/drugs) without my asking

(He/She) kept on giving me (drinks/drugs) after I was clearly very (drunk/high)

I found out that (He/She) has a reputation for doing this

Some other reason (specify)

G10 – G16. Ability to give consent

ACASI	<p>G10. When this incident started were you passed out from (drinking/taking drugs/drinking or taking drugs)?</p> <p>G11. When this incident happened were you awake but too (drunk/high/drunk or high) to know what was happening?</p> <p>G12. Were you too (drunk/high/drunk or high) to remember what happened during the incident?</p> <p>G13. Were you (drunk/high/drunk or high) to be able to tell the person whether you wanted to engage in the sexual activity?</p> <p>G14. Were you too (drunk/high/drunk or high) to stand up by yourself?</p> <p>G15. Were you too (drunk/high/drunk or high) to safely drive a car?</p> <p>G16. Were you too (drunk/high/drunk or high) to safely take public transportation?</p>
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These items will be used to describe the extent the respondent was able to provide consent at the time of the incident. This is a second element for classifying an incident into one of the categories in Table 1 (ie. the role of alcohol and drugs). All states recognize incidents as an assault if alcohol/drugs results in the inability to provide consent or the perpetrator secretly gave the victim alcohol/drugs to take advantage of them. Some states also recognize the event as an assault even if the individual voluntarily took alcohol/drugs, was not unconscious, but was incapable to provide consent (Tracey, et al, 2012). The difficulty in determining the assaultive status of alcohol/drugs related incidents is determining the victim's abilities to consent in these voluntary situations. From a prosecutors' perspective, when trying to prove an assault:

The primary challenge in prosecuting rape cases where the victim is voluntarily intoxicated is that society tends to have difficulty distinguishing between drunken sex and rape. Instead of assuming that it was probably rape because the woman was too drunk to consent, people tend to assume that the woman consented because

she was intoxicated and simply regretted the sexual encounter later. (Scalzo, 2007: P. 8).

The approach taken by the RSA is to collect details about the event that can at least characterize what happened along some of the dimensions important to determining: 1) whether the victim took alcohol/drugs voluntarily or not (G8), 2) the perpetrator's intent (G9), 3) the victim's level of consciousness (G11, G12), 4) the victim's ability to give consent (G13) and 5) level of intoxication (G14 – G16).

The intent was to classify an event as an assault if the woman reports any of the following:

1. Being given alcohol/drugs without her knowledge (G8=yes);
2. Was she unconscious when the event took place (G11=yes)

There are also circumstances when the woman is very drunk and can't give consent. Our intent is to use two measures to assess this by asking two different sets of questions:

3. Did the woman feel she was too drunk to give consent? (G13=yes)
4. What were the physical signs of being very drunk or high? (G14 – G16)

In conjunction with each of these last two items, we are also asking the woman's perception of whether the perpetrator was intentionally trying to get her drunk/high to take advantage of her (G9).

There were 10 women who reported an incident that involved alcohol in some way. The questions asking about the role of alcohol did seem to provide a picture that was generally consistent with the summary of the incident. For example, one of the incidents was described as:

"I was drinking and he was drinking...I was drunk. I could walk but probably wouldn't have passed a sobriety test, I was too drunk to drive. It started off with him trying to kiss me, and I was pushing him off me but he is definitely stronger than I am. He pushed me down on the bed, and he's like on top of me..... I was saying no....I left, I was able to push him off and then I got up and left."

The responses to the detailed incident form would not classify the incident as an assault because of the involvement of alcohol. This respondent reported that she was conscious and able to give consent.

There were issues associated with the questions on perceptions of inebriation (G11 – G13). This was manifested by a number of persons saying 'not sure' or changing their answers to some of these

questions within and between interviews. In all of these cases, the detailed incident form classified the incident as bordering on what would be classified as an assault because they were unable to give consent due to alcohol:

"My friend and I went out for drinks and dancing and then I'm assuming I had a lot more to drink than she did...And then somewhere along the way I became very intoxicated...And I'm not entirely sure what exactly happened , but I do have one very clear memory of her performing oral sex on me and not wanting that to happen but it just was."

At the first interview, this individual said she was not sure if she was unconscious (G10). However, she also said she was too drunk to know what was happening (G11) and that she was too drunk to be able to give consent (G13). Her level of inebriation was also indicated by her saying that she could not stand up, drive a car or take public transportation (G14 – G16). This respondent would not be classified as an assault if the primary criteria is whether she was unconscious. But if the criteria is that she was unable to give consent, this incident would have been classified as an assault.

However, one person reported problems with G11 because it did not adequately capture her state of mind:

"I was awake - I knew what was happening, but I didn't have the strength to stop it. I did make sure he was wearing a condom and then resigned myself to what was happening."

This sentiment, that alcohol played a role in their ability to resist, was expressed by several other respondents. For example, one respondent said that while she was aware of what was going on, that she was tired and not in any shape to drive home. When asked if she was unable to give consent (G13), she said:

"[it was] a fine line", but answered "no" to G13 because it was late too and she was also tired. R said he kept on asking over and over.

An important issue for classifying the event is distinguishing between being too drunk to give consent and making impaired judgments because of being drunk. This was expressed by one respondent who said:

"...too drunk to make a decision, I wouldn't normally make, I knew what I was doing." R said that she was not too drunk to tell the person she didn't want to engage in the sexual activity..... Because I don't know what the standards are for

that. I was drunk, I knew what I was doing, I wasn't unconscious.It would not have been a decision she would have made if she had less to drink or was sober.

Recommendations

For questions intended to determine the respondent's ability to provide consent, we recommend making finer distinctions on the respondent's state of mind. The proposed questions are:

X1. Were you passed out for all or parts of the incident?

X2. Do you think your use of (Drugs/Alcohol) had an effect on what happened?

(If yes to X2) Now I would like to ask you a few questions on how the (alcohol/drugs) affected you during this incident:

Yes No

1. Were you incapable of saying whether you wanted to engage? in sexual activity?
2. Were you incapable of physically resisting?
3. Were you capable of resisting, but made poor decisions ?
4. Did the (Alcohol/Drugs) affect you in some other way (specify)?

In addition to these questions, we also recommend modifying the questions related to the physical state of the respondent (G14 – G16). These items are intended to provide indicators of the level of inebriation. They are based on markers that prosecutors are advised to use when trying to establish that a victim was too drunk to consent (Scalzo, 2012). Two of these relate to taking transportation (driving, public transportation). At least one respondent said she couldn't drive because she considered any use of alcohol as reason for not driving. For the item on public transportation, one respondent said that there was not any public transportation available at the time of the incident.

After reviewing additional items from (Scalzo, 2012), we recommend deleting the current set of G14 – G16 and replacing them with the following:

Did you black out during the evening?
Were you able to walk by yourself?
Were you able to speak without slurring your words?
(if no) Were you able to communicate coherently?

G13. Too drunk to give consent

ACASI	G13. Were you (drunk/high/drunk or high) to be able to tell the person whether you wanted to engage in the sexual activity? Yes 1 No..... 2
-------	---

Recommendations

See recommendation for G10 – G16

G18. What did respondent do to resist?

ACASI	G18. Did you do any of the following to stop the incident from happening? Did you... a. tell the person to stop? b. attack or threaten the person? c. try to persuade or argue with the person? d. try to escape or get away? e. call for help? f. something else? (Please specify) If G18=a, then ask G18aa. G18aa. How confident are you that the person understood when you said to stop. Are you extremely confident, somewhat confident, not very confident or not at all confident?
-------	--

Interpretation

The purpose of question G18 and G18aa was to describe the respondent's reaction to the perpetrator's actions. While this item is not directly related to classifying the event into a typology, it is closely linked to force and the role of alcohol. For example, if the use of alcohol made the respondent unable to consent, then this should be reflected in the level of resistance.

Most women reported a 'yes' to 'a' (saying no) and/or 'c' (persuasion or arguing). These incidents were typically those that did not involve any force and would be classified as either unwanted or coercive, depending on the type of pressure applied by the perpetrator. An example of this type of incident is characterized by one respondent:

" I was in a non-serious relationship and my friend..., not coerced, but...kind of urged me, while we were kissing, to perform oral sex... using phrases like 'if you really care you would do this' or 'it's not a big deal', 'Are you afraid? What are you afraid of?'

To the G18 series, this respondent said 'no' to item 'a' and yes to 'c' (trying to persuade). During the interview this respondent also said that she did this as a result of a lot of verbal pressure and that she later regretted how she reacted to the situation. Using responses from the force questions, this incident would be classified as verbal pressure, with no force. A similar example is:

R said her boyfriend was asking for oral sex from her when she was feeling too tired but she didn't. She said there was no force, that it was like "peer pressure".

This individual answered 'yes' to both G18 items 'a' and 'c'. As above, this incident would be classified as unwanted sexual activity without force. And in both cases, the items seem to accurately characterize the nature of the event.

A situation related to this pattern were alcohol related incidents. Several respondents reported that they were not thinking clearly enough to say 'no':

R doesn't remember the whole experience but remembers a "snapshot" and being incapacitated and unable to move or speak and it "happening".

Another alcohol-related incident the respondent reported that she couldn't remember if she said to stop (item 'a'), but did report trying to talk him out of it:

R went out with someone on a date that was set-up [blind date] and R had a few too many drinks. The guy walked her home and pressured her to let him in her apartment and pressured her to get involved with him. R did not have sex with him but R stated that "everything but" sex happened. He tried to push things on R that she did not want.

Since most women reported telling the perpetrator to stop (item 18a), most also were asked the follow-up question 18aa about whether the perpetrator heard them. Most of these women answered that they were 'somewhat confident' that the person heard them. At least one person understood the question as asking if the perpetrator 'wanted' to hear them, expressing the idea that she was being intentionally ignored. This interpretation also seemed evident by one situation which described a particularly forceful rape (see H14 above), where the respondent said that she was 'not at all confident' that the perpetrator heard her.

A few women had issues with the wording of particular response options. This included:

- Awkward wording for attempted, but not completed acts.
- Awkward wording to “tell the person to stop” to “stop the incident from happening”.
- Awkward wording for “call for help” with some thinking of yelling or using a phone.

Recommendations

We recommend keeping G18a-f. It seems to provide additional information on what happened during the incident, the women seemed to understand the intent and none of the women expressed any sensitivity to the question. We recommend deleting G18aa. It is subject to several different interpretations which run counter to its intended purpose. It also seems to be asking for information that the respondent may not necessarily have. Since it is not needed to classify incidents, we do not believe this is needed on the Pilot survey.

We do recommend some re-wording. Change question to “Did you do any of the following?”

Change G18a to “tell the person you did not want the incident to happen”.

Change G18e to “try to get help”.

Add category for “left the situation”.

Change G18f to “do something else”.

I3. Why did not call the police

ACASI	I3.	Which of the following are the reason or reasons you did not report it to the police? (Mark all that apply)
		Did not want my family to know 1
		Did not want other people to know 2
		Lack of proof that it was a crime 3
		Fear of being treated hostilely by police or lawyers 4
		Not clear it was a crime 5
		Not clear that harm was intended 6
		Did not know how to report 7
		Police wouldn't think it was important enough 8
		Afraid of reprisal by the person or others 9
		Did not think it was serious enough to report 10
		Did not trust police 11
		Concerned about protecting my identity 12
		Other reason (Please specify) 13

Interpretation

There were several common reasons why respondents did not report to the police. One reason was they did not think it was something that merited being reported to the police. In the words of one person, "I don't think it was a reportable offense." Other reasons were related to the respondent believing that if she reported it, the blame would fall on her or that it would be hard to convince the police that she was the victim. One respondent said "In general it is hard to prove. It's his word against yours."

For some respondents it had not occurred to them to report it to the police. For these respondents, this made it difficult to generate an answer to this question.

Recommendations

We recommend starting the section with a question on whether the respondent considered the incident a crime. This question has been asked on most of the other surveys on rape and sexual assault and provides additional insight into how the respondent views the event.

The individuals who say that it was a crime are then routed to the questions on whether they reported it to the police. This will skip out many of those individuals that did not consider reporting to the police. Those that did not consider it a crime will be followed up with a question on why they did not think it was a crime:

Why don't you think this was a crime? (mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| The person stopped when I resisted..... | 1 |
| Not clear that harm was intended | 3 |
| It was not serious enough to be against the law..... | 4 |
| I was using alcohol or drugs at the time..... | 5 |
| Other reason (Please specify) | 6 |

For question I3, the long list made it difficult to administer on the CATI. We recommend shortening the list to the following options:

I3. Which of the following are the reason or reasons you did not report it to the police? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|---|----|
| Did not want anyone else to know | 1 |
| It was my word against the person..... | 3 |
| Police wouldn't think it was a crime | 8 |
| Afraid of retaliation by the person..... | 9 |
| Did not think it was serious enough to report | 10 |
| Other reason (Please specify) | 13 |

I14. Who did you tell?

ACASI	I14.	Who did you tell? (Mark all that apply)	
		Parents or a parent	1
		Husband, boyfriend, or partner	2
		A family member other than parents	3
		A friend	4
		Roommate, suitemate, or housemate	5
		Other friend or relative	6
		Women's program or service	7
		Rape crisis center or victim services hotline	8
		Counselor or therapist not associated with a rape crisis center or victim services hotline	9
		Clergy, rabbi, or other spiritual leader	10
		Some other person (Please specify)	11

Interpretation

The timing of this item is confusing for several respondents who may have not told anyone immediately, but eventually told different people.

Category 6 is awkward since a friend is already referenced at category 4, and other relative is referenced at category 3.

Recommendations

Change to “Who have you told about this incident?”

Delete category 6.

I13/15. Who else did you tell and/or get help from?	
ACASI	I13. Not counting the police, was there anyone else you told about this incident?
	Yes 1
	No..... 2
	I15. Did you receive any help or advice from any office or agency —other than the police — that deals with victims of crime?
	Yes 1
	No..... 2

Interpretation

- Awkward to reference police among those who said they did not tell the police

Recommendations

- Add a note at I13 and I15 to only reference the police if yes in I1.

6

Methodology

A more extensive analysis of the vignettes is forthcoming, but general findings from the vignettes showed that five vignettes were taxing for respondents, but that in the first 1-2 vignettes, both CATI and ACASI respondents were able to successfully complete the task. Participants had a few suggestions for improving the vignettes.

- Several respondents felt there was not enough detail provided about Sue's level of inebriation in the vignettes, nor about any past history of abuse or coercion in the relationship, which makes it difficult to answer some of the questions.
- Some felt it would be easier to cognitively process the vignettes if different names were used depending on whether the couple is married, on a first date, or had been dating for several months.
- Respondents in the CATI condition frequently had to ask to have the vignette repeated, expressing it was difficult to recall the details needed to answer the questions. This became more of an issue as they heard more vignettes, sometimes not being able to identify the differences between them.

Round 2 Cognitive Interviews for a Pilot Test for a Survey on Rape and Sexual Assault

Final Report

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Introduction and Summary of Findings

Under a cooperative agreement from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, Westat is collaborating on a study to design a survey that collects data on rape and sexual assault. The goal is to eventually adopt a procedure that improves the quality of the data that is currently collected on the National Crime Victimization Survey. As part of the development process, two rounds of cognitive interviews were conducted to test and refine instruments that will eventually be administered in a pilot test. This report provides the results of the second round of cognitive interviews with women who were recruited from the general population.

1.1 Methodology

In May, 2013, Westat conducted 19 cognitive interviews to test telephone and self-administered versions of a questionnaire on rape and sexual assault.

The respondents were young women, ages 18-40. In round 1 of the cognitive interviews (conducted in February/March 2013), several hundred women responded to posted flyers at local colleges and universities and Craig's List. The flyers advertised for women age 18-40 to participate in a study about "Women's Health and Safety". For round 2, Westat recruiters screened the women who were not contacted in round 1 to identify those who have ever had any unwanted sexual experiences. All of women who ultimately participated in the interviews had experienced some unwanted sexual act in their lifetime. Whereas re-interviews were conducted in the first round of cognitive interviewing, the second round did not include a re-interview.

Respondents were randomly assigned to either be administered a telephone version of the interview or an ACASI (Automated Computer Assisted Self Interviewing) version. All respondents received a \$40 incentive for completing the interview.

After obtaining consent from the respondent, the interviewer administered demographic questions, an event history calendar (ACASI condition only), the rape and sexual assault (RSA) screener questionnaire, the detailed incident form, and two vignettes. The instruments used in each mode are provided in Appendices C and D.

Women who reported an incident in the last 12 months were administered questions on the detailed incident form. If no incidents in the last 12 months were reported, but there was a lifetime incident, the respondent was asked if they would be able to recall enough details of the incident to be able to answer questions about it. All of the respondents had some experience that allowed them to complete the detailed incident form.

1.2 Reported Experiences

Among the 19 respondents, a total of 32 incidents in the past 12 months and 30 lifetime incidents were reported. In order to fully test the detailed incident form, those who had only experienced an incident more than 12 months ago were asked if they would be able to recall enough details of the incident to be able to answer questions about it. All said yes. Reported incidents included those constituting rape (vaginal, oral, anal or digital/foreign object) (16 incidents), those happening while the respondent was under the influence of alcohol or drugs (4 incidents), those happening under some form of coercion (2 incidents), attempted acts (10 incidents) and other unwanted sexual situations (30 incidents).

Whether the incident was recent or not, respondents generally agreed that the instrument allowed them to convey the details of their incident and had little difficulty recalling details to be able to answer the questions.

1.3 Key Findings

- **RSA Screener – Other types of situations in which sex occurred against your will:** While this situation only arose with one respondent, the cognitive interviews did elicit a situation in which sex occurred against the woman's will, but she did not feel it was using force or coercion, nor did it occur under the use of alcohol or drugs. This raised the need for a “catch-all” item after SV6 that would ask if the respondent has had any other situations in which she had any type of sex against her will. The respondent's situation and the proposed new item are addressed in section 4.
- **RSA Screener – Context effects:** Because the first four screening items deal with situations involving force, by SV5, respondents are becoming trained to be thinking about force, and continue to frame subsequent questions this way, even though these items do not explicitly mention force. Items SV5-12 are not intended to be exclusive to

situations involving force. In section 4, we recommend the addition of a transition statement before SV5 to ask respondents to think about other types of situations.

