



NM Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.

***PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG WOMEN IN NEW MEXICO:  
A SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL INTIMATE PARTNER AND  
SEXUAL VIOLENCE SURVEY 2010-2012 STATE REPORT***

*Betty Caponera, Ph.D.*

**January 2018**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Each year, the federal government through the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the state of New Mexico, through statewide law enforcement agencies, obtain data on the number and type of sex crimes that are reported to police. However, when the federal government wants to know how much sexual violence is really happening, (that which is reported to police or not), they conduct a randomized victimization survey. The purpose is to get a reliable estimate on the lifetime prevalence and the annual incidence of the number of assaults that really occur. This was first done in 1985, when the National Victims Center conducted a randomized digit dialing national survey, and in 1992 they produced the landmark report on *Rape In America: A Report to the Nation*, where for the first time the lifetime prevalence of rape among women was reported. A second survey, the National Violence Against Women Survey was conducted by the National Institutes of Justice and the Center of Disease Control between 1995-1996 and captured victimizations on males and females. In November 2000, they published the *Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence Against Women* report. However, neither of these studies were able to provide sexual assault prevalence and annual incidence estimates for individual states so that states could: 1) obtain baseline rates of the prevalence of sexual violence crimes; and 2) compare their rates to other states and the nation.

So, in 2005, the Central Repository asked for and received funding to do the first statewide violence victimization survey, the Survey of Violence Victimization (SVV) in New Mexico. This survey was conducted by SRBI, Inc. a company that has done many of the landmark national victimization surveys, including *Rape in America*. The SVV gave us the first baseline rates of rape, intimate partner violence, domestic violence, and stalking in New Mexico.

Since 2010, we have asked for but have not succeeded in obtaining funding to do a follow-up victimization survey to observe any change in the prevalence of interpersonal violence victimizations in our state over the past 13 years. We no longer refer to the 2005 findings because the age of the data diminishes their relevance.

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) funded by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is an on-going survey of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence among adult women and men in the United States. Data collected from 2010-2012 were analyzed to determine estimated rates of specific interpersonal violence crimes for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This report is invaluable as it provides estimated rates of lifetime prevalence and where statistically reliable, annual incidence of these reported and unreported interpersonal violence crimes that could otherwise not be obtained unless each state had the funds to conduct its own victimization survey.

This report summarizes current lifetime prevalence estimates, and where statistically reliable, annual incidence estimates of each of the specified sex crimes presented in the NISVS 2010-2012 State Report (hereafter referred to as the NISVS State Report) regarding New Mexico women.

There were five types of sexual violence captured by the NISVS Survey and discussed in the NISVS State Report: rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences. Additionally, the NISVS State Report discussed *contact sexual violence*, which combined all of the aforementioned types of rape and unwanted sexual contact. See **Appendix A** for the definition of each type of sexual violence captured. While 0.5% of women nationally, were made to penetrate someone else during their lifetime, state estimates were not statistically reliable, so this type of sexual violence for New Mexico is not discussed in this report.

## I. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

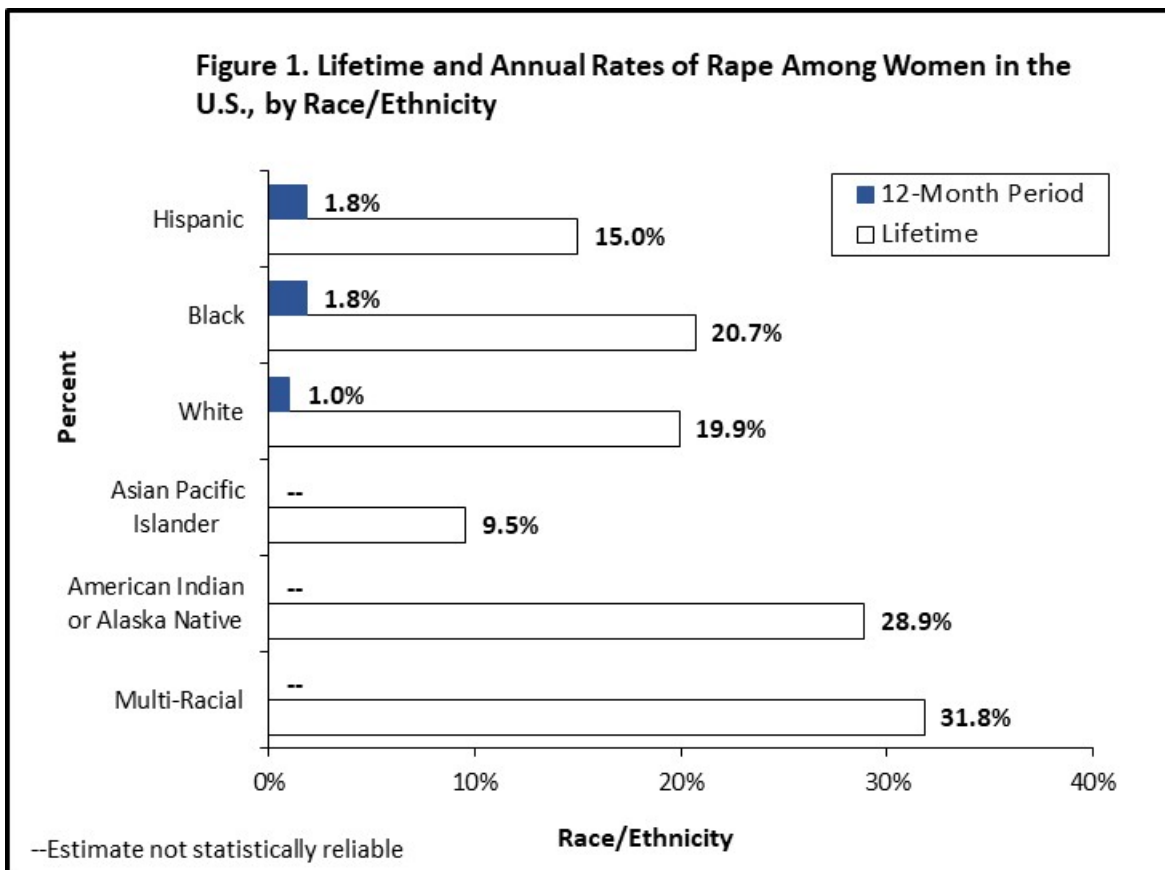
### A. Rape (Completed or Attempted)

