

UC DAVIS CVPP

Slingshot Productions Exploratory Research Screener/Scan Results December, 2000 Researcher: Beth Trimarco

GENERAL PURPOSE

This report summarizes the results of a recent scan conducted by Slingshot Productions/Feminist Media on behalf of the Campus Violence Prevention Program at the University of California, Davis. The purpose of this project was two-fold. The first was to acquire information on student views regarding rape, date rape, and consensuality. The second was to provide a screener with which to recruit participants for more in-depth interviews. This research is intended to assist Slingshot Productions in developing a CD Rom which addresses the above mentioned issues.

METHODOLOGY

1. The scan was created by Slingshot Productions and posed general background questions, multiple-choice questions, and written response questions. The scan had two different forms. The original version was administered to 41 males and 42 females. An amended version was created in which a question was added and the language improved to obtain more complete results. The second was administered to 42 males and 75 females. Both versions are included in this report.
2. The scan was conducted in November, 2000 on campus at the Memorial Union and the Silo by Beth Trimarco, a research consultant with Slingshot Productions. The researcher was assisted by several students from the CVPP Volunteer Program. 200 participants were chosen at random and each paid \$1 for their time.
3. The 200 scans were reviewed and tabulated by the researcher, and written response answers were edited and categorized at her discretion. Observations and analysis made by the researcher have also been included in this report.

PARTICIPANT PROFILE

MEN: 83 Surveyed WOMEN: 117 Surveyed

The students were chosen at random by the researcher and the student volunteers. They were successful in obtaining a well-rounded group of participants who reflect the diversity of the UC Davis student body. In terms of ethnicity, the breakdown of the 200 participants was very similar to UC Davis' own count from the Admissions Department. The participants also had a wide variety of interests and a range of drinking and dating habits. The following percentages reflect the responses to multiple choice questions with the exceptions of age, race and drinking habits. Students used their own language to describe their ethnicity and provided the number of alcoholic beverages they consume weekly. The responses were put into categories at the researcher's discretion.

AGE:

Men: Ranging from 18-29 with an average age of 21

Women: Ranging from 18-27 with an average age of 20.6

ETHNICITY

MEN

| | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 45% | Caucasian |
| 16% | Asian |
| 8% | Hispanic |
| 6% | African American |
| 6% | European |
| 5% | South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, etc.) |
| 4% | Persian |
| 10% | Mix/Other |

WOMEN

| | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 49% | White |
| 21% | Asian |
| 7% | Hispanic |
| 6% | African American |
| 6% | European |
| 3% | South Asian (Indian, Pakistani, etc.) |
| 2% | Persian |
| 6% | Mix/Other |

ACTIVITIES

MEN

| | |
|-----|--------------------|
| 36% | Sports Teams |
| 17% | Fraternities |
| 20% | Religious Clubs |
| 16% | Art/Music |
| 19% | Academic Clubs |
| 4% | Women's Studies |
| 11% | Activism |
| 17% | Other |
| 4% | None |
| 17% | N/A or no response |

WOMEN

| | |
|-----|-------------------------|
| 17% | Sports Teams |
| 34% | Sorority |
| 24% | Religious Clubs |
| 13% | Art/Music |
| 8% | Academic/Language Clubs |
| 2% | Women's Studies |
| 3% | Activism |
| 16% | Other |
| 2% | None |
| 15% | N/A or no response |

AVERAGE WEEKLY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

MEN

| | |
|-----|--------------------|
| 8% | N/A or no response |
| 28% | 0 drinks |
| 31% | 1-5 drinks |
| 12% | 6-10 drinks |
| 2% | 11-15 drinks |
| 6% | 16-20 drinks |
| 13% | over 20 drinks |

WOMEN

| | |
|-----|--------------------|
| 4% | N/A or no response |
| 38% | 0 drinks |
| 38% | 1-5 drinks |
| 15% | 6-10 drinks |
| 2% | 11-15 drinks |
| 3% | 16-20 drinks |
| 0% | Over 20 drinks |