- **RSA Screener – Any type of sex:** Items SV5 through SV7 are intended to cover vaginal, oral, and anal sex, along with foreign object or digital penetration. When probed, respondents reveal they are still thinking mostly about vaginal sex when they answer these questions. In section 4, we recommend that the proposed transition statement before SV5 defines the types of sex we would like them to be thinking about, and that each of the SV5 through SV8 questions remind the respondent of the inclusive definition.
- **RSA Screener – De-duplication:** In round 1 of the cognitive interviews, respondents showed significant cognitive challenges in de-duplicating events, often getting lost in the task and getting confused between past 12 month and lifetime events. In round 2, we adjusted the methodology in order to ask the respondent to identify the month and year in which the past 12 month incident occurred. Each time the respondent mentioned a duplicative month to a previous screening item, she was asked whether or not it was part of the same incident mentioned earlier. For the most part, respondents had no difficulty with this new approach. The exception was for SV8 (unwanted kissing) and SV9 (groping). These two types of events happened quite frequently for several of the respondents. These respondents had difficulty counting the number of times they had occurred and even greater difficulty in dating the events. In section 4, we provide our recommendation for how to gather more accurate information about frequent events.
- **RSA Screener – Placement of lifetime events:** In round 1 of the cognitive interviews, the placement of the lifetime questions in both the ACASI and CATI versions caused cognitive difficulty for respondents. In ACASI, the lifetime questions appeared in a group of items after the past 12 month items had been asked for forceful, coercive and alcohol/drug related incidents. Lifetime incidents were then followed by the screeners for other types of sexual assault. Respondents had difficulty shifting back to a past 12 month timeframe for these subsequent items. Similarly, respondents showed significant difficulty de-duplicating past 12 month events in the CATI version, where each lifetime screening question was immediately followed with an attempt to determine if there was also a past 12 month incident.
- In round 2, we simplified the approach in both modes, which proved to be successful in cognitive testing. In the ACASI version, respondents were asked all of the past 12 month screening items first, and later were asked about lifetime events. No difficulties emerged. In the CATI version, respondents were asked a lifetime question, immediately followed by a question asking whether the most recent time was in the past 12 months. This posed no difficulties for respondents, and we recommend moving forward with this design in the feasibility and pilot studies.
- **Detailed Incident Form – Classification of events.** In round 1 of cognitive testing, respondents were asked to classify the event overall as completed, attempted, or threatened. Respondents expressed difficulty with this approach, saying that parts of the incident may have been attempted, whereas other parts may have been completed. They also were confused about how to classify the event if parts were consensual but other

parts were not. In round 2, we revised the approach to ask if each type of act that may have occurred in the incident was completed, attempted, or threatened against her will. This new approach seemed to work much better and allowed us a greater depth of understanding of the particular circumstances of each incident.

- **Detailed Incident Form – Against your will.** In the detailed incident form, there is some evidence that respondents are having difficulty understanding the term “against your will,” and may not be classifying events as intended. For example, one respondent said she didn’t actually want the act to occur, but since she ultimately decided to go along with it, she didn’t think of it as against her will. We are recommending adding a definition of “against your will” at item D1.
- **Detailed Incident Form – Level of distress.** Respondents are unclear in what timeframe they should be assessing their distress level associated with the event. The question does not specify whether this was in the immediate days following the event, the weeks following the event, or perhaps the cumulative level of distress they have experienced. Several express frustration that they indicate they were distressed, but in the follow up question, they say no to all items because they did not feel that way for a month or longer in the follow up question. Section 5 presents our recommendation for how to sharpen our understanding of distress associated with the event.
- **Detailed Incident Form – Role of alcohol and drugs.** Respondents express some confusion over the difference between being passed out and being blacked out and seem to miss the timing related to each question (before the incident vs. during the incident). In section 5, we recommend a modified approach to better capture the respondent’s cognitive state during the incident.
- **Vignettes.** Two vignettes seemed appropriate for respondents and slight adjustments to the vignettes are recommended in this report.

1.4 Summary of Detailed Findings for the RSA Screener

A summary of findings and recommendations is presented in Table 1-1, with further detail provided in section 4 of the report. Appendix G presents the final proposed ACASI instrument, including the screener and detailed incident forms. The CATI version will be generated upon approval of the ACASI content.

Table 1-1. Summary of Recommendations for RSA Screener

Item	Problem	Recommendation
SV1	7 women responded yes to forced vaginal sex in past 12 months or lifetime Three of the seven women responding yes to this item expressed some confusion or hesitation regarding the word “force”, and were reluctant to describe their unwanted sexual experiences as forceful.	We recommend using a catch-all item following SV6 to assure that unwanted sexual experiences with questionable force are captured. The new proposed item is described in recommendations for SV6.
SV2	6 women responded yes to forced oral sex in past 12 months or lifetime Three of the six respondents spoke of being forced to perform oral sex on a male by having her head pushed down. At least one respondent answered no to this item based solely on the word “force”	No additional changes needed Issues with the strict interpretation of the word “force” will be mitigated by the proposed catchall item proposed under SV6.
SV3	No women responded yes to forced anal sex in past 12 months or lifetime No problems	No additional changes needed
SV4	3 women responded yes to forced digital penetration in past 12 months or lifetime No problems	No additional changes needed
SV5	4 women responded yes to alcohol or drug related sex acts in past 12 months or lifetime Although the word “force” is not present in SV5 or any of the following items, some women continued to interpret some of the later questions as referring to physically forceful incidents. When asked what “sex” is referring to in items SV5, SV6 and SV7, 3 out of 8 respondents indicated that they were thinking only of vaginal sex; i.e., not oral or digital.	No changes recommended to item SV5 Add a transition before SV5 that reads “When answering these next questions, please consider all types of sex acts that you have been asked about so far; including vaginal sex, oral sex, anal sex, or putting fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus.” Add a 2 nd transition that says “These questions will now focus on other types of unwanted sexual experiences that may not have involved force, but that were against your will.”
SV6	2 women responded yes to coercive sex acts in past 12 months or lifetime	To address issues mentioned above regarding use of the word “force”, we recommend that following SV6, add a catch-all item that will screen for any other type of sex that occurred against her will. “(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned), since [MONTH/YEAR], have you

Item	Problem	Recommendation
SV7	10 women responded yes to attempted sex acts in past 12 months or lifetime As seen in SV6, some respondents were only thinking about penetrative sex. "Tried" is confusing for some respondents. They are unsure if flirting counts or if the person needs to physically start engaging in the act.	been in any other situations where someone made you have any type of sex against your will? Remember to think about all types of sex mentioned before." We recommend keeping the current language (i.e., "tried but did not succeed"). Even though some respondents expressed confusion about where an attempt begins, this wording will cast a wide net for capturing these instances that can be clarified in the detailed incident form. Add a second sentence for clarification that reads "Remember to think about all types of sex mentioned before."
SV8	7 women responded yes to unwanted kissing in a sexual way in past 12 months or lifetime Four out of ten women that responded yes to experiencing unwanted kissing or touching in the last 12 months had difficulty remembering the precise number of incidents or precise dates, as it was a rather common occurrence for them. At this point, some respondents were still thinking about force. One respondent was unsure if the question only referred to forceful kissing.	For items SV8 and SV9 (and for all screening items), we recommend adding an categorical followup for respondents unable to recall the exact number of times the incident occurred: "2-5 times; 6-10 times; 11-15 times; or more than 15 times"
SV9	14 women responded yes to unwanted groping or touching in past 12 months or lifetime Some respondents had some difficulties in dating these to the month, as they were frequent occurrences.	No additional changes needed
SV10	5 women responded yes to being made to watch someone expose themselves in past 12 months or lifetime Some respondents still had some difficulty with the phrase "made you watch," as they questioned whether or not a person can really make you watch. Respondents were still using the word "force" in their interpretation.	No additional changes needed
SV11	2 women responded yes to being made to show their sexual body parts in past 12 months or lifetime Some respondents had some difficulties imagining these situations, but they are thinking about coercion and force.	No additional changes needed
SV12	2 women responded yes to being made to look at or participate in sexual photos or movies in past 12 months or lifetime No problems	No additional changes needed

1.5 Summary Findings for Detailed Incident Form

Table 1-2 documents problems detected on individual items in the detailed incident form along with Westat's recommendations for implementation. Details appear in section 5 of this report.

Table 1-2. Summary of Recommendations for Detailed Incident Form

Item	Problem	Recommendation
C1	The phrase "About what time" was confusing to two respondents	Change to "About what time of day"
C3	Two respondents were unsure if a "home" also implies a "dorm room"	Change the first two responses to "In your home or dorm room" and "In someone else's home or dorm room"
D1	Two respondents were confused about what was meant by "against your will"	Change "against your will" to "unwanted". This allows those who are coerced or some other non-force method to answer 'yes' to D1 or D2 and thereby describe the incident.
D1b	One respondent wondered if both "anus" and "rectum" were necessary	Delete the word "rectum"
D2b	Two respondents did not consider "buttocks" to fit within this category	Change the question to "Touch, grab, or fondle your breasts, genitals, or buttocks over or under your clothes against your will"
D3	Respondents had different interpretations of the time frame denoted by the phrase "leading up to this incident" Two respondents experienced problems when responding to the last category (i.e., Promise rewards such as a job promotion, higher grades, or something else)	No changes should be made to the question stem. If the question were to specify a strict time frame, such as "the hours leading up to the incident," the item might fail to capture important components of the incident. Change the last category to "Promise rewards in your relationships, your job, your grades, or something else"
D4	One respondent was unsure if the phrase "pin or hold you down" (D4a) could refer to being pinned against the wall One respondent felt that the phrase "so were unable to move" (D4a) was too specific One respondent felt that "someone close to you" (D4d) was too specific One respondent felt the category "Physically attack or threaten to attack you in some other way (Specify)" (D4e) was the same as the previous category "Physically attack you or threaten to attack you, but not with a weapon" (D4c)	Change the category to "Hold you or pin you so you had difficulty moving" Change the category to "Physically attack, or threaten to attack, someone else" Delete the category "Physically attack or threaten to attack you in some other way (Specify)"
D8	The phrasing of the question was awkward for one respondent, as the question seemingly requires a yes/no response	Change the question to read "Did the person do any of the following to you during the incident?" Change the answers to present tense: Slap or hit you; Kick or hit you; Choke or suffocate you; Try to drown you; Hit you with an object; Beat you up; Grab, hold, trip, jump on or push

Item	Problem	Recommendation
		you; Do any other physical things to you (Please specify); Refused; Don't know
E7	One respondent was confused as to whether this item referred to "now" or "at the time of the incident." They felt that their level of distress immediately following the incident differed from their level of distress later on.	Change the item to: "At any point since this event occurred, have you felt severely distressed, moderately distressed, mildly distressed, or not at all distressed by what happened?"
E8	Three respondents indicated that their answers would have been different if the item had asked about the days after, rather than for a month or longer One respondent suggested a scale might be better than a yes/no response One respondent was unsure if the category "violated" referred to your space, your rights, or if you were physically violated Respondents suggested the inclusion of other categories, such as disappointed in yourself, trapped, stressed, suicidal, worthless, alone, betrayed, weary of men	Change the responses to include "Yes, for less than 1 month," "Yes, for 1 month or longer," and "No." No additional items within this series are recommended, as all of the additional items recommended by respondents are captured by the existing items.
F1	Three respondents were confused about whether or not to include bystanders or other victims when counting	Change to "Did one or more than one person do this to you?"
G3	Four respondents chose "Something Else" because they were in their home or dorm room One respondent reported getting out of a car at a metro station, but did not select "One your way to or from some place." Perhaps further clarification would be helpful. One respondent felt that being alone with someone in their home did not fit into the category "At a party or gathering, or hanging out at someone's home," as this response implies several people were there.	Final instrument will include a skip pattern so that those indicating they were at home at the time of the incident will not route to this question. Change to "On your way to or from some place, or in transit" Flip the responses to read "Hanging out at someone's home, or at a party or gathering"
G4	Respondents had different interpretations of the phrase "before the incident occurred."	Change the phrase to "in the hours leading up to the incident"
G5	Respondents had different interpretations of the phrase "before the incident occurred."	Change the phrase to "in the hours leading up to the incident"
G7	Three respondents felt that it was difficult to know what the person's intentions were, but did have a sense of whether the person was trying to get them drunk	Delete the phrase "so (he/she) could sexually take advantage of you"

Item	Problem	Recommendation
G10 G12	The phrasing of G10 was awkward for one respondents as she thought her response choices were “All” or “Parts” Respondents interpreted “passed out” and “blacked out” in different ways. Three respondents felt the two concepts were similar, while three other respondents felt the concepts were distinct. For G12, one respondent ignored the phrase “leading up to the incident”	Change the wording of these items and place them next to one another on the questionnaire (i.e., the question that is currently G11 will be pushed back to G12). The new questions will read: G10. Were you passed out for all or parts of this incident, or not? By passed out, it means that you were unconscious or asleep because of the (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs). (Yes, for all of the incident, Yes for parts of the incident , No, Not Sure)
G11	One respondent felt that the phrase “unable to resist” made it difficult to respond yes or no definitively. That is, the respondent felt that she was still able to resist, but not as well as she could have if she had been sober. She felt that the alcohol made her unable to resist “less easily.”	G11. Were there any parts of the incident you could not remember because of the (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs)? Change to “Did it make you less able to physically resist?”
G17	Three respondents were unsure of how to answer this question due to the circumstances of their situation. That is, what if the person did not stop immediately or if the respondent left the situation?	Change to “Did the person immediately stop after you said that you didn’t want it to happen?”
G18	Respondents suggested the inclusion of other categories, such as “being shocked/surprised/stunned” or “it was over before you realized what had happened”	Add a category to each version: (ACASI) “I was surprised or it happened too quickly for me to take any action.” (CATI) “You were surprised or it happened too quickly for you to take any action.”
I1	Three respondents indicated that their responses depended on whether the question was asking about “now” or “then.”	Change the question stem to “Do you consider this incident to be a crime?”

Item	Problem	Recommendation
I1a	Two respondents were confused by the wording of the question stem and response options.	<p>Reword the question stem:</p> <p>(ACASI) Why do you not consider this incident to be a crime?</p> <p>(CATI) Please tell me whether any of the following are the reasons why you do not consider this incident to be a crime.</p> <p>Reword the response options to make them easier to process:</p> <p>(ACASI)</p> <p>Because the person stopped when I resisted</p> <p>Because I don't think the person intended harm</p> <p>Because I don't think it was against the law</p> <p>Because I had been using alcohol or drugs at the time</p> <p>Other reason (Specify)</p> <p>(CATI)</p> <p>Because the person stopped when you resisted</p> <p>Because you don't think the person intended harm</p> <p>Because you don't think it was against the law</p> <p>Because you had been using alcohol or drugs at the time</p> <p>Other reason (Specify)</p>
I8 – I11	With respect to question I8, one respondent only considered if she had told anyone else about the incident right after it occurred.	<p>Change the wording of these items (i.e., I8 through I11) to soften the use of past tense:</p> <p>I8. (Not counting the police) Is there any other person you have told about this incident?</p> <p>I8a. Who have you told?</p> <p>I9. (Not counting the police) Is there any other organization you have told about this incident?</p> <p>I9a. What organization have you told?</p> <p>I10. Have you received any help from any office or agency (other than the police) that deals with victims of crime?</p> <p>I11. We are interested in the type of help that you have received. Have you received...</p>

Methodology

2

2.1 Recruitment

In May, 2013, Westat conducted a series of cognitive interviews with 19 women to test telephone and self-administered versions of the RSA questionnaire. This report describes the methodology and results for these 19 women recruited from the general population. All respondents were compensated \$40 to participate the interview.

Twenty women ages 18-40 years old were recruited for the general population interviews. Younger women were recruited because they are more likely to have experienced a recent sexual assault. In round 1 of cognitive testing, we had recruited respondents by posting flyers on 5 local college campuses and by posting a flyer on Craig's List in the DC area. We received many more responses than were needed for round 1 interviews, and were able to contact these volunteers several months later to participate in round 2. Volunteers were asked a series of screening questions to determine eligibility and availability for the interview. Women who said they had experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact at any point in their lives were eligible to participate. Those who agreed to participate were asked to either come to Westat in Rockville or to a meeting room on their college campus. At the time of the interview, the Westat interviewer administered a consent form (Appendix A) and administered the research protocol (Appendices B-1 through B-4).

Nineteen of the 20 scheduled women participated in the interviews. One woman did not show up for her scheduled interview.

2.2 Training of Interviewers

Four experienced cognitive interviewers were selected to administer the interviews.

All interviewers had initially participated in a two-day training session prior to round 1 of the interviews, which included general orientation to the study, a detailed review of the interview protocols, and four hours of role-playing.

As part of the two-day training, interviewers had received 4 hours of training in crisis management, including: 1) understanding the complexities of survivor reactions to sexual assault, 2) dealing with respondent concerns, distress, and safety issues if necessary, 3) appropriate interviewer reactions to disclosures, 4) maintaining confidentiality, and 5) providing sexual assault services information. The crisis management training was accomplished through lecture, videos, and role playing activities.

The four interviewers participated in a two-hour refresher training to review adjustments that had been made to study procedures and protocols after the first round of interviews.

2.3 Protocols

Four protocols were developed for this study in order to test different modes of data collection (telephone (CATI) and self-administered (ACASI)) and different probing techniques.
(See Appendices B-1 through B-4)

- ACASI with cognitive probing on screener, light probing on detailed incident form;
- ACASI with light probing on screener, full probing on detailed incident form;
- CATI with cognitive probing on screener, light probing on detailed incident form; and
- CATI with light probing on screener, full probing on detailed incident form.

2.3.1 Probing Strategy

The overall goal of the interviews was to test the respondents' comprehension of the survey questions. This was accomplished through the use of cognitive interview probing techniques. For the telephone interviews, the interviewer read the questions to the respondents simulating a telephone interview. For the ACASI interviews, the questionnaire was presented on paper for self-administration rather than being programmed onto a laptop. The interviewer read the questions aloud to the respondent, simulating the presence of an ACASI voice. Concurrent probes were used on both protocols, and retrospective probes were used at the end of each section to capture any additional difficulties respondents appeared to have with items.

In order to keep the interviews within 90 minutes, the cognitive probes were administered for only a portion of the interview. For half of the respondents, interviewers probed the screener and only

lightly on the detailed incident form. For the other half of the respondents, interviewers probed the items on the detailed incident form and only lightly on the screener. However, interviewers were instructed to probe any signs of confusion or hesitation, regardless of whether the form or question was targeted for probing.

2.3.2 Deduplicating and Selecting Incidents for Filling Out Detailed Incident Form

When filling out the screener, interviewers were asked to keep track of which screener items resulted in a report of an incident. When a past 12-month incident was reported, the questionnaire asked for the month and year of the incident, which the interviewer recorded on a data entry form (Appendix C). Any incidents that occurred in the same month and year as a previously mentioned incident were probed to determine if they were part of the same incident or not.

