

Risk Management and Fraternity Related Websites

FIPG – FRATERNITY INFORMATION AND PROGRAMMING GROUP

<http://www.fipg.org/>

FRMT, Ltd.

<http://www.frmtltd.org/>

Willis HRH

<http://www.WillisFraternity.com>

<http://www.WillisSorority.com>

NORTH-AMERICAN INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE

<http://www.nicindy.org/index.html>

Sexual Assault Websites

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL – DATING VIOLENCE FACT SHEET

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/datviol.htm>

BACCHUS and GAMMA

<http://www.bacchusgamma.org>

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION FUND

<http://www.endabuse.org>

MEN CAN STOP RAPE

<http://www.mencanstoprape.org/>

SEXUAL ASSAULT CRISIS CENTER

<http://www.thesacc.org>

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION

<http://www.prevent-crime.com/sexual-assault.html>

WHAT COLLEGE MEN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SEXUAL ASSAULT, RAPE and
SEXUAL BATTERY

<http://www.sannet.gov/police/pdf/sacollegemen.pdf>

OCCURANCE

Variations in statistics result from differences in how data sources define sexual violence and gather information about it.

- The National Women's Study found that 84% of women did not report their rapes to authorities
- According to the National Violence Against Women Survey, 1 in 6 women and 1 in 33 men in the United States has experienced an attempted or completed rape at some time in their lives
- The National College Women Sexual Victimization Study estimated that between 1 in 4 and 1 in 5 college women experienced completed or attempted rape during their college year

CONSEQUENCES

Physical

- Between 4% and 30% of rape victims contract sexually transmitted diseases, including
- A longitudinal study in the United States estimated that over 32,000 pregnancies result each year

Psychological

Immediate Impacts

- Immediate reactions to rape include shock, disbelief, denial, fear, confusion, anxiety, and withdrawal
- Symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) are usually present immediately after a rape. Victims may experience emotional detachment, sleep disturbances, and flashbacks. Approximately one third of rape victims have symptoms that continue for three months or become chronic

Long-term Impacts

- Rape victims often experience anxiety, guilt, nervousness, phobias, substance abuse, sleep disturbances, depression, alienation, and sexual dysfunction. They often distrust others and replay the assault in their minds, and are at increased risk of re-victimization
- Women reporting forced sex are at significantly greater risk of depression and PTSD than those who have not been abused
- Women with a history of sexual assault are more likely to attempt or commit suicide than other women

Social

- Rape can strain relationships because of its negative effect on the victim's family, friends, and intimate partners

Health Behaviors

- Victims of sexual violence are more likely than non-victims to engage in risky sexual behavior including having unprotected sex, having sex at an early age, having multiple sex partners, teen pregnancy, and trading sex for food, money, or other items. Some researchers view these consequences of sexual violence as vulnerability factors for future victimization.
- Rape victims are more likely than non-victims to smoke cigarettes, overeat, drink alcohol, and are not likely to use seat belts

GROUPS AT RISK

- Women are more likely to be victims of sexual violence than men. Of the rapes and sexual assaults reported in the 2002 National Crime Victimization Survey, 87% of the victims were women and 13% were men.
- Sexual violence starts very early in life. More than half of all rapes (54%) of women occur before age 18

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR

- In 8 out of 10 rape cases, the victim knew the perpetrator
- In the National Violence Against Women Survey, 64% of women and 16% of men reported being raped, physically assaulted, or stalked by an intimate partner.
- In the National Women's Study, intimate partners represented 19% of perpetrators, family members represented 27% of perpetrators, and 29% were relatives, friends or acquaintances. Only 22% of perpetrators were strangers

VULNERABILITY FACTORS FOR VICTIMIZATION

The first step in preventing sexual violence is to identify and understand vulnerability factors. A vulnerability factor is anything that increases the likelihood that a person will suffer harm. Research has identified the following vulnerability factors for sexual violence (Krug et al. 2002):

- **Young age.** Young women are at higher risk of being raped than older women.
- **Drug or alcohol use.** In a large longitudinal study, recreational drug use was found to increase the likelihood of rape

- **Prior history of sexual violence.** A study conducted in the United States found that women raped before the age of 18 were twice as likely to be raped as adults, compared to those without a history of sexual abuse
- **Multiple sexual partners.** Women with many sexual partners are at increased risk of experiencing sexual abuse.
- **Poverty.** Poverty may make the daily lives of women and children dangerous and put them at greater risk for experiencing sexual violence

RISK FACTORS FOR PERPETRATION

The following factors have been identified as increasing the risk that a man will commit rape. These factors relate to individual attitudes and beliefs as well as social conditions (Krug et al. 2002):

Individual Factors

- Alcohol and drug use
- Coercive sexual fantasies
- Impulsive and antisocial tendencies
- Preference for impersonal sex
- Hostility towards women
- History of sexual abuse as a child
- Witnessed family violence as a child

Relationship Factors

- Associate with sexually aggressive and delinquent peers
- Family environment characterized by physical violence and few resources
- Strongly patriarchal relationship or family environment
- Emotionally unsupportive family environment

Community Factors

- Poverty, mediated through forms of male identity crisis
- Lack of employment opportunities
- General tolerance of sexual assault within the community
- Weak community sanctions against perpetrators of sexual violence

Societal Factors

- Societal norms that support sexual violence
- Societal norms that support male superiority and sexual entitlement
- Weak laws and policies related to gender equity
- High levels of crime and other forms of violence

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/svfacts.htm>