DESCRIPTION OF DATING HABITS

MEN

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| 30% | Not very much dating |
| 19% | Mostly casual dating |
| 4% | Short term relationships |
| 31% | Serious relationships |
| 16% | Combination or other |

WOMEN

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| 37% | Not very much dating |
| 12% | Mostly casual dating |
| 9% | Short term relationships |
| 38% | Serious Relationships |
| 4% | Combination or other |

FREQUENCY OF RAPE/DATE RAPE ON CAMPUS

There was a marked difference in the perceptions between men and women about how often rape/date rape occurs on campus. While many people of both sexes think rape/date rape occurs sometimes, 23% of men to 44% of women believe it happens more often than that. Also, 32% of men to 11% of women believe it occurs rarely or never.

| <u>MEN</u> | | <u>WOMEN</u> | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 6% | Very Often | 8% | Very Often |
| 17% | Often | 36% | Often |
| 42% | Sometimes | 45% | Sometimes |
| 25% | Rarely | 11% | Rarely |
| 7% | Never | 0% | Never |
| 3% | N/A or no response | 0% | N/A or no response |

OPINIONS REGARDING MEN GETTING A “BAD RAP” FOR RAPE/DATE RAPE

Two slightly different questions addressed this topic. On the original scan, the question was, “Do you think that men have gotten a bad rap about rape/date rape?” This was posed to 41 males and 42 females, most of whom answered with simple yes/no type responses. However, 11 men and 20 women offered more detailed explanations for their views without prompting. On the second scan, the question was phrased, “Have men gotten a bad rap about rape/date rape? Why or Why not?” This was posed to 42 males of whom 41 offered explanations and 75 females, all of whom gave further comment. It is also important to note that the subjects were not given multiple choice options for their responses and offered their own language. The results have been placed into the various categories at the researcher’s discretion.

The responses of men and women were somewhat similar quantitatively as well as qualitatively with 48% of men to 44% of women answering positively to the question, “Do men get a bad rap for rape?”

| <u>MEN</u> | | <u>WOMEN</u> | |
|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 36% | Yes | 28% | Yes |
| 12% | Somewhat | 16% | Somewhat |
| 10% | Not Really | 5% | Not really |
| 40% | No | 49% | No |
| 0% | Don’t know | 2% | Don’t know |

REMARKS MADE BY THOSE WHO ANSWERED “YES” OR “SOMEWHAT”

Similarities: The most common responses for both men and women were:

1. All men are not rapists
2. Men are also the victims of rape

Differences:

1. The female participants were much more likely than their male counterparts to be critical of women, stating that women are sometimes partly responsible for their own rape.

REMARKS MADE BY THOSE WHO ANSWERED “NO” OR “NOT REALLY”

Similarities:

1. Both men and women said the “bad rap” is caused by the behavior of only a few, and judgement is made only on those individual men.
2. Both men and women said the “bad rap” increases awareness on an important topic.
3. Both men and women sited alcohol as a factor in rape/date rape

Differences:

1. Although some men did feel that the “bad rap” was deserved, women who answered “no” overwhelmingly said it was because men behave poorly and do rape.
2. Women were more likely than men to remark that rape is under-reported and that men’s behavior is often excused.

Following are the detailed remarks given by those men who answered “yes” or “somewhat.”

- 6 said men are also the victims of rape
- 5 said that not all men are rapists and that it's the actions of only a few.
- 2 said that it is assumed and/or culturally accepted that men are always the rapists and women are the victims.
- 2 said society and/or the media portrays men unfairly.
- 2 said rape is too loose a term and is used too broadly.
- 1 said that if rape happens once, too big a deal is made.
- 1 said women need to learn to stop flaunting.
- 1 said women often decide that they didn't want to have sex after it has occurred.
- 1 said that men are unfairly labeled with false stereotypes.
- 1 said frat boys are the ones usually behind rape.
- 1 said fraternities get a bad rap.
- 1 said females wrongly accuse men.
- 1 said men are just ignorant.
- 1 said feminist organizations try to give men a bad rap.
- 1 said that all the hype has made women too cautious.
- 1 said he hadn't heard much about the subject.