If more than one incident was reported within the last 12 months, the more serious offense (the question with the lowest number) was to be asked about on the detailed incident form. For example, if SV1 and SV4 both had a ‘yes’ to last 12 months, SV1 was to be the targeted incident for asking the detailed questions. If an incident occurred multiple times in the last 12 months, the respondent was asked to think about the most recent of those incidents.

If no incidents in the last 12 months were reported, the detailed questions were to be asked about any lifetime incidents reported. If more than one lifetime incident was reported, the question with the lowest number would be eligible. Before asking about a lifetime incident, the interviewer asked the respondent if they could remember enough details about the event to discuss it.

2.3.3 Distress Protocol

Because of sensitive nature of the questions, cognitive interviewers were trained to recognize signs of distress and how to respond based on the assessed emotional distress level of the respondent.

Throughout the interview, if the respondent was exhibiting signs of distress such as changes in mood, tears, trembling, zoning out, experiencing flashbacks, or dissociation, interviewers were trained to pause the interview and check in with the respondent to see if she needed to take a short break or needed help getting back on track. A senior shift coordinator was available at Westat every

day during the field period if the interviewer needed immediate help in handling a distressed respondent. At the conclusion of the interview, interviewers administered a debriefing protocol to ensure the respondent felt ready to end the interview, providing them with a list of local resources and referral agencies.

Interviewers were instructed to complete a Distress and Safety Concern Log to document all instances of distress that resulted in stopping the interview even for a short break, recording the survey item that triggered the distress, a narrative of what happened, the steps taken to support the respondent, and whether the re-interview should be cancelled as a result of the distress. None of the respondents exhibited any signs of significant distress during the interviews.

2.3.4 Notetaking

Five notetakers were trained on the study and transcribed the interviews into a database. The database was organized by question number so that all responses for a particular question could be grouped together.

For the screener and vignettes, notetakers were instructed to record the actual response provided by the respondent and to record any remarks that were made pertaining to that item. Notes could either be in the form of a direct quote, or as a summary of the respondent's remarks. For the detailed incident form, notetakers recorded responses and notes on selected key items, as well as any other items that caused cognitive difficulty for respondents. Additionally, notetakers transcribed a verbatim account of the incident as described by the respondent prior to the detailed incident form.

2.4 Results of Recruitment and Interviewing

Table 2-1 shows the number of women recruited for the interviews as well as the number who actually participated in the interviews. A total of 20 women were recruited, with 19 ultimately participating.

Table 2-1. Total Number of Interviews Scheduled and Completed

	Recruited	Completed
CATI ALT 1	10	9
ACASI ALT 1	10	10
Total	20	19

3 General Results

3.1 Overall Results

Across the 19 women, the initial interview identified a total of 62 incidents of unwanted sexual contact, including 5 reports of past 12 month vaginal, anal, oral, or digital penetration and 11 reports of lifetime penetration (Table 3-1). Slightly more unwanted sexual experiences occurred within the past 12 months (n=32), with 30 additional lifetime reports of unwanted sexual experiences.

Table 3-1. Count of incidents by RSA Screening Item

	ACASI (Probe Screener)		CATI (Probe Screener)		ACASI (Probe Detailed)		CATI (Probe Detailed)		Total		
	12 month	life	12 month	life	12 month	life	12 month	life	Total	Total 12	Total life
SV1 (Vaginal)	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	7	2	5
SV2 (Oral)	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	6	2	4
SV3 (Anal)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SV4 (Foreign object)	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	2
SV5 (Drugs and alcohol)	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	2	2
SV6 (Psychological coercion)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
SV7 (Attempted acts)	3	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	10	4	6
SV8 (Unwanted kiss)	2		2	0	1		0	2	7	5	2
SV9 (Unwanted touching)	3		3	0	3		1	4	14	10	4
SV10 (Flashing)	0		1	1	0		1	2	5	2	3
SV11 (Made R expose self)	1		0	1	0		0	0	2	1	1
SV12 (Participate in movies or pictures)	1		0	0	0		0	1	2	1	1
Total	13	5	8	8	8	2	3	15	62	32	30

3.2 Performance of Detailed Incident Form

This section discusses how well the detailed incident form was able to classify events. Part of this analysis focuses on the classification that would result from a respondent's answers to the detailed incident form (see Section 5.1 for the definitions used) and whether or not this classification presents an accurate picture of what occurred. Table 3-2 presents the classification of each respondent's incident based on her verbal summary of the incident and on her responses to the detailed incident form. The classification based on the detailed incident form is based on the rules defined below in Table 6 (last column). Table 3-2 details the discrepancies and recommendations to

minimize discrepancies in the final instrument. We then discuss the overall performance of the detailed incident form, concentrating on (1) the description of the incident, (2) the use of force, (3) the use of coercion or verbal pressure, and (4) alcohol/drugs. A summary of incidents described is presented in Appendix F.

Table 3-2. Classification of incidents

ID	Classification Based on Summary	Classification Based on Detailed Incident Form	Reason for Discrepancy In Classification	Recommendations
T1	Attempted Sexual Assault	Nothing ¹	R reported that an individual attempted to "grab her butt." As "buttocks" was not explicitly stated in any of the items in D2, R reported "no" to all forms of sexual contact.	Change the wording of item D2b to include "buttocks."
T2	Nothing ²	Nothing	R reported "no" to acts of oral sex (D1e) because although the act was not wanted, she "did make the decision to do it."	Change "against your will" to "unwanted".
T3	Completed Rape	Sexual Assault		
T4	Attempted Unwanted Sexual Contact	Attempted Unwanted Sexual Contact		
T5	Attempted Unwanted Sexual Contact	Sexual Assault	Parts of the story were revealed in the detailed incident form (e.g., the kiss was actually completed and the offender did not stop when R said she didn't want it to happen).	No changes are recommended.
T6	Completed Rape	Completed Rape	R did not report the use of force in D4a (i.e., "Pin or hold you down so you were unable to move"), as she felt that she could have physically moved.	Change the wording of D4a to "Hold you or pin you so you had difficulty moving."
T7	Completed Rape	Unwanted Sex		
T8	Completed Rape	Completed Rape		
T9	Threatened Sex using Coercion	Threatened Sex Using Coercion		
T10	N/A	N/A	Note: This respondent reported on a childhood incident, which is not covered by the scope of this study.	
T11	Threatened Unwanted Sex	Threatened Sex Using Coercion	Parts of the story were revealed in the	No changes are recommended.

ID	Classification Based on Summary	Classification Based on Detailed Incident Form	Reason for Discrepancy in Classification	Recommendations
			detailed incident form (e.g., the offender used verbal coercion).	
T12	Sexual Assault	Sexual Assault	- Parts of the story were revealed in the detailed incident form (e.g., the alcohol made R unable to give consent).	- No changes are recommended.
T13	Unwanted Sex	Completed Rape		
T14	N/A	N/A	Note: This respondent reported on a childhood incident, which is not covered by the scope of this study.	
T16	Sexual Assault	Sexual Assault	-	-
T17	Completed Rape	Completed Rape	-	-
T19	Completed Rape	Completed Rape	-	-
T21	Completed Rape	Completed Rape	-	-
T22	Attempted Rape	Attempted Rape	-	-

¹This respondent did not report any sexual acts on items D1 or D2, and thus, could not be given a classification.

²This respondent did not view the incident as unwanted and did not report “yes” to any of the items in D1 or D2. Thus, her incident was not given a classification.

3.2.1 Description of the Incident

Threatened To Do This/Attempted To Do This/Actually Did This

The response options of “threatened to do this,” “attempted to do this,” and “actually did this” appear to be working for all the items in D1 and D2, as respondents seem to be able to establish the degree to which an act occurred.

For example, one respondent’s description of an incident made it unclear as to whether certain acts were merely attempted or actually completed:

- “I went to his apartment...And, we started [wrestling] or whatever and he starts trying to get me to kiss him. I was just like, ‘I just see you as a friend.’” (T5).

In the detailed incident form, however, the respondent was able to categorize these acts more precisely. The respondent reported that she was actually kissed or licked (D2a) and that she was actually touched, grabbed, or fondled (D2b).

Furthermore, these items on the detailed incident form are able to flag the specific acts that a respondent experienced, which provides a more accurate description of the event. For example, when summarizing their incident, some respondents merely allude to a sexual act or use the term “sex” to broadly describe various types of sexual activities. The detailed incident form is able to specify which acts the respondent is referring to.

- R was dating a male. There were times when R felt pressured to have sex, but R never actually did. One time, he showed up at her apartment. He was drunk and pressuring her verbally to participate in sexual activities. R refused. He vomited and then passed out. (T11).
 - On the detailed incident form, this respondent reported “The person threatened to put a penis in your vagina” (D1a) and “the person threatened to put fingers or another object in your vagina or anus” (D1c).
- A group of people went out to dinner and then had drinks. R was very drunk but was sober enough to walk but not sober enough to make decisions. A male asked R to talk privately. One thing led to another and he asked R to have sex. R can't remember what she said but claims it must have been something that led him to believe that it was okay to have it. (T13).
 - On the detailed incident form, this respondent reported “The person actually put their mouth on your vagina or anus” (D1d).
- R thinks he put something in her drink but she was still conscious. R doesn't remember why, but she was okay with it. He pulled his pants down and it happened. She didn't want it to happen; she wanted to leave. (T8).
 - On the detailed incident form, this respondent reported “The person actually put a penis in your vagina” (D1a), “The person actually put fingers or another object in your vagina or anus” (D1c), “The person actually put their mouth on your vagina or anus” (D1d), and “The person actually made you put your mouth on their genitals or anus” (D1e).

There was only one incident in which these items (D1, D2) failed to capture the sexual contact that occurred. In this incident, the respondent reported that her rear end had been grabbed. She failed to report this occurrence in D2b, however, as “buttocks” was not explicitly stated in this question, and she did not consider her buttocks to be her genitals.¹ Thus, she did not report any type of sexual

¹There was one other respondent who also reported that “her butt had been grabbed.” This respondent did not report this incident under D2b, but simply reported it under the “other” category (D2e). Thus, the detailed incident form ultimately captured this event and her incident was correctly classified.

contact in D1 or D2, and her incident could not be given a classification based on her responses to the detailed incident form. In order to make sure that this kind of sexual contact is flagged, the wording of D2b should be changed to include “buttocks”. If “buttocks” had been explicitly stated in this question, then the aforementioned respondent would most likely have said “yes” to this item, and her data from the detailed incident form would have resulted in a classification of attempted sexual assault (which is the same classification that was derived from her summary).

Against Your Will

For the items in D1 and D2, the phrase “against your will” is used to distinguish between wanted and unwanted acts. This phrase seems to prevent individuals from reporting acts that they were okay with happening. For example, one respondent summarized an incident in which she was technically too drunk to be able to consent, but she did not necessarily consider the act to be unwanted:

- R was drinking with a man she lived with. R was drunk and passed out; she woke up a couple of times and he was on top of her. R doesn't remember if she went to sleep when they were in the midst of it - she blacked out. R doesn't consider it rape or doesn't know if it was unwanted, she just wasn't conscious for him to ask her. R doesn't consider it rape because if she had said stop, he would have stopped. R sees it like a man embracing his wife by waking up in the middle of the night and wanting to have sex. (T2).

Based on her perception of the event, this respondent reported no to all sexual acts in D1 and D2, as she did not feel that they were against her will. Thus, this respondent's incident would not receive a classification, which accurately captures this particular situation.

However, when reporting on an unwanted act, one respondent expressed some confusion with the phrase “against your will.” She was not sure how to classify her situation, in which she did not want the act to occur, but she did consent to it:

- “Given the situation, is it still against your will if you didn't want the sexual act, but you agreed to it? To me, I think physical when I hear ‘against your will.’ It was forced. The entire act wasn't wanted, but I did make the decision to do it. [It's a little bit hard to answer] because I wasn't... she didn't put her hands on me to make my mouth go there, but it definitely wasn't a wanted act. I felt like I had to. Honestly, I would put ‘no’ because it was my decision.” (T3).

Based on this reasoning, the respondent reported “no” to all acts of penetrative sex (D1) on the detailed incident form. She only reported other types of sexual contact, such as actually kissed or licked (D2a) and attempted touching, grabbing, or fondling (D2b). Her responses to these items, as well as her reports of physical force on the detailed incident form, would result in a classification of sexual assault. This is problematic as this respondent said “yes” to SV6 and summarized an incident that would be classified as completed rape:

- “I was in a relationship. It was a relatively toxic relationship. We had actually broken up. I was pursuing another girl. She threatened to hurt her if we didn’t have sex. Knowing that she did have access to the girl’s address...that terrified me. So, it happened.” (T3).

We are recommending using “unwanted”, rather than “against your will”. This will allow all types of events to be described (unwanted, coerced, forced). Later questions will provide a way to classify them into one of the categories (see Section 5.2 for specific recommendations).

3.2.2 Use of Force

Physical force is one of the defining characteristics of a rape from a legal perspective.. Thus, it is important that the detailed incident form is able to capture these instances of force. Based on item D4, six respondents reported the use of physical force (or threats of physical force) during their incident. Three of these respondents explicitly mentioned force in their summary, which they then reported in D4. For example:

- R was dating a young man. She wasn't sure if he had a few drinks or not because she had not been out with him earlier. R went to his room. They were about to go to sleep. He was very aggressive. They had never had vaginal sex before, only oral sex. That night they had oral sex. He knew R didn't want to have vaginal sex. He was very persistent. There was some physical force used. R was kicking and trying to get him off of her. Eventually he stopped. He did not succeed in making R have vaginal sex. (T22).
 - On the detailed incident form, R reported that the person “pin or held her down so she was unable to move” (D4a) and that the person “physically attacked, or threatened to attack her, but not with a weapon” (D4c).

The remaining three respondents did not specifically mention force (or threats of force) when describing their incident, but the detailed incident form did capture this aspect of the event. For example:

- R was at home. Her girlfriend was there. Her girlfriend was fighting with [a male], who was drunk. The [male] tried to slap R's butt but he missed and hit her leg instead. (T1).
 - On the detailed incident form, R reported that the person "Physically attacked, or threatened to attack, someone close to you" (D4d).

On the other hand, one respondent failed to report any force on the detailed incident form, but reported "yes" to SV1 and described the use of force when summarizing her incident:

- "Basically, it was a friend of mine. I was staying at his house. I slept over. We had been drinking the night before. I woke up. I had no clothes on. I had no recollection of that. I was going to leave and he's like, 'let's have sex.' I'm like 'No... I said no last night. I don't know why you think I would say yes today.' And then he pulled me on top of him... I was like 'No, I don't want to do this.' And he just kind of flipped me over and did it." (T7).

This respondent indicated that she had problems with D4a, specifically the phrase "so you were unable to move":

- "I kind of hesitated in my head with the pin or hold you down ... because it said 'you weren't able to move.' I honestly think if I would have tried, I probably could have moved. I probably could have. But like I said before, I was in complete shock." (T7).

The respondent's description of the event is ambiguous. She describes some force involved, but also says that she did not resist (because she was in shock). Based on her data from the detailed incident form her incident would have been classified as unwanted sex. Thus, the category of "Pin or hold you down so you were unable to move" may need to be modified to prevent respondents from interpreting it in such strict terms (see Section 5.2 for specific recommendations).

3.2.3 Use of Coercion or Verbal Pressure

The detailed incident form contains questions that specifically ask a respondent if her situation involved verbal pressure (D3a) or some type of coercion (i.e., threat of non-physical harm or promise of rewards) (D3b – D3d, D4f). Based on these items, the following were reported:

- Four incidents only involved verbal pressure;
- Two incidents only involved some sort of act of coercion; and
- Three incidents involved both verbal pressure and coercion.

There were no instances in which the respondent's summary included verbal pressure or coercion, but the respondent failed to report it on the detailed incident form.

For three of these incidents, the respondent's initial summary did not describe any sort of verbal pressure or coercion. However, the detailed incident form captured elements that were not included in the summary:

- “I went to his apartment. It was late at night. We were just chilling and stuff and watching TV. I guess he just started touching me, and trying to tickle my feet and stuff like that. And, we started tussling or whatever and he starts kind of holding my face and trying to get me to kiss him. I was just like, ‘I just see you as a friend.’” (T5).
 - On the detailed incident form, R reported that the offender “promised rewards such a job promotion, higher grades, or something else” (D3d).
- R thinks he put something in her drink but she was still conscious. R doesn't remember why, but she was okay with it. He pulled his pants down and it happened. She didn't want it to happen; she wanted to leave. (T8).
 - On the detailed incident form, R reported that the offender “verbally pressured or continually argued with her” (D3a) and “threatened to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships, or some other problem” (D3c).
- R invited her ex-boyfriend out because they are still good friends and R's friends are all friends with him. A group of people went out to dinner and then had drinks. R had about 6 or 7 drinks that night. Later, the group went to the house. R was very drunk but was sober enough to walk but wasn't sober enough to make decisions. He asked R to talk privately. They went to one of R's friend's rooms. One thing led to another and he asked R to have sex. R can't remember what she said but claims it must have been something that led him to believe that it was okay to have it. (T13)
 - On the detailed incident form, R reported “yes” to “used any other type of coercion or force” (D4f) and stated that the offender “made promises of returning back to the relationship.”

3.2.4 Role of Alcohol/Drugs

An important component of these incidents is the role of alcohol or drugs, as many states have laws that define an event as rape if the victim was incapacitated by alcohol or if the perpetrator intentionally rendered the victim unable to resist sexual advances (e.g., through the use of drugs or spiking drinks). The detailed incident form includes items that measure alcohol/drug use, the extent of the respondent's impairment, and the ways in which the alcohol/drugs affected what happened.

Based on the detailed incident form (i.e., G4 and G5), 12 respondents reported incidents that involved alcohol and/or drugs:

- Seven involved an incident in which both the respondent and the person were using alcohol and/or drugs;
- Three involved an incident in which only the person was using alcohol and/or drugs; and
- Two involved an incident in which the respondent reported using alcohol but was not sure if the offender had been using alcohol and/or drugs.

For the cases in which a respondent reported using alcohol or drugs before the incident occurred, the detailed incident form was able to capture the extent of impairment. For example, one respondent explained that she was on her first drink of the night when she was groped. On the detailed incident form, she reported that she had been using alcohol, but her other responses indicated that she was not inebriated and that alcohol did not affect her physical or mental state (see Table 3-3). Conversely, there were respondents who reported using alcohol excessively and having gaps in memory during the incident. On the detailed incident form, these respondents were able to indicate the extent to which alcohol had an impact on their situation.

Table 3-3. Examples of how the detailed incident form captured the use of alcohol

Respondent	Role of alcohol	Reported on the detailed incident form
T16	Reported it was her first drink of the night	Did <i>not</i> pass out/black out (G10/G12) Alcohol did <i>not</i> affect R's ability to give consent, physically resist, or make decisions (G11) Was able to walk by herself and speak without slurring her words (G13/G14) Alcohol made R unable to give consent (G11a) Alcohol made R unable to physically resist (G11b)
T19	Reported that she had been at a party, was very intoxicated, and "came to" during the incident	Alcohol lead R to make decisions that she would not have made otherwise (G11c) Alcohol caused R to black out (G12) R was too drunk to walk by herself (G13) R was too drunk to speak without slurring her words (G14) R was not able to communicate coherently (G15)

Although the detailed incident form provided a clear distinction between respondents that had only had a few drinks and those that were extremely intoxicated, there were still some concerns about

measuring the concepts of “passed out” and “blacked out” among the latter respondents. When probed about these concepts, respondents offered different perspectives on how each is defined. Some respondents used the terms interchangeably or perceived them as having similar definitions:

- R reported “yes” to being passed out. During her story, however, R used the phrase “blacked out” to describe her state. She said, “At some point, I blacked out or browned out because I remember parts of having sex with him.” (T21).
- R reported “no” to being passed out as she wasn’t able to remember specific events that happened, but she knew she was “up for the whole time.” However, when the same respondent was probed about what passed out meant to her, she said, “Blacking out. Unconscious somewhere.” This same respondent said “blacked out means sleeping.” (T13).

Other respondents felt that the two concepts were different and distinct:

- R reported “yes” to blacking out. She said passing out is being down for the count and not acting in any manner. Blacking out is when people can still be awake and moving and talking but not know what’s going on. (T19)
- To R, “passed out” means you lose all physical capabilities. “It’s like you are sleeping but you are unable to wake up.” She compared that to “blacked out.” She said in her incident she did not pass out, but she may have blacked out. To R, “blacked out” means “you lose memory of what happened but you don’t lose physical abilities. You can still talk, you can still be active and continue to do stuff. But you lose bits of memory, whether that’s a few minutes or several hours of the event.” (T6).

These different interpretations of “passed out” and “blacked out” are problematic because respondents with similar incidents could be reporting different responses to these questions. For example, both T21 and T6 discussed gaps in memory, but T21 reported “yes” to being passed out and T6 reported “yes” to being blacked out.² In addition, if a respondent answers “yes” to being passed out (G12), then that respondent will skip other questions related to alcohol/drug impairment that could potentially be relevant to a given situation. Thus, in an effort to standardize the definitions of these concepts across respondents, both of these items should be reworded (see Section 5.2 for specific recommendations).

² Note that if a respondent answered “yes” to being passed out (G10), then that respondent would not be asked the subsequent question about being blacked out (G12).

SV1: Vaginal penetration

ACASI	Within the past 12 months, that is since (MONTH/YEAR), has a male used force or threats of force to make you have vaginal sex against your will? By vaginal sex, it means putting his penis in your vagina against your will.
CATI	Has a male ever used force or threats of force to make you have vaginal sex against your will? By vaginal sex, it means putting his penis in your vagina against your will. [IF YES]: Has this happened at any time since (MONTH/YEAR)?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Five women responded ‘yes’ to a lifetime incident of vaginal intercourse by force or threats; 2 women reported experiencing an incident of this kind in the last 12 months.

One of the incidents from the last 12 months involved alcohol, with the respondent describing her interpretation of ‘force or threat of force’ in this item as “I didn’t know what was going on...someone just took advantage of me... he just kept giving me wine until I blacked out” (T21). The second respondent reporting a 12 month incident initially answered ‘no’ to this item, then revised her answer after completing the majority of the screener and arriving at the lifetime version of this item to which she responded ‘yes’. This change did not happen until after the interviewer asked for clarification (T7). (See “Interpretation” below for more details)

Interpretation

Three of the seven women reporting an incident on this item seemed to have difficulty interpreting the word ‘force’.

- Respondent described multiple molestation incidents between the ages of 6 and 13, that she considered to be “not forced, but coerced.” (T2)
- Initially responded ‘no’, but changed her response after SV2. When asked why she changed her mind, she said “It wasn’t a violent sexual assault but at the same time I was really limited in my physical capabilities of stopping him because of alcohol and vocally I wasn’t forthright - I just wasn’t aware fully of what was going on. So when you said

like 'force' or 'violence' that didn't strike me immediately - but looking back, certainly had I been sober, that wouldn't have happened." (T6)

- As reported above, respondent initially answered 'no' to this item, stating that "... force is the word that is giving me trouble because it wasn't like a lot of physical force but it was against my will. Just because of the word 'force' I'm going to say no". She later decided to change her answer further along in the screener, when asked to explain she said "force really stood out and when I explain it to other people I don't think of it as a forceful situation. Now that I'm reading this survey it doesn't stand out as much." (T7)

One woman that vacillated, but ultimately responded 'no' to this item described the incident in question:

- I'm on the fence on saying yes or no. There have been times I've been with my significant other and he wanted sex and I didn't want sex. And he started touching me and we started having sex. But I don't necessarily think it's violent, it's partially forceful, but I get into it so it's not rape or something like that." (T4)

Recommendation

It appears that some respondents are reluctant to classify certain unwanted sexual encounters as "forceful". We recommend adding a catch-all item later in the questionnaire that would help assure that incidents such as that described by T7 are captured and clarified in the detailed incident form.

This item would be designed to screen-in any unwanted, completed sexual incidents that are not captured in the initial six screening items of the questionnaire. While this item may screen in incidents that are not ultimately classified as rape or sexual assault, it will minimize the risk that we miss out on some incidents. The suggested catch-all item would read as follows:

- "(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned), since [MONTH/YEAR], have you been in any other situations where someone made you have any type of sex against your will? Remember to think about all types of sex acts mentioned before.

SV2: Oral Sex

ACASI	Since [MONTH/YEAR], has anyone, male or female, used force or threats of force to make you have oral sex against your will? By oral sex, it means that someone penetrated your vagina or anus with their mouth or tongue, or you were forced to use your mouth or tongue on someone else's genitals or anus against your will.
CATI	Has a male ever used force or threats of force to make you have vaginal sex against your will? By vaginal sex, it means putting his penis in your vagina against your will. [IF YES]: Has this happened at any time since (MONTH/YEAR)?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

A total of six women reported experiencing unwanted oral sex by use of force or threats. Two women reported having this experience in the last 12 months, and four women reported experiencing an event of this nature in their lifetime, outside of the 12 month reference period. One respondent described an incident in which someone used their mouth or tongue on her anus without consent. All other reports that included a description appear to refer to incidents of a women performing oral sex on a male.

Interpretation

As was seen in round 1 of cognitive interviews, respondents seem to be consistently interpreting “force” in this item as having their head pushed down to perform oral sex. Three out of six women responding yes to this item interpreted it this way. Two women reporting lifetime events described the incidents this way:

- R mentions that this is not a "clear cut yes or no." R talks about how she had willingly encountered a sexual situation but then had her head pushed down. R mentions that while she was easily able to get away, there was definitely a "physical kind of force." (T12)
- "I've been in a position where ... we're about to have sex, he forces his penis in my mouth and I'm like 'hey, hey stop, get it out' but he keeps doing it and then somehow you just convince yourself 'oh I guess it's just some freaky fun, OK I guess I might as well get down with it'. But, I didn't want to do it."... R said he would grab the back of her head, thrusting himself inside her even though she said no. (T17)

Again, at least one respondent answered “no” to this item, due to the use of the word “force”. A woman that responded “no” to the item said that she had experienced an incident that she would consider to be “coerced”, but not “forced”:

- "Still I would say no, but that has a partial yes to it." "In college there was a guy that I was kind of friends with benefits with. He was kind of pushy about messing around and I just wanted to cuddle or sleep, and I probably did give in to some of the things he wanted just so he would shut up...If the word was changed to coercion, then I would say yes, but since it is 'force' I feel like it is 'no.'" (T4)

Recommendation

Aside from the recommended catch-all item following SV6 to address the issue of interpretation of the word “force”, no additional changes are recommended for this item.

SV3: Anal Sex	
ACASI	Since [MONTH/YEAR], has a male used force or threats of force to make you have anal sex against your will? By anal sex, it means that a man or boy put his penis in your anus against your will.
CATI	Has a male ever used force or threats of force to make you have anal sex against your will? By anal sex, it means that a man or boy put his penis in your anus against your will. [IF YES]: Has this happened at any time since (MONTH/YEAR)?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

There were no reports of unwanted anal sex by force or threats in this round of interviews. One respondent reported that she had been “coerced” into anal sex, but did not consider this incident to fall under what is covered by this item.

Interpretation

There were very few comments on this item, and respondents appeared to understand the item without significant issue.

Recommendation

No changes recommended at this time.

SV4: Digital and foreign object penetration	
ACASI	Since [MONTH/YEAR], has a male or female used force or threats of force to put fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus against your will?
CATI	Has a male or female ever used force or threats of force to put fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus against your will? [IF YES]: Has this happened at any time since (MONTH/YEAR)?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Three women reported experiencing unwanted digital or foreign object penetration by force or threats in their lifetime; and one woman reported experiencing this in the last 12 months.

Interpretation

The respondent that indicated experiencing an incident of this type in the last 12 months later returned to record this incident in SV1. Respondents gave few details about the nature of these reported events.

Recommendation

No additional changes are recommended for SV4.

We do, however; have recommendations for transitional sentences following this item. Several responses to subsequent items in the screener still do not seem to be considering all types of sex when answering items on coercion (examples are listed in the applicable sections). Some items already addressed this issue by appending the phrase “By sex, it means vaginal sex, oral sex, anal sex, or putting fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus”. However, this definition was not used consistently; and when probed on the definition of “sex” in SV5, SV6 and SV7, three out of 8 respondents still reported thinking only of vaginal sex. This confusion could possibly be mitigated by appending this definition to all 3 of these items as a reminder. However, we anticipate that in the field test, having this statement repeated following all 3 subsequent items would be tedious, especially in the CATI condition, and could lead to respondent fatigue very quickly. We therefore

suggest that a more effective method for keeping this definition salient in the minds of respondents would be to add the following transitional statement immediately after item SV4:

- “When answering these next questions, please consider all types of sex acts addressed in the previous 4 questions; including vaginal sex, oral sex, anal sex, or putting fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus.”

For the three items following this statement, instead of including the full definition of “any type of sex,” we recommend using the statement: “Remember to think about all types of sex mentioned before.”

In addition to the confusion surrounding the definition of “sex”, there were also notable context effects in later items coming from the use of the word “force” in SV1-SV4. SV4 is the final item in the screener that explicitly asks about use of “force” in unwanted sexual encounters; however, answers given by respondents in later screener items indicate that they are still thinking in terms of use of physical force. Examples of this can be seen in the interpretation section of later items (ex. SV8, SV10). We suggest that context effects resulting from the use of the phrase “force or threats of force” in the first four items could be mitigated by a transitional statement following item SV4:

- “The next questions ask about other types of unwanted sexual experiences you have had that may not have involved force, but that were against your will.”

We recommend that this transitional statement regarding force be presented after the statement addressing the definition of sex. We feel that moderating these context effects is the more important of the 2 transitional statements, and having it presented second will allow it to be more prominent in the mind of the respondent in responding to the following items.

SV5: Alcohol and drug-related incidents

ACASI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned), since [MONTH/YEAR], has anyone made you have sex when you were unable to consent because you were too drunk, high or passed out? By sex, it means vaginal sex, oral sex, anal sex, or putting fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus.
CATI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned), has anyone ever made you have sex when you were unable to consent because you were too drunk, high or passed out? By sex, it means vaginal sex, oral sex, anal sex, or putting fingers or a foreign object in your vagina or anus. [IF YES]: Has this happened at any time since (MONTH/YEAR)?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Two women reported having unwanted sexual experiences in the last 12 months while unable to consent due to the influence of drugs or alcohol; two additional women reported having these experiences in their lifetime.

Interpretation

Some respondents interpreted “unable to consent because you were too drunk, high or passed out?” as referring to being unconscious when the act took place or began

- “I woke up a couple of times and he was on top of me. I don't know if I went to sleep in the midst of it. I don't know. I may have blacked out. I don't remember. I was drinking.” (T2)

Others interpreted this as having impaired judgment

- “...under the influence, whether it be alcohol or some kind of drug, and whether it is causing me to be in an alternate state of mind to where I would not have the ability to say 'no'.” (T10)
- “If I was sober, would I make that same decision as while I was drunk?” (T13)

Recommendation

As previously mentioned, we recommend that both versions of this item refer to “any type of sex”, and that the items include the reminder to include all types of sex discussed to this point.

SV6: Psychological coercion

ACASI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned), since [MONTH/YEAR], has anyone made you have any type of sex against your will by threatening to cause problems for you, such as at your job or school, at home, in your relationships or in any other way?
CATI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned,) has anyone ever made you have sex against your will by threatening to cause problems for you, such as at your job or school, at home, in your relationships or in any other way? [IF YES]: Has this happened at any time since (MONTH/YEAR)?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Two respondents reported being psychologically coerced into sexual acts against their will in the past 12 months; no women reported lifetime experiences with coercion.

Interpretation

The majority of respondents had no trouble interpreting this item. However; at least one respondent felt that it would be beneficial to clarify what is meant by “any type of sex” in this item. This respondent says that she knows people that would not normally consider oral sex to count as “sex” (T5). When asked what is meant by “sex” in items SV5, SV6, and SV7, three out of 8 women responded that they were thinking only of vaginal penetrative sex.

Recommendation

As previously mentioned, we recommend that both versions of this item refer to “any type of sex”, and that the items include the reminder to include all types of sex discussed to this point. No additional changes to SV6 recommended at this time.

SV7: Attempted Sex Acts

ACASI	Thinking about all the different types of situations you have been asked about so far, since [MONTH/YEAR], has anyone <u>tried, but did not succeed</u> at making you have any type of sex against your will?
CATI	Thinking about all the different types of situations you have been asked about so far, has anyone ever <u>tried, but did not succeed</u> at making you have any type of sex against your will? [IF YES]: Has this happened at any time since (MONTH/YEAR)?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Six women reported experiencing attempted sexual violence during their lifetime, before the 12 month reference period; and 4 women reported having this kind of experience in the last 12 months.

Interpretation

Two respondents expressed confusion over what was meant by "tried, but did not succeed":

- R paused but said 'no.' She said she understood the "did not succeed" part but wasn't sure about the "tried" part. She wondered if it meant physically tried or just that somebody was making it known that they wanted to have sex with you but they don't. R was thinking about "physically tried" and that is why she said 'no.' She couldn't think of any physical situations but could definitely think of some verbal situations, "like if you're out late, at a club, there is certain language they will use to let you know they want to have sex." (T3)
- "What's messing me up is this 'tried,' because dudes can try in many ways to get sex." R said that if the question was referring to force as the previous questions she would say no but if it meant guys trying to persuade or physically making a move on her but not succeeding she would say yes. (T5)

Other incidents reported ranged from verbal threats to use of force in a physical attempt

- "It's like the coercion part, where somebody tries and you say no, no, no and finally they stop. Or I remove myself from the situation." "I guess said 'no' or pushed them off enough so that they got the message." (T4)
- "Just kind of a stalker guy. Not somebody I knew but someone walking on the street. He was trying to get to know me. But was shouting out different things, like 'I'm good at what I do' And stuff like that, referring to sex." The man never touched her but was threatening and shouting it out loud. (T9)
- R said she was at a club and someone was trying to get up "in her space" and so she had her friends come and help her get away from the person. (T21)
- "The person was using force, in this case, physical force and a little bit of verbal threats as well" to attempt to make her have vaginal sex. He did not succeed because she put up a fight. "The force and the intent was there to have vaginal...sex, but the person did not go through with it. There was no actual penetration or sexual... there was no sex." (T22)

Recommendation

Aside from adding the recommended definitions of 'any type of sex' used in previous items, no additional changes are recommended. Although some respondents showed confusion over the term "tried", this misunderstanding would likely produce false positives, which could then be further clarified in the detailed incident form to determine if they can be classified as an attempted sex act.

SV8: Unwanted kiss	
ACASI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned), since [MONTH/YEAR], has anyone, male or female, kissed you in a sexual way against your will?
CATI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned,) has anyone, male or female, ever kissed you in a sexual way against your will? [IF YES]: Has this happened at any time since (MONTH/YEAR)?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Five women answered ‘yes’ to experiencing unwanted sexual kissing in the last 12 months, and two more reported experiencing this in their lifetime.

Interpretation

Two of the five women reporting an incident in the last 12 months had difficulty recalling the months in which it occurred. This could be due to the fact that these incidents are more common, and are described by some respondents as generally less distressing and less memorable than other types of incidents discussed here.

Recommendation

These incidents seem to be much more common than the other kinds of incidents captured in this survey, and are thus more difficult for respondents to recall the month in which they occurred. To get a better idea of how many experiences of this type that respondents have experienced, we recommend a categorical followup to SV8A if the respondent is unable to count the exact number of times this has happened in the past 12 months.

- SV8A1. (IF “DON’T KNOW” IN SV8A) Do you remember if it was...

- 2-5 times?
- 6-10 times?
- 11-15 times?
- More than 15 times?

Those able to categorize how many times it happened would then be asked to recall the month and year of the four most recent events. As with other items, these dates will be used to de-duplicate these reports from other previously reported incidents. Because respondents also had difficulty recalling the month in which these incidents occurred, it could be difficult to deduplicate them, and to confirm that they did indeed occur within the 12 month reference period. To help with this problem, we recommend adding an explicit “Don’t Know” option following the request for incident dating. If the respondent indicates that they don’t know the date of the incident, they will be asked one to two followup items. First:

- “You indicated you are not sure of the month and year. Can you confirm that (this incident/these incidents) took place since [MONTH/YEAR]?”

Second, if respondents have reported additional incidents previously in the screener, they will then be asked:

- “Did this incident occur at the same time as any other incident you reported?”

These two followup questions were created specifically thinking of the problems presented by items SV8 and SV9 that address incidents that occur very frequently. However, for the sake of consistency among items, and because it is conceivable that some respondents may have a large amount of incidents to report for other screener items as well; we recommend that these “Don’t Know” followup items for frequency and dating should be applied to all screener items.

SV9: Unwanted touching

ACASI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned), since [MONTH/YEAR], has anyone, male or female, fondled, groped, grabbed, or touched you against your will?
CATI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned,) has anyone, male or female, ever fondled, groped, grabbed, or touched you against your will? [IF YES]: Has this happened at any time since (MONTH/YEAR)?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Ten women reported experiences of unwanted sexual touching during the last 12 months; and four more women said “yes” to this item in their lifetime outside of the reference period.