Following are the detailed remarks given by those women who answered “yes” or “somewhat.”

- 10 said that not all men are rapists and that it's the actions of only a few.
- 7 said men are also victims of rape.
- 5 said that all the talk makes girls overly cautious.
- 3 said that frat guys get a bad rap.
- 3 said that there are unfair stereotypes.
- 3 said society and/or the media portrays men unfairly
- 2 said women invite rape by putting themselves in bad positions.
- 2 said girls get drunk and behave irresponsibly.
- 2 said that it's her word against his.
- 1 said that it just *seems* as if men are in a stronger position to take advantage.
- 1 said the term rape is too ambiguous and it's used too loosely.
- 1 said women are partly at fault.
- 1 said women don't make their desires known.
- 1 said there is too much awareness.
- 1 said she hadn't heard much on the subject.

Following are the detailed remarks given by those men who answered “no” or “not really.”

- 6 said the bad rap was good to create more awareness.
- 5 said rape should never happen, so any “rap” is appropriate.
- 4 said people realize that it's the behavior of a few and that not all men are rapists.
- 4 said men deserve a bad rap because they do rape.
- 2 said they hadn't heard any bad rap.
- 1 said that there is more rape than we think
- 1 said that men who respect women don't worry about being called a rapist.
- 1 called for more responsibility with alcohol.
- 1 cited that 30% of all men would rape if they could get away with it.
- 1 said rape was severely underreported.

Following are the detailed remarks given by those women who answered “no” or “not really.”

- 22 said that men bring it on themselves by raping and behaving poorly.
- 8 said the issue needs more exposure and people need a greater awareness.
- 5 said they knew all men weren't rapists.
- 4 said that alcohol makes rape more likely
- 4 said men want more sex, are more aggressive, and are stronger than women.
- 3 said too many rapes go unreported.
- 2 said women need to be more cautious.
- 1 said she is more concerned that women get a bad rap.
- 1 said men put too much pressure on women.
- 1 said men are often excused and get away with rape.
- 1 said that a rapist could be anyone.
- 1 said false accusations are minimal and that most stories are true.
- 1 said she hadn't heard much on the subject

DEFINITIONS OF RAPE (WHAT IT IS & WHAT IT IS NOT)

As with the previous question, this topic was addressed with slight differences between the original and amended scans. The first was, "Describe your definition of what rape is and what it isn't," and was posed to 41 males and 42 females. The second was, "Describe your definition of what rape/date rape is and more importantly what rape/date rape is NOT," and was posed to 42 males and 75 females. It is also important to note that participants who had not responded to what rape is *not* were encouraged to go back and try to give their best answer. Many of the participants had misread the question and had missed the second part, but many also had struggled with how to answer. The following responses have been edited and categorized at the researcher's discretion.

WHAT RAPE IS

Similarities:

1. Most men and women referred to rape as unwanted or forced intercourse or sex.
2. Very few men and women referred to the perpetrator as male.
3. Both men and women cited alcohol as a factor in rape.

Differences:

1. Women generally had a broader scope of the acts which can be labeled rape, meaning that acts other than forced intercourse should also be considered.
2. Men seemed concerned with the confusion over consent when alcohol is present. Women were more certain in their language usage that having sex with someone who is under the influence IS taking advantage of them.

WHAT RAPE IS NOT

Similarities:

1. Many men and women said that rape wasn't mutual consent.
2. Some men and women said that when alcohol is a factor, it isn't rape.

Differences:

1. Although some men said that sex with regret was not rape, women were far more likely to perceive a woman's story as "regret the next day," assuming that many women consent and then change their minds after the sex has occurred.
2. Some men cited specific situations when women are not clear about their desires. These men felt this was not rape.

MEN'S DEFINITIONS OF WHAT RAPE IS

32: Unwanted, forced, or non-consensual intercourse/sex (perpetrator ambiguous)

10: Unwanted, forced, or non-consensual intercourse/sex (perpetrator identified as a man OR a woman)

5: Unwanted, forced, or non-consensual intercourse/sex (perpetrator identified as a man)

6: Forced or non-consensual sexual acts including but not limited to intercourse (perpetrator ambiguous)

6: Forced or coerced sexual activity

2: Any physical force regarding sex.

2: Forcing yourself onto someone

5: When a person says no

2: When a woman says no

2: When a woman not only says no, but forcefully tries to stop. No struggle, no rape

1: When a woman says no and you need to use force

1: Proceeding past a plea to stop

4: Taking advantage of someone when they are drunk, unconscious or not in the state of mind to make a decision.

3: When alcohol blurs the boundaries

1: Use of "date rape" drugs

1: Sexual activity when there is not mutual consent. Consent is affirmative action and not just silence.

1: When a person doesn't want to participate or is unable to make themselves clear.

1: A violation of one's sexual rights

1: Anytime a person uses any power other than love to have sexual relations

WOMEN'S DEFINITIONS OF WHAT RAPE IS

- 65: Unwanted, forced, or non-consensual intercourse/sex (perpetrator ambiguous)
- 6: Unwanted, forced, or non-consensual intercourse/sex (perpetrator identified as male or female)
- 8: Unwanted, forced, or non-consensual intercourse/sex (perpetrator identified as male)
- 15: Forced/non-consensual sexual acts including but not limited to intercourse (perpetrator ambiguous)
- 1: Forced/non-consensual sexual acts including but not limited to intercourse (perpetrator identified as male or female)
- 1: Forced/non-consensual sexual acts including but not limited to intercourse (perpetrator identified as male)

- 9: When a person says no, and the other person continues
- 7: When a woman says no, and the man continues
- 1: When a woman says no and pushes the man off

- 10: Taking advantage of someone when they are drunk, unconscious, or not in the state of mind to make a decision.
- 5: Date rape drug
- 2: Sex under the influence of heavy drinking or drugs

- 4: Verbal pressuring, coercion, or intimidation
- 2: When one person takes advantage of the other
- 1: When a man or woman feels pressured and doesn't stand up for themselves
- 1: When a woman is not asked if she wants to have sex
- 1: An abuse of power that results in sexual activity without consent

- 1: Physical sexual harassment
- 1: Dating to get someone in bed
- 1: Being attacked

MEN'S DEFINITIONS OF WHAT RAPE IS NOT

- 15: Mutual consensual sex/penetration/intercourse
- 3: The opposite of forced sex/penetration/intercourse.
- 1: Consensual sex with no coercion
- 1: Sex with coercion
- 1: Clear consent even if it is not explicitly stated

- 6: Consensual sex with regrets later or the next day.
- 2: Consensual sex without objection
- 2: When the girl is unsure but decides to have sex anyway.
- 1: A willing participant without doubts

- 5: Drunk sex or when the boundaries are distorted because of alcohol.
- 3: When both parties are fully aware/conscious of what they are doing

- 1: When both parties say yes
- 1: When someone doesn't want to have sex, but doesn't say no
- 1: When a woman is behaving sexually, but doesn't say yes or no
- 1: When a woman helps initiate the sex/intercourse

- 1: A girl using rape as a weapon.
- 1: When a woman becomes pregnant and she didn't want to be.
- 1: Rape is too loose a term.
- 1: Sexual harassment
- 1: Forced kissing and fondling
- 1: Friendly grabbing
- 1: Having sex
- 1: Pleasure
- 1: Taking a chance kissing someone that they might kiss back
- 1: Having dinner and a few drinks

WOMEN'S DEFINITIONS OF WHAT RAPE IS NOT

32: Mutual consensual sex/penetration/intercourse

15: A woman having sex and having regret or guilt later or the next day.

2: A woman giving in when a man is persistent

2: Having sex and not saying yes or no

1: When a woman says yes

5: Sex when alcohol is involved

2: Having sex when one is drunk and later regretting it

2: When both parties are fully aware/conscious of what they are doing

3: Sexual harassment

3: Kissing

1: Unplanned sex

1: Sex with a stranger

1: Sex with a 15 year old

1: Making love

1: Bad sex

SEXUAL CONSENT

On the second version of the scan, 42 males and 75 females were asked, "How do you know a sexual situation is consensual?" Following are the responses, which have been edited and categorized at the researcher's discretion.