Interpretation

Of the ten reports from the last 12 months, 4 respondents had difficulty recalling the number of times these incidents had occurred, giving answers such as:

- “10, maybe 15 times” (T22), or
- “I think this happens a lot when I'm out. So I couldn't even tell you how many times.” (T19)

Additionally, possibly due to the frequency of these events, 4 of the 10 respondents reporting incidents in the last 12 months had difficulty recalling the month of the incident. These respondents ended up either guessing, or giving a range of months (ex. “last summer”, and “Feb thru May 2013”).

Recommendation

The issues with this item will be addressed by the frequency and dating followup items recommended under SV8. No additional changes needed at this time.

SV10: Flashing	
ACASI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned), since [MONTH/YEAR], has anyone, male or female, made you watch against your will while they exposed their sexual body parts to you, flashed you, or masturbated in front of you?
CATI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned,) has anyone, male or female, ever made you watch against your will while they exposed their sexual body parts to you, flashed you, or masturbated in front of you? [IF YES]: Has this happened at any time since (MONTH/YEAR)?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

Two women indicated that they had been flashed in the last 12 months; another three women said that this had happened to them at some point in their lifetime.

Interpretation

Several respondents seemed to still be hearing “force” in the item. Many respondents express difficulty in understanding “made you”, in this context, and are often interpreting it as “use of physical force”.

- R said this question refers to when "a guy is just showing his stuff or whatever" but R couldn't understand how a guy could make you watch him - couldn't you look away? R said that it's not like he can hold your face - so she said it must be when a man “whips it out” when you were not asking for or expecting it. R suggested changing the "made you watch" part because you could just look away. (T5)
- R said "no" then immediately asked to change her answer to 'yes.' R explained that she was sitting on a park bench. A person exposed himself and was masturbating. R said at very first when she said 'no' she was thinking of a very cruel situation where you couldn't get away, and was also thinking about something like this happening with a person you would know. She changed her answer to 'yes', because even though she wasn't forced to sit or be in the location with that person (on the bench) it was still something she didn't want, and it was a shock. She felt violated even though she left the situation immediately. She felt like she was forced to see him. (T6)
- "No one has ever MADE me. People have done that but I didn't have to, like they weren't like forcing me to do it." When I'ER asked if it was against her will, R said "yes, because I didn't want to see that." (T16)
- R says the question is asking "has anyone ever shown me sexual body parts and I did not ask them to." R says that 'made you watch' means that "they used some type of force" although she mentions that this did not occur in her scenario. R chose 'yes' because this scenario was not asked for. (T22)

Recommendation

The issues of context effects from the word “force” can be addressed by the transitional statement recommended following SV4. No additional changes are recommended for this item.

SV11: Made R expose self

ACASI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned), since [MONTH/YEAR], has anyone, male or female, made you show your sexual body parts to them against your will?
CATI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned,) has anyone, male or female, ever made you show your sexual body parts to them against your will? [IF YES]: Has this happened at any time since (MONTH/YEAR)?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

One respondent indicated that she was made to expose herself against her will during the last 12 months; one other woman answered “yes” to this item during her lifetime.

Interpretation

The respondent that indicated experiencing this in the last 12 months seemed to still be thinking of physical force when responding to this item:

- "Not quite still. It could be force, but it broadens the word to be, coercing, somebody to do that. Or it could be physically making you do that. It kind of gives both options." R's experience was verbally coerced. It happened with a friend with benefits, "he was pushy, whiny and kept asking, and asking and asking." (T4)

Similar to the confusion in seen in SV10, several respondents had trouble conceptualizing “made you”, and interpret it in a similar way to “force”

- R said this question was asking if someone has made you flash yourself. R had a problem understanding because she doesn't understand how someone could make you expose yourself if you don't want to unless they had a gun to your head. (T5)
- "Made is such a key word in all of these questions. Made as in used force or threats of force because I don't see how else you would make someone do something." (T16)

Recommendation

The issues of context effects from the word “force” can be addressed by the transitional statement recommended following SV4. No additional changes are recommended for this item.

SV12: Participate in sexual movies or pictures

ACASI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned), since [MONTH/YEAR], has anyone, male or female, made you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies against your will?
CATI	(Other than the incidents you have already mentioned,) has anyone, male or female, ever made you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies against your will? [IF YES]: Has this happened at any time since (MONTH/YEAR)?

Number and Types of Incidents Reported

One woman responded ‘yes’ to being made to watch or participate in sexual movies or pictures; and one more woman indicated having this experience during her lifetime.

Interpretation

No details of these incidents were given. The incident reported from the last 12 months was part of an earlier reported incident.

Recommendation

The issues of context effects from the word “force” can be addressed by the transitional statement recommended following SV4. No additional changes are recommended for this item.

Detailed Incident Form Recommendations

5.1 Goal of the Detailed Incident Form

As noted in the Round 1 report, the most important function of the detailed incident form is to classify events into meaningful groups. Ultimately, the goal is to classify events as being a rape, sexual assault, or some other type of incident. Table 5-1, as presented in the round 1 report, shows the classifications of incidents that will be used in this study. The last column of the table provides how we propose to operationalize these types with the detailed incident form.

Table 5-1. Definitions of assaults, coerced and unwanted sexual contacts

Incident type	Activity	Critical elements	Definition
Completed rape	Penetration	Force or threat of force against self or a 3 rd party; or unable to consent because of alcohol/drugs	Code 3 to any in D1a-d AND (code 1 to any in D4a-f* (force) or G10=yes or G11a=yes (alcohol))
Attempted rape	Attempted Penetration	Force or threat of force against self or a 3 rd party; or unable to consent because of alcohol	Not coded as completed rape AND code 2 to any in D1a-d AND (code 1 to any in D4a-f* (force) or G10=yes or G11a=yes (alcohol))
Threatened rape	Threatened Penetration	Force or threat of force against self or a 3 rd party; or unable to consent because of alcohol	Not already coded in prior categories AND code 1 to any in D1a-d AND (code 1 to any in D4a-f* (force) or G10=yes or G11a=yes (alcohol))
Sexual assault	Other sexual contact	Force or threat of force against self or a 3 rd party; or unable to consent because of alcohol	Not already coded in prior categories and code 3 to any in D2a-e AND (code 1 to any in D4a-f* (force) or G10=yes or G11a=yes (alcohol) or G17=no or G18='surprised'
Attempted sexual assault	Attempted other sexual contact	Force or threat of force against self or a 3 rd party; or unable to consent because of alcohol	Not already coded in prior categories AND code 2 to any in D2a-e AND (code 1 to any in D4a-f* (force) or G10=yes or G11a=yes (alcohol) or G17=no or G18='surprised'
Threatened sexual assault	Threatened other sexual contact	Force or threat of force against self or a 3 rd party; or unable to consent because of alcohol	Not already coded in prior categories AND code 2 to any in D2a-e AND (code 1 to any in D4a-f* (force) or G10=yes or G11a=yes (alcohol) or G17=no or G18='surprised'

Table 5-1 Definitions of assaults, coerced and unwanted sexual contacts (continued)

Incident type	Activity	Critical elements	Definition
Sex using coercion	Penetration	Threat of non-physical harm; or promise of reward	Not already coded in prior categories and code 3 to any in D1a-d AND (D3b, c or d = yes or D4f=yes*)
Attempted sex using coercion	Attempted Penetration	Threat of non-physical harm; or promise of reward	Not already coded in prior categories and code 2 to any in D1a-d AND (D3b, c or d = yes or D4f=yes*)
Threatened sex using coercion	Threatened Penetration	Threat of non-physical harm; or promise of reward	Not already coded in prior categories and code 1 to any in D1a-d AND (D3b, c or d = yes or D4f=yes*)
Sexual contact using coercion	Other sexual contact	Threat of non-physical harm; or promise of reward	Not already coded in prior categories and code 3 to any in D2a-e AND (D3b, c or d = yes or D4f=yes*)
Attempted sexual contact using coercion	Attempted other sexual contact	Threat of non-physical harm; or promise of reward	Not already coded in prior categories and code 2 to any in D2a-e AND (D3b, c or d = yes or D4f=yes*)
Threatened sexual contact using coercion	Threatened other sexual contact	Threat of non-physical harm; or promise of reward	Not already coded in prior categories and code 1 to any in D2a-e AND (D3b, c or d = yes or D4f=yes*)
Unwanted sex	Penetration	Verbal pressure; or alcohol/drugs impaired	Not already coded in prior categories and code 3 to any in D1a-d
Attempted Unwanted sex	Attempted Penetration	Verbal pressure; or alcohol/drugs impaired	Not already coded in prior categories and code 2 to any in D1a-d
Threatened Unwanted sex	Threatened Penetration	Verbal pressure; or alcohol/drugs impaired	Not already coded in prior categories and code 1 to any in D1a-d
Unwanted sexual contact	Other sexual contact	Verbal pressure; or alcohol/drugs impaired	Not already coded in prior categories and code 3 to any in D2a-e
Attempted Unwanted sexual contact	Attempted other sexual contact	Verbal pressure; or alcohol/drugs impaired	Not already coded in prior categories and code 2 to any in D2a-e
Threatened Unwanted sexual contact	Threatened other sexual contact	Verbal pressure; or alcohol/drugs impaired	Not already coded in prior categories and code 1 to any in D2a-e

* A code of 1 to D4f ("Use any other type of coercion or force") will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis. If the respondent specifies force, this will be coded in the appropriate rape or sexual assault category. If the respondent specifies verbal coercion, this will be coded in the appropriate category for sex or sexual contact using coercion.

5.2 Detailed Incident Form Results

In the remainder of this section, we discuss the overall performance of the detailed incident form. The results and recommendations for individual questionnaire items are discussed.

C1. About what time did this incident happen?

ACASI and CATI	C1. About what time did this incident happen? (Mark one response)
Between 6 a.m. and 12 noon	1
Between 12 noon and 3 p.m.	2
Between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.	3
Between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.	4
Between 9 p.m. and 12 midnight	5
Between 12 midnight and 6 a.m.	6
(Don't know) whether it was day or night	7
(Refused)	8

Interpretation

Two respondents were initially confused with the phrase “About what time.” Before response options were read, they would clarify what was time period was being referenced.

Recommendations

Change the phrase to “About what time of day.”

C3. Where (Inside) did the incident happen?

ACASI and CATI	C3. Where (inside) did the incident happen? Please tell me the number that corresponds to your answer. (READ NUMBERS AND RESPONSE CHOICES)
1. In your home	
2. In someone else's home	
3. At work	
4. In a Sorority or Fraternity house	
5. At a business such as a restaurant, bar or store	
6. Some other place (Please specify)	

Interpretation

Two respondents were unsure if the concept of home also included one’s dorm room.

Recommendations

Change the first two response options to include “dorm room”:

1. In your home or dorm room; and
2. In someone else’s home or dorm room.

D1. Please focus only on the parts of the incident that happened to you against your will. For each act that happened to you, please indicate if the person:

ACASI and CATI D1. Please focus only on the parts of the incident that happened to you against your will. For each act that happened to you, please indicate if the person:

Threatened to do this – meaning the person verbally threatened to do it but did not physically try to do it
Attempted to do this – meaning the person physically tried to do it but did not succeed,
OR
Actually did this – meaning the person physically did this act

D2. Did the person threaten, attempt to, or actually do any of the following against your will during this incident?

ACASI and CATI D2. Did the person threaten, attempt to, or actually do any of the following against your will during this incident?

Interpretation

One respondent expressed some confusion with the phrase “against your will.” She was not sure how to classify her situation, in which she did not want the act to occur, but she did consent to it.

- “Given the situation, is it still against your will if you didn’t want the sexual act, but you agreed to it? To me, I think physical when I hear ‘against your will.’ It was forced. The entire act wasn’t wanted, but I did make the decision to do it. [It’s a little bit hard to answer] because I wasn’t... she didn’t put her hands on me to make my mouth go there, but it definitely wasn’t a wanted act. I felt like I had to. Honestly, I would put ‘no’ because it was my decision.” (T3)

Based on this reasoning, the respondent reported “no” to all acts of penetrative sex (D1) on the detailed incident form. She only reported other types of sexual contact, such as actually kissed or licked (D2a) and attempted touching, grabbing, or fondling (D2b). Her responses to these items, as well as her reports of physical force on the detailed incident form, would result in a classification of

sexual assault. This is problematic as this respondent said “yes” to SV6 and summarized an incident that would be classified as completed rape:

- “We had actually broken up. I was pursuing another girl. She threatened to hurt her if we didn’t have sex. Knowing that she did have access to the girl’s address...that terrified me. So, it happened.” (T3)

Recommendations

Questions D1 and D2 will be used to describe what happened during the incident. So it is important that all respondents mark a particular activity. If they don’t, then we will have to rely on the screener item to classify the specific sexual acts that occurred. For example, in the above circumstance, the individual reported being coerced (in later questions), but did not report what specific acts were coerced because they answered ‘no’ to all of D1 and D2. To make sure everyone marks an activity in one of these questions, we recommend changing the wording from ‘against your will’ to ‘unwanted’. As noted in Table 5-1 above, there are additional criteria that will be used to classify the report as an assault, a coercive act or as unwanted. Casting a wider net in D1 and D2 allows for all respondents to describe the event at these questions.

In addition to the above change in the introduction, all of the questions in D1 and D2 should replace the phrase “..against your will” to “..when you didn’t want it to happen”.

D1b. Did the person threaten to, attempt to, or actually put a penis in your anus or rectum against your will?

ACASI and CATI	<p>D1b. Did the person threaten to, attempt to, or actually put a penis in your anus or rectum against your will?</p> <p>1. Yes, threatened to do this 2. Yes, attempted to do this 3. Yes, actually did this 4. No</p>
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Interpretation

One respondent wondered if both “anus” and “rectum” are necessary, as she felt that the use of both words was redundant. She felt that anus was a sufficient term, as it makes sense when discussing “anal sex.”

Recommendations

Delete the word “rectum.”

D2b. Touch, grab, or fondle your breasts or genitals over or under your clothes against your will

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| ACASI and CATI | D2b. Touch, grab, or fondle your breasts or genitals over or under your clothes against your will |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yes, threatened to do this2. Yes, attempted to do this3. Yes, actually did this4. No |

Interpretation

Two respondents described incidents in which their buttocks were grabbed. Both respondents failed to report this occurrence in D2b, as “buttocks” was not explicitly stated in this question, and they did not consider their buttocks to be their genitals.

One respondent simply reported this incident under the “other” category (D2e). The other respondent, however, failed to report any type of sexual contact in D2. Thus, she would not have had a classification based on her responses to the detailed incident form. In order to make sure that this kind of sexual contact is flagged, the wording of the item should be changed to include “buttocks”.

Recommendations

Change the wording to include “buttocks.” The new question stem would read: “Touch, grab, or fondle your breasts, genitals, or buttocks over or under your clothes against your will.”

Per the discussion above, change the phrase ‘...against your will’ to ‘...when you didn’t want it to happen.’

D3. Did the person do any of the following at any point leading up to this incident?

- ACASI and CATI D3. Did the person do any of the following at any point leading up to this incident?
- Verbally pressure you or continually argue with you
 - Threaten to cut off financial support
 - Threaten to cause problems at your job, at school, in your relationships, or some other problem
 - Promise rewards such as a job promotion, higher grades, or something else

Interpretation

Respondents had different interpretations of the time frame denoted by “at any point leading up to the incident.” For example, respondents said that this phrase could mean:

- “Days, week, or months. It [could include] a long time line.” (T16)
- “The entirety of the relationship.” (T22)
- “During that specific event. If this happened at a party, that’s the time frame. Any time during the whole event prior to the specific action happening.” (T13)
- “Anything before the incident.” (T11)

Two respondents experienced problems when responding to the last category (i.e., Promise rewards such as a job promotion, higher grades, or something else).

- One respondent initially said “no” to this category. Only after taking some time to think about it, she changed her response to “yes.” “[He said] if I kiss him or have sex with him, he’ll take me out on a date.” (T5)
- Another respondent answered “no” to this category, but for a later item on “other types of coercion or force” (D4f), she reported that the offender had made promises of returning to the relationship. (T13)

For both of these respondents, the detailed incident form ultimately captured the coercion that they experienced. However, in an effort to make sure that such acts of coercion are consistently flagged by this category (D3d), we recommend broadening the scope of the item to include relationship related coercion.

Recommendations

With respect to the question stem, no changes should be made. As the categories include acts that could have occurred over a longer period of time (e.g., threaten to cut off financial support), a broader phrase (i.e., at any point leading up to the incident) seems beneficial. If the question were to specify a strict time frame, such as “the hours leading up to the incident,” the item might fail to capture important components of the incident.

D3d should be broadened to: “Promise rewards in your relationship, your job, your grades, or something else.”

D4. Did the person do any of the following at any point during this incident?

ACASI and CATI	D4. Did the person do any of the following at any point during this incident?
	Pin or hold you down so you were unable to move
	Use a weapon, or threaten to use a weapon
	Physically attack you or threaten to attack you, but not with a weapon
	Physically attack, or threaten to attack, someone close to you
	Physically attack or threaten to attack you in some other way (SPECIFY)
	Use any other type of coercion or force (SPECIFY)

Interpretation

One respondent was unsure if the phrase “pin or hold you down” could refer to being pinned against the wall. She commented that “pin or hold you down” made her think of being horizontal.

Another respondent felt that the category of “Physically attack, or threaten to attack, someone close to you” was too specific, as a person could threaten someone that is not particularly close to you.

One respondent felt D4e “Physically attack you or threaten to attack you in some other way (Specify)” was the same as D4d “Physically attack you or threaten to attack you, but not with a weapon.”

Recommendations

D4a. Change the category to “Hold you or pin you so you had difficulty moving.”

D4d. Change the category to “Physically attack, or threaten to attack, someone else.”

D4e. Delete the category “Physically attack or threaten to attack you in some other way (Specify)” as these responses would be caught by both D4d and D4f.

D8. Did this incident involve this person...

ACASI/CATI D8. Did this incident involve this person...

- a. slapping or hitting you
- b. kicking or biting you
- c. choking or suffocating you
- d. trying to drown you
- e. hitting you with an object
- f. beating you up
- g. grabbing, holding, tripping, jumping on or pushing you
- e. doing any other physical things to you (SPECIFY)

Interpretation

The phrasing of the question was awkward for one respondent, as she initially thought the question required a “yes” or “no” response.

Recommendations

Change the question wording and answers to make it easier for respondents to process.

See Exhibit 5-1 for the proposed changes.

Exhibit 5-1. Proposed Changes to Question D8**(ACASI Version)**

D8. Did the person do any of the following to you during the incident? Did the person...