Similarities:

1. Many men and women said the best way to know if a sexual situation is consensual is to verbally communicate.

Differences:

1. Some women said both parties need to be sober, aware, or coherent in order to establish true consent.
2. Women seemed more likely to want the other party to take the action of asking for consent whereas men seemed more likely to assume consent if there were no objections.

MALE RESPONSES

16: Both people communicate/verbally agree what is OK

3: It's best to ask

1: Setting and respecting boundaries

9: The woman says yes or that she wants to

1: If the woman agrees implicitly or explicitly

6: If there are no objections, or no one says no

2: When a person shows no signs of tension, discomfort, hesitation or reluctance

3: If both people are willing

2: Both partners say yes, and both feel comfortable

1: Both people need to be sober, aware, and coherent

3: You can just tell

1: If the other person leads

2: Don't know

FEMALE RESPONSES

32: Both people verbally agree what is OK

9: It's best to ask

1: It's discussed, not implied

14: Both people need to be sober, aware, and coherent

4: The presence of alcohol makes consent questionable

10: If there are no objections, or no one says no

4: When a person shows no signs of tension, discomfort, hesitation or reluctance

2: If there is no force

1: If there is no coercion

1: One person cannot be overbearing or intimidating

6: There needs to be mutual consent

6: Both people need to be willing

3: Both partners say yes, and both feel comfortable

2: The woman says yes or that she wants to

2: Neither party is surprised or feels bad later

2: It's difficult to define the terms of agreement

1: Neither partner can be a minor

1: Based on the testimonies afterward

1: You just know

6: Don't know

ORIGINAL SCREENER/SCAN

This is a screener being conducted by Slingshot Productions for UC Davis Campus Violence Prevention Program. The information is being used internally to a) gather information about student views and b) to find interesting people for PAID interviews. We ask that you include your first name and your phone and/or email address so that we may contact you. The interviews will be conducted over the next month, and participants will be paid \$20 for 30-45 minutes of their time.

1) First Name, Phone, Email Address

2) Gender? M or F

3) Your Age_____

4) What's your major? _____

5) Your Ethnicity_____

6) Which activities/organizations are you involved with on campus (check all that apply)

Sports Teams

Fraternities/Sororities

Academic/Language Clubs

Art/Music

Activism (please describe)

Women's Studies

Other (please describe)

7) How much do you drink per week?

never

a few drinks at parties/bars

heavy drinking at weekend parties/bars

heavy drinking at parties/bars and during the week

8) How would you best describe your dating habits?

not very much dating

lots of casual "hooking up"

short term dating

serious relationships

9) How often do you think rape/date rape occurs on campus?

Very often

often

sometimes

rarely

never

10) Do you think that men have gotten a bad rap about rape/date rape?

11) Describe your definition of what rape is and what rape isn't.

AMENDED SCREENER/SCAN

This is a screener being conducted by Slingshot Productions for UC Davis Campus Violence Prevention Program. Your responses are being used internally to gather information about student views and to find people for PAID interviews. The interviews will be conducted over the next month, and participants will be paid \$20 for 30 minutes of their time. We ask that you include your first name and your phone and/or email address so that we may contact you.

1) First Name, Phone, Email Address

2) Gender? M or F

3) Your Age _____

4) What's your major? _____

5) Your Ethnicity

6) Which activities/organizations are you involved with on campus (check all that apply)

Sports Teams

Academic Clubs

Fraternities/Sororities

Women's Studies

Religious Clubs

Activism (please describe)

Art/Music

Other (please describe)

7) How many alcoholic beverages do you consume per week on average? _____

8) How would you best describe your dating habits?

not very much dating

short term relationships

mostly casual dating

serious relationships

9) How often do you think rape/date rape occurs on campus?

Very often

often

sometimes

rarely

never

10) Have men gotten a bad rap about rape/date rape? Why or Why not?

11) Describe your definition of what rape/date rape is and more importantly what rape/date rape is NOT.

12) How do you know if a sexual situation is consensual?