- slap or hit you?
- kick or bite you?
- choke or suffocate you?
- try to drown you?
- hit you with an object?
- beat you up?
- grab, hold, trip, jump on or push you?
- do any other physical things to you? (Please specify)
- Refused
- Don't know

(CATI Version)			
E7. How distressing was this event to you. Was it ...?			
D8. Did the person do any of the following to you during the incident? Did the person...			
a. slap or hit you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. kick or bite you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. choke or suffocate you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d. try to drown you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
e. hit you with an object?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
f. beat you up?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
g. grab, hold, trip, jump on or push you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
h. do any other physical things to you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(Please specify) _____			

Interpretation

E7. How distressing was this event to you. Was it ...?

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| ACASI and CATI | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not at all distressing 2. Mildly distressing 3. Moderately distressing 4. Severely distressing <p>(Refused)
(Don't know)</p> |
|----------------|--|

One respondent questioned whether this item referred to “now” or “at the time of the incident.” The respondent described how the measure is time-sensitive and how she felt that her level of distress would differ depending on the time frame. For example, that respondent said:

- “Immediately after, for whatever reason, it wasn’t distressing at all, and as time went on, it became much more distressing. [It became] heavily distressing as time went on. So I’m not sure because it really is time-sensitive for whatever my answer is. [Does it refer to] then or now? If the question was “at the time,” I would put 1, and if it was “now,” I would put 4.” (T6)

Recommendations

This and the next item were taken from the NCVS detailed incident form (items 36c and item 37). As discussed below, we are recommending changes to at least item 36c. However this depends on

the importance we want to place with comparing this item to the NCVS. If we decide it is important, then we do not recommend making any of the changes discussed below. We should discuss this when making final decisions.

In order to capture the highest level of distress that a respondent felt at any time during or after the incident, the wording of E7 should be changed to reflect a broader time frame. Thus, respondents will not be tempted to only consider their current level of distress or their distress right after the event occurred.

“At any point since this event occurred, have you felt severely distressed, moderately distressed, mildly distressed, or not at all distressed by what happened?”

E8. Still thinking about your distress associated with this event, did you feel any of the following ways for a month or more? Did you feel...

ACASI and CATI	E8. Still thinking about your distress associated with this event, did you feel any of the following ways for a month or more? Did you feel... worried or anxious? angry? sad or depressed? vulnerable? violated? like you couldn't trust people? unsafe? some other way? (Please specify)
----------------	--

Interpretation

Three respondents indicated that their answers would have been different if this question had asked about the days after, rather than a month or longer.

- R said no for all of these items, but if the time period was shorter - for a day or a few days - she would have answered yes to some. (T5)
- R mentions that she would answer differently if the time frame was shorter than a month, such as a few days. (T12)
- R indicates that she would have answered differently had the time frame been shorter. R suggests making this into two questions to separate the feelings that happen up to a month and more than a month. (T22)

One respondent was unsure if the category “violated” referred to one’s physical space, one’s rights, or if an individual was physically violated.

When asked if they felt any other ways for a month or longer, respondents mention being disappointed in themselves, trapped, stressed, suicidal, worthless, alone, betrayed, and weary of men.

Recommendations

We are not entirely clear on the origin of this NCVS item. If it is from a validated scale and/or we wish to compare our results to the NCVS, we do not recommend making any changes. If we are to change this item, we suggest that the responses should include “Yes, for less than 1 month,” “Yes, for 1 month or longer,” and “No.” These response options will allow the respondent to report both immediate and delayed emotional reactions that they experienced. See Exhibit 5-2 for these suggested changes.

No additional categories are recommended, as all of the suggested categories fall within the categories already provided. For example,

- “Disappointed in yourself” is the same as “sad or depressed.”
- “Stressed” is the same as “worried or anxious.”
- “Weary of men” is the same as “you couldn’t trust people.”

Adding more categories could greatly increase the respondent burden for this question.

Exhibit 5-2. Proposed changes to Questions E7 and E8 (Both ACASI and CATI)

E7. At any point since this event occurred, have you felt severely distressed, moderately distressed, mildly distressed, or not at all distressed by what happened?				
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Severely distressed	→ Continue to E8			
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Moderately distressed	→ Continue to E8			
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Mildly distressed	→ Continue to E8			
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Not at all distressed	→ Skip to Section F			
<input type="checkbox"/> Refused	→ Skip to Section F			
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	→ Skip to Section F			
E8. Still thinking about your distress associated with this event, did you feel any of the following ways after the incident occurred? If yes, please indicate if you felt that way for less than one month or for one month or longer.				
	Yes, for Less than One Month	Yes, for One Month or Longer	No	Refuse/DK
a. worried or anxious?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. angry?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. sad or depressed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. vulnerable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. violated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. like you couldn't trust people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. unsafe?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. some other way? (Please Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

F1. Other than yourself, was one or more than one person involved?

ACASI and CATI F1. Other than yourself, was one or more than one person involved?

One

More than one

(Refused)

(Don't know)

Interpretation

Three respondents expressed confusion about whether or not to include bystanders or other victims when counting.

- R was initially unclear if 'more than one person' included herself. "So outside of me, the other person would be counted as 1 correct?" (T13).
- R said "yes" (instead of '1' or 'more than 1') and then stopped and said she was confused. After the interviewer repeated the question and read the response options, R answered '1.' Then after a moment she said she wanted to change her answer to 'more than 1' because the guy she was dating didn't protect her. "He let his [friend] go in and basically rape me." (T6).
- R answered "As far as I know it was just me. I don't know if there were others." (T10).
- R reported that "more than one person was involved." Later in the interview, she explained that she considered two people to be involved in the incident – one of which was the offender and one of which was her girlfriend who was also being threatened by the offender. (T1).

Recommendations

Change to "Did one or more than one person do this to you?"

G3. Which of the following best describes what were you doing at the time of the incident?

ACASI and CATI	G3. Which of the following best describes what were you doing at the time of the incident? (CATI: Please tell me the number that corresponds with your answer. (READ NUMBERS AND RESPONSE CHOICES)) 1. On your way to or from some place 2. At a party or gathering, or hanging out at someone's home 3. At a restaurant, bar, movie, sporting event, or other public activity 4. Working or at school 5. Something else
----------------	---

Interpretation

Four respondents selected "Something Else" and reported that they were in their home or dorm room.

One respondent reported getting out of a car at a metro station, but did not select "On your way to or from some place." Perhaps further clarification with this category would be helpful.

One respondent felt that being alone with someone in their home did not fit into the category “At a party or gathering, or hanging out at someone’s home” because she felt that this response implies several people were present.

Recommendations

When this study is programmed for fielding, there will be a skip pattern prior to G3 to exclude anyone who mentioned in section C that the incident took place in their home or dorm room.

Change category 1 to “On your way to or from some place, or in transit.” This will provide additional clarification so that respondents will be able to select the most fitting option.

Flip the responses for option 2 to: “Hanging out at someone’s home, or at a party or gathering.” This will mitigate any context effects and will prevent people from assuming that “hanging out at someone’s home” implies a large group.

G4. Had (the person/any of the people) who did this to you been using alcohol or drugs before the incident occurred? Say 1 for alcohol, 2 for drugs, 3 for both alcohol and drugs, or 4 for neither.

- ACASI and CATI G4. Had (the person/any of the people) who did this to you been using alcohol or drugs before the incident occurred? Say 1 for alcohol, 2 for drugs, 3 for both alcohol and drugs, or 4 for neither.
- 1. Alcohol
 - 2. Drugs
 - 3. Both alcohol and drugs
 - 4. Neither alcohol or drugs
 - (Refused)
 - (Don't know)
-

G5. Had you been using alcohol or drugs before the incident occurred? Say 1 for alcohol, 2 for drugs, 3 for both alcohol and drugs, or 4 for neither.

- ACASI and CATI G5. Had you been using alcohol or drugs before the incident occurred? Say 1 for alcohol, 2 for drugs, 3 for both alcohol and drugs, or 4 for neither.
- 1. Alcohol
 - 2. Drugs
 - 3. Both alcohol and drugs
 - 4. Neither alcohol or drugs
 - (Refused)
 - (Don't know)
-

Interpretation

“Before the incident occurred” appears to be slightly vague to respondents, as they reported different interpretations of the phrase. For example, respondents thought about the phrase in the following ways:

- R is thinking of the immediate moments before the incident occurred (using this to remember the perpetrator's altered state of mind) (T11).
- "I would take it to mean the same day, and that they are under the influence of the alcohol or drugs." (T14).
- R took 'before the incident occurred' to mean the same day, but realizes during probing that it could be any time before meaning when you first met the person. (T22).
- "Prior to the event... that same day" (T13).
- R thought about the time period before she saw her ex, and was able to think about the time period before she saw her. (T3).

Recommendations

Change “before the incident occurred” to “in the hours leading up to the incident.” This phrase is slightly more specific, which will make the time frame more standardized across respondents. The new question stems would read:

- G4. Had (the person/any of the people) who did this to you been using alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to the incident?
- G5. Had you been using alcohol or drugs in the hours leading up to the incident?

G7. Do you think the person was trying to get you (drunk/high/drunk or high) so (he/she) could sexually take advantage of you?

ACASI and CATI	G7. Do you think the person was trying to get you (drunk/high/drunk or high) so (he/she) could sexually take advantage of you?
	Yes
	No
	(Refused)
	(Don't know)

Interpretation

Three respondents felt that it was difficult to know what the person's intentions were, but did have a sense of whether the person was trying to get them drunk.

- "I don't know if he was trying to get me drunk because it was my birthday or if he had ulterior motives, but I know he was trying to get me to drink a lot." (T13).
- "Not that I knew of specifically, no. If I had to guess I bet he wouldn't have minded getting me drunk, but not to my knowledge in that situation." (T12).
- R said she doesn't know. "He was the only person I was talking to, and I did leave feeling more intoxicated than I did when I got there." R said she wants to say no but she doesn't know. (T19).

Recommendations

Delete the phrase "so (he/she) could sexually take advantage of you."

G10. Were you passed out for all or parts of this incident?

ACASI and CATI	G10. Were you passed out for all or parts of this incident?
	Yes
	No
	Not sure
	Refused
	Don't know

G12. Did the (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs) cause you to black out at any time leading up to the incident?

ACASI and CATI	G12. Did the (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs) cause you to black out at any time leading up to the incident?
	Yes
	No
	Not sure
	Refused
	Don't know

Interpretation

The phrasing of G10 was awkward for one CATI respondent, as she thought the response choices were "All" or "Parts."

The respondents had differing perspectives on what constituted being passed out (G10) rather than blacked out (G12). Some respondents used the terms interchangeably or perceived them as having similar definitions:

- R reported “no” to being passed out as she wasn’t able to remember specific events that happened, but she knew she was “up for the whole time.” However, when the same respondent was probed about what passed out meant to her, she said, “Blacking out. Unconscious somewhere.” This same respondent said “blacked out means sleeping.” (T13)
- R reported “yes” to being passed out. During her story, however, R used the phrase “blacked out” to describe her state. She said, “At some point, I blacked out or browned out because I remember parts of having sex with him.” (T21)
- R stated that she thought the question about passing out was asking “whether [she] was conscious and aware of the entire incident or not.” When probed about the question on blacking out, R once again mentioned awareness. “[It’s asking] whether at any point in the night I was not aware of what was going on.” (T12)

Other respondents felt that the two concepts were different and distinct:

- R said passing out is being down for the count and not acting in any manner. Blacking out is when people can still be awake and moving and talking but not know what's going on. (T19).
- To R, "passed out" means you lose all physical capabilities. "It's like you are sleeping but you are unable to wake up." She compared that to "blacked out." She said in her incident she did not pass out, but she may have blacked out. To R, "blacked out" means "you lose memory of what happened but you don't lose physical abilities. You can still talk, you can still be active and continue to do stuff. But you lose bits of memory, whether that's a few minutes or several hours of the event." (T6).
- “Passed out for me is to lose consciousness and not like black out from drinking. That’s not passed out. Passed out is to lose consciousness as in you are not aware of anything that is going on. No one thinks that you are [aware of what is going on]. With blacked out, everyone thinks that you are conscious of what’s happening, but you’re not...or you are at the time but you don’t remember.” (T16).

In addition, one respondent that was asked G12 (i.e., about “blacking out”) failed to take into account the phrase “leading up to the incident”:

- R said I remember walking to the house and coming to mid-sexual act but other than that I don’t remember getting to my bedroom and I was clearly awake and talking and moving but not all there. (T19).

Recommendations

Properly measuring the concepts of passing out and blacking out are important, as many states have laws that define an event as rape if the victim was incapacitated by alcohol or drugs. Thus, in an effort to clarify these concepts, the following changes have been proposed (see Exhibit 5-3). Please note that since the new item on “blacking out” will ask about the incident itself, rather than the “time leading up to the incident,” it is proposed that these items follow one another. Thus, the question that is currently G11 will be pushed back to G12.

Exhibit 5-3. Proposed Changes to Question G10

G10. Were you passed out for all or parts of this incident, or not? By passed out, it means that you were unconscious or asleep because of the (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs).	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, for all of the incident	→ Skip to Section H
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, for parts of the incident	→ Continue to G11
<input type="checkbox"/> No	→ Continue to G11
<input type="checkbox"/> Not sure	→ Continue to G11
<input type="checkbox"/> Refused	→ Continue to G11
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	→ Continue to G11
G11. (NEW) Were there any parts of the incident you could not remember because of the (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs)?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/> No	
<input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

G11. Please answer the following questions on how (alcohol/drugs/alcohol and drugs) affected what happened.

ACASI and CATI G11. Please answer the following questions on how (alcohol/drugs/alcohol and drugs) affected what happened.

Did the (alcohol/drugs/alcohol or drugs make you unable to give consent?

Did it make you unable to physically resist?

Did it lead you to make decisions that you would not have made otherwise?

Did it affect you in some other way? (specify)

Interpretation

One respondent felt that the phrase “unable to resist” made it difficult to respond yes or no definitively. That is, the respondent felt that she was still able to resist, but not as well as she could have if she had been sober. She felt that it made her unable to resist “less easily.” She reported:

- “I wouldn’t say “yes” completely [to G11b], but it was harder.” (T12).

Recommendations

Change G11b to “Did it make you less able to physically resist?”

G17. Did the person stop after you said that you didn't want it to happen?

ACASI and CATI G17. Did the person stop after you said that you didn't want it to happen?

Yes

No

(Refused)

(Don't know)

Interpretation

Three respondents expressed uncertainty when trying to answer this question, due to the circumstances of their particular situation. That is, what if the person did not stop immediately or if the respondent left the situation?

- “No. Well, yes, I guess he did because I said stop and I did get away.” (T1).
- “Not immediately, so I don't know. Maybe there should be some kind of option for that. I mean “no,” but then eventually he did. Eventually I was able to stop the situation

from happening. I guess “yes,” after multiple persuasions...after verbal and physical restraint. (T11).

- “Yes. Well, I don’t know if I gave him the option. I just left.” (T19).

Recommendations

Change the question to: “Did the person immediately stop after you said that you didn’t want it to happen?” This wording will distinguish between incidents in which the person ceased (after being told to “stop”) and those in which the person persisted.

G18. Were any of the following reasons why you did not take any actions?

ACASI G18. Were any of the following reasons why you did not take any actions?

- I was afraid that he/she would physically hurt me
- I was afraid that he/she would physically hurt someone else
- I was afraid that he/she would carry out other threats he/she made
- I was too (drunk/high/drunk or high) to either physically or verbally resist
- I did not want to hurt the person’s feelings
- Other reason (Please specify)

CATI G18. Were any of the following reasons why you did not take any actions?

- You were afraid that he/she would physically hurt you
- You were afraid that he/she would physically hurt someone else
- You were afraid that he/she would carry out other threats he/she made
- You were too (drunk/high/drunk or high) to either physically or verbally resist
- You did not want to hurt the person’s feelings
- Other reason (Please specify)

Interpretation

Respondents suggested the inclusion of other categories, such as: “being shocked,” “surprised,” “stunned,” or “it was over before you realized what happened.”

Recommendations

Add a new category for each version:

- (ACASI) “I was surprised or it happened too quickly for me to take any action.”
- (CATI) “You were surprised or it happened too quickly for you to take any action.”

I1. Did you consider this incident to be a crime?

ACASI and CATI I1. Did you consider this incident to be a crime?
 Yes
 No
 (Refused)
 (Don't know)

Interpretation

Three respondents indicated that their responses depended on the time frame (i.e., now or then):

- R reported "no." R said she didn't consider it a crime at the time but she does now. (T21).
- "At the time? No, I didn't. That was my immediate response, but let me think about it." R looked at the next question to decide how she would answer I1. (T11).
- R reported "no." R answered "not at the time" and said eventually she did realize it was a crime. (T6).

Recommendations

As we are interested in whether or not a respondent currently views this incident as a crime, we recommend changing the wording of this item to the present tense. As these changes are tied to the changes in I1a, please see Exhibit 5-4 for the proposed changes.

I1a. Please tell me whether any of the following are the reasons why you did not consider this incident to be a crime.

ACASI I1a. Please tell me whether any of the following are the reasons why you did not consider this incident to be a crime.

The person stopped when I resisted
 It was not clear the person intended harm
 It was not serious enough to be against the law
 I had been using alcohol or drugs at the time
 Other reason (SPECIFY)

CATI I1a. Please tell me whether any of the following are the reasons why you did not consider this incident to be a crime.

The person stopped when you resisted
 It was not clear the person intended harm
 It was not serious enough to be against the law
 You had been using alcohol or drugs at the time
 Other reason (SPECIFY)

Interpretation

Two respondents were confused by the wording of the question stem and responses. These respondents had to stop and think through the sentences to make sure they were answering the questions in the correct way.

- “So, it’s asking... because he didn’t stop when I was trying to push him away.” Interviewer re-read the question. “Oh, okay, so that was not a reason.” (T12).
- R was very confused by question I1a. Interviewer had to re-read the question. Interviewer had to explain that a-e were reasons why. R answered ‘no’ to ‘a’ but she didn’t resist in the incident. R appeared to be very intelligent, and was quite articulate, but had difficulty thinking through the reasons why she did not consider the incident to be a crime. After answering each question, R was still unsure if she had answered them properly. (T6).

Recommendations

As the phrasing of this item is confusing to respondents, it is recommended that the response categories are reworded to make them easier to process. See Exhibit 5-4 for the proposed changes.

Exhibit 5-4. Proposed changes to Questions I1 and I1a

(ACASI Version)	
I1. Do you consider this incident to be a crime?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ Skip to I2
<input type="checkbox"/> No	→ Continue to I1a
<input type="checkbox"/> (Refused)	→ Skip to I2
<input type="checkbox"/> (Don't know)	→ Skip to I2
I1a. Why do you not consider this incident to be a crime?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Because the person stopped when I resisted	
<input type="checkbox"/> Because I don't think the person intended harm	
<input type="checkbox"/> Because I don't think it was against the law	
<input type="checkbox"/> Because I had been using alcohol or drugs at the time	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other reason (SPECIFY) _____	

(CATI Version)			
I1. Do you consider this incident to be a crime?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ Skip to I2		
<input type="checkbox"/> No	→ Continue to I1a		
<input type="checkbox"/> (Refused)	→ Skip to I2		
<input type="checkbox"/> (Don't know)	→ Skip to I2		
I1a. Please tell me whether any of the following are the reasons why you do not consider this incident to be a crime.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Because the person stopped when I resisted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Because I don't think the person intended harm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Because I don't think it was against the law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Because I had been using alcohol or drugs at the time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other reason (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I8. (Not counting the police) Is there any other person you told about this incident?	
ACASI and CATI	I8. (Not counting the police) Is there any other person you told about this incident?
Yes	
No	
(Refused)	
(Don't know)	

Interpretation

One respondent only considered if she told anyone else right after the incident occurred.

- R responded "no." R answered this item by saying "Not 'til way after. Years after." (T14).

Recommendations

In order to ensure that respondents do not impose a strict time period for this item, this question should be reworded grammatically to cover the span of time from the incident until now. For the sake of consistency, these changes should be made to the subsequent items as well (i.e., I8 through I11). See Exhibit 5-5 for the proposed changes.

Exhibit 5-5. Proposed changes to Questions I8 – I11

I8. (Not counting the police) Is there any other person you have told about this incident?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ Continue to I8a
<input type="checkbox"/> No	→ Skip to I9
<input type="checkbox"/> (Refused)	→ Skip to I9
<input type="checkbox"/> (Don't know)	→ Skip to I9
I8a. Who have you told?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Parents or a parent	
<input type="checkbox"/> Husband, boyfriend, or partner	
<input type="checkbox"/> A family member other than parents	
<input type="checkbox"/> A friend	
<input type="checkbox"/> Roommate, suitemate, or housemate	
<input type="checkbox"/> Clergy, rabbi, or other spiritual leader	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other person (specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
I9. (Not counting the police) Is there any other organization you have told about this incident?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ Continue to I9a
<input type="checkbox"/> No	→ Skip to I10
<input type="checkbox"/> (Refused)	→ Skip to I10
<input type="checkbox"/> (Don't know)	→ Skip to I10
I9a. What organization have you told?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Women's program or service	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rape crisis center or victim services hotline	
<input type="checkbox"/> Counselor or therapist not associated with a rape crisis center or victim services hotline	
<input type="checkbox"/> Some other organization (Please specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Refused	
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

Exhibit 5-5. Proposed changes to Questions I8 – I11 (continued)

(ACASI Version)			
I10. Have you received any help from any office or agency (other than the police) that deals with victims of crime?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ Continue to I11		
<input type="checkbox"/> No	→ Skip to I12		
<input type="checkbox"/> (Refused)	→ Skip to I12		
<input type="checkbox"/> (Don't know)	→ Skip to I12		
I11. We are interested in the type of help that you have received. Have you received...			
	Yes	No	RF/DK
a. psychological or emotional counseling?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. compensation for your injury?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. help to remove you from danger?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. legal advice or advocacy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. psychological or emotional counseling?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(CATI Version)			
I8. (Not counting the police) Is there any other person you have told about this incident?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ Continue to I8a		
<input type="checkbox"/> No	→ Skip to I9		
<input type="checkbox"/> (Refused)	→ Skip to I9		
<input type="checkbox"/> (Don't know)	→ Skip to I9		
I8a. Who have you told?			
	Yes	No	RF/DK
a. Parents or a parent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Husband, boyfriend, or partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. A family member other than parents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. A friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Roommate, suitemate, or housemate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Clergy, rabbi, or other spiritual leader	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Other person (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exhibit 5-5. Proposed changes to Questions I8 – I11 (continued)

(CATI Version)			
I9. (Not counting the police) Is there any other organization you have told about this incident?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ Continue to I9a		
<input type="checkbox"/> No	→ Skip to I10		
<input type="checkbox"/> (Refused)	→ Skip to I10		
<input type="checkbox"/> (Don't know)	→ Skip to I10		
I9a. What organization have you told?			
a. Women's program or service	Yes	No	RF/DK
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Rape crisis center or victim services hotline	Yes	No	RF/DK
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Counselor or therapist not associated with a rape crisis center or victim services hotline	Yes	No	RF/DK
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Some other organization (Please specify)	Yes	No	RF/DK
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I10. Have you received any help from any office or agency (other than the police) that deals with victims of crime?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	→ Continue to I11		
<input type="checkbox"/> No	→ Skip to I12		
<input type="checkbox"/> (Refused)	→ Skip to I12		
<input type="checkbox"/> (Don't know)	→ Skip to I12		
I11. We are interested in the type of help that you have received. Have you received...			
a. psychological or emotional counseling?	Yes	No	RF/DK
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. compensation for your injury?	Yes	No	RF/DK
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. help to remove you from danger?	Yes	No	RF/DK
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. legal advice or advocacy?	Yes	No	RF/DK
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Following the detailed incident form, respondents were presented with two vignettes which characterize different levels of coercion or alcohol use and were asked to answer survey questions about the vignettes. A summary of the vignettes is presented in Appendix D and Appendix E shows how the vignettes changed from round 1 to round 2 interviews and our final recommended vignettes for implementation based on findings from round 2.

6.1 Alcohol Vignette

The alcohol vignette is intended to provide insight into how respondents answer survey questions about sexual assault when alcohol is involved in the incident. The vignettes vary the length of the relationship between the man and the woman, the manner in which the two used alcohol, and the degree to which the woman gave consent to have sex.

	Tom and Sue {INSERT RELATIONSHIP} last week. They both drank alcohol. {INSERT DRINKING BEHAVIOR} They then went back {home/to Tom's place}. {INSERT CONSENT}.
Relationship Options	
1	went on their first date
2	have been in a sexual relationship for three months and went on a date
3	have been married for five years and went out for dinner
Drinking Behavior Options	
1	Both Sue and Tom ordered drinks throughout the date. Sue eventually became very drunk and was slurring her words.
2	Sue kept telling Tom she was not thinking straight and wanted to slow down. However, Tom kept on drinking. Sue kept on drinking because she wanted to be social and eventually became very drunk and was slurring her words.
3 (not married)	Sue kept telling Tom she got drunk very easily and would prefer not to drink. Tom kept refilling Sue's wine glass saying that he would never take advantage of her. Sue eventually became very drunk and was slurring her words.
3 (married)	Tom knew that Sue got drunk very easily and decided to try to get her as drunk as possible. He continued to buy Sue drinks and she became very drunk and was slurring her words.

	Consent Options
1	Tom asked if she wanted to have sex. Sue said yes and they proceeded to have sexual intercourse.
2	Tom kissed Sue and they proceeded to have sexual intercourse. Sue did not say anything at the time, but she did not want to have sex.
3	Tom kissed Sue and tried to remove her clothing. Sue tried to push Tom away, but did not actually say no. Tom pinned Sue down and they proceeded to have sexual intercourse.
4	Tom kissed Sue. Sue said she did not want to have sex, but Tom ignored her and they proceeded to have sexual intercourse. Sue did not resist again because she was afraid Tom would hurt her.

Relationship Type

The type of relationship between the man and the woman in the vignette is intended to provide some context around the sexual incident described in the vignettes. Cognitive testing from round 1 provided evidence that respondents clearly paid attention to the type of relationship in which the man and woman were engaged. Therefore we did not vary the length of the relationship in round 2. Even so, there was clear evidence once again that respondents thought about the length of the relationship when answering the vignette.

For example, one respondent when describing the level of consent that the woman described how even though Sue didn't want to have sex and was drunk, she knew what she was doing at the time because they had been dating for three months. Another respondent said, "Maybe she didn't say something because they had sex before." Hence, the type of relationship between the man and the woman seems to have an impact on how respondents interpret the level of consent.

Recommendation

Keep the levels of this variable as is.

Drinking Behavior

The drinking behavior in the vignette varied the extent to which the man pressured the woman to drink. This could be one factor measuring intentions of a man to have sex with a woman when she is not able to consent. Respondents indicated that they wanted to know more about how drunk the woman was in the vignette and how the man would know it. In round two, we add that the woman was “slurring her words.” There was evidence that this did make it clearer as some respondents directly referenced that the woman “...couldn’t say yes without slurring her words.”

The amount of pressure that the man put on the woman was also clearly attended to by respondents in the scenario. In the condition where there was only mention of both the man and the woman drinking, nearly all of the respondents answered no to the question “Do you think Tom was trying to get Sue drunk so he could sexually take advantage of her?” Respondents were somewhat more equivocal on this question in the condition where Sue continued to drink to be social.

Finally, nearly everyone answered yes to this question in the final condition where the man knew the woman got drunk easily and was trying to get the woman drunk by refilling her glass. Respondents often made direct reference to these words in their explanation of their answers.

The tested vignette also mentioned that the woman was not thinking straight and wanted to slow down. Some recalled that the woman wanted to slow down with respect to sexual involvement rather than drinking.

Recommendation

Add a condition where drinking is involved, but neither actor is drunk. This will help understand consent when some drinking is involved without intoxication. The condition would read, “Both Sue and Tom ordered drinks throughout the date, but neither became drunk.”

Change condition two to read “stop drinking” instead of “slow down”. This is now condition three in our recommendation.

Consent

We included three levels of consent in round 1: verbal consent where the woman clearly said yes, nonverbal consent involving kissing, and a no consent condition where the woman said that she did not want to have sex. In addition, the nonverbal consent condition stated, “At the time Sue did not say anything. The next day, she regretted she had sex.” We made two changes in round 2 in order to address concerns from round 1 about how the woman felt at the time and whether or not the woman gave off signals that she did not want to have sex. Changing the vignette to ask about how the woman felt at that moment did seem to focus respondents more on the decision making processes of the woman at the time of the incident.

For example, one respondent explained, “...when Tom kissed her she didn’t show signs of ‘I don’t want to have sex’ at that point in time...You have to at least say something as an adult, if you want it to be acknowledged that you don’t want something.”

We also added a nonverbal consent condition where the man attempted to remove the woman’s clothing, the woman pushed him away, and the man pinned the woman down leading to sexual intercourse. Nearly everyone reported that the woman should answer yes to SV1 when they received this condition. The type of physical force mentioned in this question seemed to give off very clear signals that the woman was not giving consent. In other words, this condition essentially is interpreted the same as the no consent condition.

Recommendation

We recommend making this condition more explicitly about nonverbal consent, “Tom kissed Sue. She tried to push Tom away, but did not actually say no. They proceeded to have sexual intercourse.”

6.2 Coercion Vignette

The second set of vignettes is intended to provide an understanding of how respondents might report about incidents involving psychological coercion. The vignettes vary the type of relationship between the man and the woman, whether or not gentle force is used, and the type of coercion used.

	{INSERT RELATIONSHIP}. After dinner they went {home/to Mike's home} to watch a movie together. During the movie, Mike began to kiss Becky and asked her if she would have sex with him. Becky said no, because she didn't feel like having sex. {INSERT GENTLE FORCE} {INSERT COERCION}
	Relationship
1	Mike and Becky went on their first date last week.
2	Mike is Becky's manager at work and he tells Becky that he really values their work relationship. They went on their first date last week.
3	Mike and Becky have been in a sexual relationship for three months and went on a date last week.
4	Mike is Becky's manager at work and he tells Becky that he really values their work relationship. They have been in a sexual relationship for three months and went on a date last week.
5	Mike and Becky have been married for five years and went out for dinner last night.
	Gentle Force
1	[NOTHING]
2	Mike laid down nearly on top of Becky so that she could not move easily.
	Coercion
1	Mike then said that he was going to end the relationship if she did not have sex with him. Minutes later, they had sexual intercourse.
2	Mike then said, "You're so beautiful. I really want us to share something special." Minutes later, they had sexual intercourse.
3	Mike kept trying to persuade her to have sex. After several requests, they eventually had sexual intercourse.

Relationship Type

Similar to the alcohol vignettes, respondents did pay attention to the type of relationship between the man and the woman in the vignette. In round 2, we added two conditions that describe the man as the woman's manager at work to address the aspect of workplace coercion in SV6. We found

evidence from the round two cognitive interviews that adding the work relationship does affect respondents interpretations, even though the text does not describe a direct threat to the work relationship. Several respondents directly reference the work relationship in explaining their answers. Some thought that just the existence of this relationship and the man's mention in the vignette that he "really values their work relationship" qualified as a direct threat to her job. Others thought that this was something that at least indirectly played a role in how pressured the woman may feel.

Gentle Force

The round 1 cognitive interviews revealed that respondents wanted some more detail about the behavior of the man in the vignette. Therefore, we added a condition that described the man as lying down on top of the woman where she could not move easily. The results from the round two interviews demonstrated that respondents interpreted this language as more forceful than we intended. In fact, eight out of the ten respondents who received this wording said the woman should answer yes to SV1.

Recommendation

Change wording of gentle force to "Mike began to remove Becky's clothing."

Coercion

The final variable in the vignette describes different types of coercion that could be used. In general, respondents thought the woman was most pressured in the negative coercion condition where the man threatened to end the relationship. This was followed by the neutral or nagging condition and finally the positive coercion condition where the man compliments the woman. One issue with the vignette was that condition one referred simply to "ending the relationship". This caused confusion when respondents also got the conditions that involved a work relationship between the man and the woman.

Recommendation

Clarify that it is the "romantic" relationship that is threatened to be ended in condition one.

Appendix M

Feasibility Study Findings

Appendix M

Feasibility study findings

A feasibility study was conducted in May and early June of 2014 to test the procedures, survey programs, and questionnaire for the RSA Pilot. The test administered surveys using audio computer-assisted self-interviews (ACASI) and computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI). Four different types of samples were recruited for the survey including a household sample using address-based sampling (ABS), a random-digit dialing (RDD) sample for both landline and cell phones, a volunteer sample (VO) recruited from Craigslist, and a service provider (SP) sample consisting of volunteers from rape crisis centers. These samples spanned the five metropolitan areas that were included in the main study.

This appendix summarizes the procedures and the results of this feasibility study. The first section describes the sample recruitment. The second section describes the procedures. The third section describes the results of the interviewing. The final section describes the recommendations that were made based on the results of the study.

M.1 Sample recruitment

This section summarizes how respondents were recruited, the training of the interviewers, and details on the survey procedures for each mode of interviewing. The goal was to conduct approximately 100 interviews for the two general population samples (ABS and RDD), 25 for the VO sample, and 5 with individuals from the SP sample.

M.1.1 General population samples

For the ABS sample, on March 27 and March 28, 2014, 400 advance letters and household rosters were mailed to randomly selected households across the five metropolitan areas included in the ABS sample. The package also contained a \$2 bill as an incentive. Approximately 1 week later, a remainder postcard was sent to each of the selected households. On April 21, 2014, the roster return period closed with appropriately 48 households returning a completed roster. The households that returned a roster and indicated an eligible person in residence were considered for an in-person visit

to administer the ACASI interview. These selected households received a follow-up letter letting them know they had been selected for participation in the study.

For the RDD sample, a sample of 650 landline and 1,034 cell phone numbers was selected for interviewing. These sampled cases were spread across each of the five metro areas included in the study.

M.1.2 Volunteer sample recruiting effort

In the volunteer sample (VO) recruiting effort, ads were run on Craigslist in the five metropolitan areas (including ads in both English and Spanish in Florida and Texas) aiming to recruit women 18 to 39 years old for a study on health and safety. The protocol for this sample recruitment was intended to allow both self-screening via the web as well as outbound calling to conduct telephone screening. The Craigslist ads included both a link to the web survey and a toll-free number; both systems were available in English and Spanish. Those leaving voice mail messages on the 800 line were to be called back to screen for eligibility (sex, age, and county of residence).

Due to problems with the web survey, no volunteers were able to complete the web self-administered form. Over the first weekend after the recruit opened, nearly 200 voice mail messages were left by volunteers interested in participating. The operation switched to all telephone screening. Outbound calling began on April 15 and was performed in both English and Spanish. Outbound telephone screening continued through April 24, 2014, to finalize the status of those who had left messages to volunteer on or before April 22.

More VO recruits were accepted and processed than initially planned. The initial goal for VO recruits had been a total of 100, with 50 each provided to field and phone for feasibility data collection. The final yield of eligible VO sample recruits was 162, with half being allocated to each mode of data collection.

M.1.3 Service provider sample recruiting effort

The purpose of the SP sample was to support the recruitment of women likely to be victims of rape or sexual assault. Flyers were disseminated to rape crisis centers in the five metropolitan areas offering either a toll-free number to call or a website for self-screening. Women who called the

toll-free line were instructed to leave a voice mail including their first name, phone number, the county in which they live, and the name of the crisis center that referred them. The 800 line-system and the web survey were available in both English and Spanish. Volunteers were allocated to either the ACASI or CATI modes of interviewing.

This recruiting effort launched on April 4, 2014, and continued through May 30, 2014. A total of 13 individuals were recruited for the feasibility test, with 8 allocated to the ACASI and 5 allocated to the CATI modes.

M.2 Survey procedures

This section describes the procedures to complete the interviews in the two survey modes (ACASI and CATI). The questionnaires that were used for each mode are provided in section M.5.

M.2.1 Computer-assisted telephone interviews

The telephone data collection portion of the feasibility study took place during a 3-week period from May 5 through May 25, 2014. Due to the sensitive nature of the survey content and the possibility of respondents experiencing elevated levels of distress during the interview, the data collectors for this study were carefully selected to have a high skill level, with an emphasis on those who had prior experience interviewing on sensitive topics. Specifically for the SP sample interviews, a very high level of sensitivity and professionalism was warranted and only the best candidates were assigned to this sample. Ten interviewers were hired for the study.

The training included 16 hours of self-paced learning, instructor-led WebEx group sessions, and role-play practice in dyads. Training was conducted over the course of 6 days. Nine data collectors completed the full training regimen, including one bilingual and three “special team” SP interviewers.

Data collection interviews were conducted in English and Spanish, and they were recorded once an eligible respondent was selected and had completed the informed consent introductory portion of the script. In addition, it was intended that approximately 10 re-interviews would be conducted with respondents from the initial pool of 100 main interview completes. Re-interviews

replicated the same content as the original interview, and were attempted starting 10 days after the original interview date (with the goal of completing them within 14 days of the original interview).

The data collection protocol was abridged and did not include some features typically employed to obtain high response rates. Refusal conversion was not attempted at the household screening level. In addition, cases were finalized as non-contacts after seven call attempts.

A total of 109 CATI interviews were completed. There were 32 from the RDD landline sample, 18 from the RDD cell phone sample, 55 from the VO sample, and 4 from the SP sample. For the RDD sample, the cooperation rate was approximately 66 percent. The yield from the RDD cell phone sample was much lower than expected due to a lower observed eligibility rate (20 percent) than planned (we had assumed 40 percent). This lower yield led to a second feasibility test to further explore the yield to be expected from the cell phone sample.

A debriefing session was held with the nine feasibility interviewers 2 weeks after the start of data collection. The 2-hour session conducted over WebEx was moderated by the TRC Operations Manager and attended by the project directors.

M.2.2 Audio computer-assisted self-interview

The data collection period began on May 2, 2014, and concluded on June 6, 2014. One data collector was assigned to each of the five metropolitan areas.

Training of the five data collectors and the three field managers took place over 5 days at the main Westat campus in Rockville, Maryland, the week of April 28 - May 2, 2014. All eight trainees attended the first 3 days of sessions. These sessions focused on providing the background on the project, including the purpose and goals, and on all aspects of data collection activities. Only the three field managers attended the last 2 days of training, which emphasized supervisory roles and responsibilities. Upon completion of the first 3 days of training, the impact of data collection training was assessed by a concluding debriefing training session for all the participants.

The interviewers were instructed to work all of their cases to make an initial contact. Low priority should be given to following up on households whom they were not able to initially contact.

Data collection activities began immediately after training on May 2 and lasted until June 6, 2014. Surveys were completed with 38 households in the ABS sample, 52 in the VO sample, and 7 with the SP sample. The cooperation rate for the ABS portion of the sample was 92 percent.

The interviewers were debriefed after the data collection. They provided comments on the training, procedures, and the questionnaire.

M.3 Results

Analysis of the feasibility study consisted of reviewing the respondent debriefing and interviewer observation data, reviewing the timings of questionnaire, examining missing data, examining the behavior coding of the interviews, and debriefing the interviewers.

M.3.1 Respondent debriefing and interviewer observation/debriefing information

At the end of the survey, the respondents were asked a number of questions about their level of emotional distress. The responses indicated that the survey did bring up memories of difficult experiences for some respondents. For example, about 20 percent of the respondents agreed with the statement “You experienced intense emotions while completing the survey.” On the other hand, nearly everyone thought that the survey was a positive experience. About 85 percent agreed with the statement “Now that you know what the survey is about, you would have made the same choice to participate.” There were no noticeable differences between the two interviewing modes.

With respect to the difficulty of the questions, most respondents (80% or more) said the questions were either easy or very easy.

About one in five (19%) respondents wore headphones for the entire ACASI interview. Those who removed their headphones completed the interview by reading the screens. Interviewers were also asked to record whether anyone was in the room during the interview. They reported that someone else was in the room for approximately 11 percent of the interviews, which almost always referred to instances when someone walked by or was in the room for less than 5 minutes. In other instances, it referred to the respondent’s spouse or partner, some other adult, or a child.

In the feasibility study, field interviewers offered to read the consent statement aloud to the respondents. In the interviewer debriefing, we learned that other members of the household were sometimes within hearing distance of the consent statement.

The field interviewers also said the respondents felt the ACASI tutorial was too long.

M.3.2 Timing and missing data

Table M-1 shows the approximate timings of the different sections of the instrument. Overall the two instruments were very similar in terms of the amount of time that they took to administer. On average the CATI instrument took roughly 23.6 minutes, whereas the CAPI⁷/ACASI instrument took approximately 21.8 minutes. The major difference between the two instruments occurred at the detailed incident form, which took considerably longer to administer over the telephone. This was due to the need to read all of the response categories for each question on the telephone.

Table M-1. Main interview timings in minutes by instrument section and mode of interview

Section	CATI (n=105)	CAPI/ACASI (n=92)
Consent	2.7	2.9
Demographics	4.3	3.4
Victimization screener	6.0	7.5
Detailed incident form*	21.3	10.5
Vignettes	3.9	2.6
Debriefing	1.2	1.5
Total time with no DIF	18.7	16.8
Total time with 1 DIF	38.2	34.6
Total time overall	23.6	21.8

* Average time to complete one detailed incident form

⁷ Computer-assisted personal interview.

There were relatively low levels of missing data for specific items. One exception was the request to provide a narrative of the incident. This request was made at the end of each DIF. The survey asked the respondent to complete up to three DIFs. If more than three incidents were reported on the screener, the program prioritized the request by giving highest priority to incidents screening in under the items related to completed rape (SV1 – SV5), then other types of penetration and attempted penetration (SV6-8), and finally other types of forced contact or non-contact (SV9 – SV14). If the respondent was unwilling or unable to complete a DIF for a particular incident and there were additional incidents reported, she was asked to complete a DIF for the next incident in priority order. The DIF prompted respondents to provide a narrative description of the incident. Overall, about 60 percent of respondents provided a narrative. This rate was lower among ACASI respondents (54.8%) compared to CATI respondents (68.0%), although the difference is not statistically significant.

Table M-2. Percent of respondents willing to provide narrative of the incident by DIF number and mode of interview

		ACASI		CATI	
Narrative?		Number	% Yes	Number	% Yes
DIF 1	Yes	17	63.0	8	57.1
	No	10		5	
DIF 2	Yes	5	62.5	7	100.0
	No	3		0	
DIF 3	Yes	1	20.0	1	50.0
	No	4		1	
DIF 4	Yes	0	0.0	0	--
	No	2		0	
DIF 5	Yes	0	--	1	100.0
	No	0		0	
Totals	Yes	23	54.8	17	68.0
	No	19		6	

A second significant source of missing data was related to completing each DIF that was requested. DIFs were considered missing if the respondent indicated that she could not recall enough details about the incident to complete a DIF. Table M-3 provides the percent of DIFs that were completed by the priority order imposed by the program. A large majority of the respondents completed the first DIF that was requested, with around 87 percent being completed for ACASI and 100 percent complete in the CATI mode. After the first incident, there is a significant difference between the ACASI and CATI modes of interviewing. Less than half of the DIFs requested after the first DIF were completed on ACASI, which produced an overall rate of missing information of

41 percent. For the CATI, a much higher percentage completed two or more DIFs, producing a missing rate of around 19 percent.

Table M-3. Percent of respondents able to recall enough details to answer detailed incident form questions by DIF number and mode of interview

		ACASI		CATI	
Complete?		Number	%	Number	%
DIF1	Yes	27	87.1	14	100.0
	No	4		0	
DIF2	Yes	8	40.0	8	88.9
	No	12		1	
DIF3	Yes	5	45.5	2	40.0
	No	6		3	
DIF4	Yes	2	28.6	0	0.0
	No	5		2	
DIF5	Yes	0	0.0	1	100.0
	No	3		0	
TOTAL	Yes	42	58.3	25	80.6
	No	30		6	

M.3.3 Review of responses to victimization questions

To review the responses to victimization questions, the analysis examined the basic frequencies provided by respondents on the victimization screener and the DIF.

Table M-4 provides the frequencies for the sexual victimization screener items, broken out by whether the incident occurred in the last 12 months, by mode, and by screener item. Overall, ACASI respondents reported almost twice as many incidents ($n=81$) in the last 12 months than did CATI respondents ($n=42$). This difference is likely related to the restricted age group that was imposed for the ABS ACASI (18-49) compared to the RDD CATI interviews (18+). Across modes and time periods, the screener items that resulted in the highest number of incidents reported were SV8: attempted rape, and SV10: grabbing/groping.

The number of incidents is quite a bit higher than expected. For example, approximately 105 individuals were interviewed using the ACASI and a total of 81 incidents were reported, for a rate of

8.1 per 1,000 women. While this mixes all three types of sample (ABS, SP, and VO), this rate is higher than expected.

Table M-4. Number of “yes” responses to the sexual victimization screener items by reference period and mode*

	ACASI		CATI		TOTAL	
	Past 12 months	Lifetime	Past 12 months	Lifetime	Past 12 months	Lifetime
SV1	2	24	2	11	4	35
SV2	3	12	2	5	5	17
SV3	1	10	1	2	2	12
SV4	3	13	2	7	5	20
SV5	6	15	3	12	9	27
SV6	0	12	1	6	1	18
SV7	3	17	1	9	4	26
SV8	10	25	5	27	15	52
SV9	4		3	19	7	19
SV10	17		8	32	25	32
SV11	7		6	16	13	16
SV12	5		3	5	8	5
SV13	1		1	1	1	1
Total	62	128	38	152	100	280

* See section M.5 for questions used for each screener item. SV9-13 were not asked about lifetime incidents in the ACASI interview.

Table M-5 shows the frequency with which respondents reported more than one type of victimization, broken out by mode and type of incident. Incidents were organized into three groups based on the screener item from which it was reported. The first group includes responses to screener items SV1 through SV5, all of which correspond to forced penetration or penetration due to inability to consent. The second group consists of items SV6 through SV8, which includes penetration because of coercion, unwanted penetration for other reasons, and attempted penetration. The third group includes items SV9 through SV13, which encompasses the items addressing unwanted sexual contact. High rates of victimization were most common in the third group, with four respondents reporting more than 10 victimizations in the last year. However, some higher rates among the third group were observed in the CATI interviews, where two respondents reported experiencing more than five victimizations.

Table M-5. Number of incidents reported on the victimization screener after deduplication by mode of interview and type of incident*

No. of incidents	ACASI			TOTAL	CATI			TOTAL
	SV1-5	SV6-8	SV9-13		SV1-5	SV6-8	SV9-13	
1	8	5	15	28	3	2	2	7
2	2	1	2	5	1	3	1	5
3	1	2	4	7	--	--	--	--
4	--	1	1	2	--	1	1	2
5	--	--	2	2	--	--	1	1
6	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
7	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
10	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
14	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
20	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	1
21	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
TOTAL # OF INCIDENTS	15	27	65	107	18	12	68	98

* SV1-5 include responses to screener items that correspond to forced penetration or penetration because of inability to consent. SV6-8 correspond to penetration because of coercion, unwanted penetration for other reasons, and attempted penetration. SV9-13 correspond to sexual contact or non-contact against the person's will.

Table M-6 provides the frequency of incidents classified into the major groups using the DIF. The groups include incidents considered crimes (force or inability to consent), coercion, and unwanted contact. The algorithm to classify into these groups is provided in Chapter 7 of the main report. Out of the 39 incidents involving penetration, about two-thirds (25 out of 39) were classified as a rape. About half of these were completed rapes with the remainder being attempts or threats. Slightly less than half of the incidents were classified as other types of sexual contact or non-contact. The remaining incidents were not classified because no unwanted behavior was reported on the DIF or because no tactic was reported.

Table M-6. Classification of incidents into categories of sexual violence

			ACASI	CATI	TOTAL
PENETRATION	Force or inability to consent	Completed	8	5	13
		Attempted	2	6	8
		Threatened	1	1	2
	Coercion	Completed	1	1	2
		Attempted	2	--	2
		Threatened	1	--	1
	Unwanted	Completed	4	3	7
		Attempted	--	--	--
		Threatened	1	--	1
<i>Total penetration</i>		20	16	36	
SEXUAL CONTACT or NON-CONTACT*	Force or inability to consent	Completed	1	1	2
		Attempted	2	--	2
		Threatened	--	--	--
	Coercion	Completed	--	1	1
		Attempted	--	--	--
		Threatened	--	--	--
	Unwanted	Completed	12	9	21
		Attempted	1	--	1
		Threatened	--	--	--
	<i>Total contact and non-contact</i>		16	11	27
	No classification		6	3	9
TOTAL INCIDENTS		42	30	72	

* Contact includes kissing, fondling, groping, and touching. Non-contact includes being exposed to someone else's sexual body parts or making the victim expose her sexual body parts, or looking at or participating in sexual photos or movies.

M.3.4 Review of responses using behavior coding

The survey procedures included digitally audio recording most of the interviewer-administered portions of the survey. For the in-person interview, this included the demographic section and the event history calendar. After the event history calendar, the respondent was given control of the computer to finish the rest of the survey on ACASI, for which the sound was not recorded. For the CATI survey, almost the entire interview was recorded, beginning with the informed consent process. The project team used the audio recordings to check on the performance of key questions on the survey. For the in-person interview, the recordings were used to check administration of the event history calendar. For the CATI interview, the recordings were used to check the victimization screener and key items on the DIF. To systematically review the

questionnaire, behavior coding was used to assess whether interviewers were following the intended protocol (e.g., reading the question as written) and whether respondents were providing answers in the expected ways.

Behavior coding was conducted for 25 of the in-person interviews. The coding focused on the event history calendar (EH1- EH7). Since this protocol was less structured than the rest of the questionnaire, the project team wanted to assess whether the interviewers carried out the protocol correctly. There was some indication from the review of the audio recordings that interviewers were not reading the first prompt (EH1) exactly as worded. In addition, there were indications that a number of interviewers were skipping the remaining probes, which asked about specific types of life events (e.g., birthdays, graduations, deaths, promotions, or a vacation).

Behavior coding was conducted for 92 completed CATI interviews. This coding concentrated on the victimization screener, section D of the DIF, which assessed the unwanted behaviors during the incident, and the vignettes. Overall, the initial screening questions asking about victimization were not problematic for either the interviewer or the respondent. There were a few follow-up questions on the victimization screener that did result in respondents either expressing confusion or not providing an adequate response. This required the interviewer to repeat the question or probe. Many of these issues were related to difficulties the respondent had with remembering information. For example, the follow-up question asking how old the victim was the first time the incident occurred resulted in a higher percentage of respondents giving an inadequate answer (e.g., “maybe 20 or 21” or “in my early twenties”). Respondents gave qualified answers that indicated uncertainty about the number of times the incident occurred, as well as the month/year the incident occurred.

For the items on the DIF asking about the specific unwanted behaviors, a higher percentage of respondents gave inadequate answers. In some cases, the inadequate answer consisted of the respondent saying “yes” or “no” to the question or phrasing their answer using some of the language in the response options but not reporting a number for one of the response options, as requested by the interviewer. For example, an interviewer would read the following response option, “Say four if this did not happen,” and the respondent would say “did not happen.” In addition, the respondent tended to interrupt the interviewer to provide an answer, or the interviewers didn’t read the question verbatim. Both occurrences often resulted in the interviewer not reading the response options.

The alcohol and coercion vignettes also exhibited a higher percentage of respondents not providing adequate answers. In response to the alcohol vignettes, the inadequate response was a response of “don’t know” or expressing uncertainty of how to answer. In response to the coercion questions, some respondents reported inadequate or qualified answers. Inadequate answers included giving a number not on the scale (e.g., zero or 7.5) or not providing a response in terms of a number (e.g., “yes” or “she wasn’t pressured”).

M.4 Recommended changes to the survey

Overall, the feasibility study procedures and questionnaire worked very well. The above analyses, however, point to several areas that needed to be changed before conducting the Pilot Test.

As noted above, there was some concern that for the in-person visits, it was difficult to prevent someone else in the household from overhearing the informed consent statement. To better protect the confidentiality of this portion of the interview, a change was made for the Pilot Test to move the consent statement to ACASI administration rather than interviewer administration to prevent anyone being able to overhear it.

For the in-person visit, there was also concern that the ACASI tutorial was too long. For the Pilot Test, the tutorial was shortened.

For the in-person visit, problems were noted with administering the event history calendar. Much of the problem was related to how the interviewer administered this portion of the survey. There were also problems with the data that was recorded by the interviewer during this process. For the Pilot Test, the language of the prompts shown to the interviewer was changed to make it clear when data should be recorded into the instrument. In addition, the skip patterns were clarified as instructions on the computer screen. The interviewer training for this portion of the survey was changed to provide interviewers with more background on the purpose of these items. Finally, the Pilot Test included extra monitoring at the beginning of the field period interviewers to check whether these procedures were being followed.

As noted by the timing data and analysis of missing data, the DIF had several issues related to missing data. Overall, approximately 60 percent of eligible DIFs were filled out. Almost 90

percent of the first DIF's were completed, with many fewer of the second and third DIFs completed. This was due to respondents saying "no" when asked, at the beginning of the DIF, if they recalled enough information about the incident to be able to answer questions about it. For the Pilot Test, this initial question was removed and respondents were reminded about the voluntary nature of the survey. In addition, the timing data indicated the DIF was taking too long, especially for those filling it out on the telephone. The goal was to have the DIF take approximately 10 minutes to complete. The ACASI respondents took somewhat longer than this (13 minutes) and the CATI respondents took about twice as long. For the Pilot Test, the DIF was shortened to

1. eliminate questions,
2. cut out or combine response categories, and
3. create a "short" and "long" version of the DIF. The long version in the pilot would be asked for the first incident and the short version would be asked for the second and third incidents.

Respondents in the feasibility study reported higher levels of victimization than anticipated. More respondents reported incidents and multiple incidents than we had projected. As a result, DIF information was not consistently collected for the most serious incidents. The higher than anticipated victimization rate also led to asking more individuals to be re-interviewed than anticipated.

As a result, the priorities used to select which incident should be asked about on the DIF were revised for the Pilot Test by focusing more specifically on the most serious incidents. The priority algorithm for the feasibility study divided the incidents into three groups. For the Pilot Test, we refined this strategy by creating five groups so more distinctions could be made for the most serious victimization (e.g., forced vaginal sex). In addition, the re-interview algorithm was revised for the Pilot Test to have differential selection rates based on the seriousness of the screener item reported and sample type (general population vs. volunteer).

Analysis of the feasibility study found that fewer than expected respondents were reporting attempted non-rape sexual assault. This type of crime is frequently reported in other sexual assault surveys. Thus for the Pilot Test, an additional victimization screener item was added regarding attempted sexual assault involving attempted kissing, groping, fondling, or touching against the person's will.

As noted above, some respondents had problems with understanding the vignettes, at least over the telephone. For the Pilot Test, the descriptions were shortened to make them easier to understand.

Finally, a second feasibility study was recommended to verify the lower eligibility rates that were found for cell phone respondents. This second study had more rigorous follow-up procedures that mirrored the approach envisioned for the Pilot Test and tested the use of an 800 number to appear on caller-ID rather than a local Maryland area code.

The second feasibility study was conducted in 6 weeks from mid-August through September 2014. It used a sample size of 1,303 cell phone numbers and employed the full calling protocol including refusal conversion and re-release of non-contacts for additional effort. To minimize respondent burden for this test, a truncated version of the main interview was used, as the focus of this test was on the yield at the household screening stage. Using these procedures, the observed eligibility rates for the second feasibility study rose to 27 percent, still below the assumed rate of 40 percent. These results impacted the approach taken for the cell phone sample design for the Pilot Test.