#### 1. Lifetime Prevalence

Rape is defined as any completed or attempted unwanted penetration (vaginal, anal or oral) through the use of force, threats, and/or incapacitation rendering a person unable to consent (for the full definition see Appendix A). In New Mexico, 1 in 5 women (20.4%) experienced rape in their lifetime which is similar to the 1 in 5 women (19.1%) in the United States who experienced rape in their lifetime. This rate of rape in New Mexico ranks it 20<sup>th</sup> in the United States. See **Table 1**.

#### 2. Survivor Race/Ethnicity

When examined by race/ethnicity, multiracial women had the highest national rate of rape in their lifetime (31.8%). Among non-Hispanic women of a single race, American Indians/Alaska Natives had the highest national rate of rape in their lifetime (28.9%), followed by Black women (20.7%), White women (19.9) and Asian/Pacific Islander women (9.5%). Fifteen percent of Hispanic women experienced a rape in their lifetime. See **Figure 1**. In New Mexico, 20.7% of White (non-Hispanic) women experienced rape in their lifetime. The lifetime rate of rape in New Mexico for women of other races/ethnicities was not statistically reliable.



### 3. Annual Incidence

The annual rate of rape for adult women in New Mexico was not statistically reliable. In the United States, 1.2% of adult women experienced rape in the previous 12-months (prior to taking the survey).

### 4. Survivor/Offender Relationship

Significantly more women victims of lifetime rape in New Mexico were assaulted by a current or former intimate partner (52.5%), than women victims of lifetime rape nationally (47.1%). There was a negligible difference in the rate of New Mexico women victims of lifetime rape assaulted by an acquaintance (45.0%), and the national rate of women victims of lifetime rape assaulted by an acquaintance (44.9%). The rates to compare New Mexico women and women nationally who were victims of rape and assaulted by a family member, person of authority, or stranger were not statistically reliable.

### 5. Offender Gender

An equal percentage of offenders of women victims of rape in their lifetime in New Mexico (97.4%) and the United States (97.3%), were male.

### 6. Alcohol/Drug-Facilitated Rape

Among women, 1 in 11 respectively, in New Mexico (9.3%) and the United States (9.0%) experienced an alcohol/drug-facilitated rape in their lifetime. This rate of alcohol/drug facilitated rape among New Mexico women ranks 21<sup>st</sup> in the United States. See **Table 2**. The annual rate of alcohol/drug-facilitated rape for adult women for New Mexico was not statistically reliable. In the United States, 0.7% of adult women experienced alcohol/drug-facilitated rape in the previous 12-months.

## **B. Sexual Coercion**

### 1. Lifetime Prevalence

Sexual Coercion is defined as “unwanted sexual penetration that occurs after a person is pressured in a nonphysical way” (for the full definition refer to Appendix A). In New Mexico, 1 in 8 women (11.8%) experienced sexual coercion in their lifetime which is similar to the 1 in 8 women (13.2%) who experienced sexual coercion in their lifetime in the United States. This rate of lifetime sexual coercion among women in New Mexico ranks it 38<sup>th</sup> in the United States. See **Table 3**.

### 2. Annual Incidence

The annual rate of sexual coercion for adult women for New Mexico was not statistically reliable. In the United States, 2.0% of adult women experienced sexual coercion in the previous 12-months.

### 3. Survivor/Offender Relationship

Significantly more women victims of sexual coercion in their lifetime nationally were assaulted by an intimate partner (74.7%), than women in New Mexico (60.9%). The rates to compare New Mexico women and women nationally who were victims of sexual coercion in their lifetime and assaulted by a family member, person of authority, or stranger were not statistically reliable.

### 4. Offender Gender

Most offenders of women victims of sexual coercion in their lifetime nationally (96.3%) and in New Mexico (95.5%), were male.

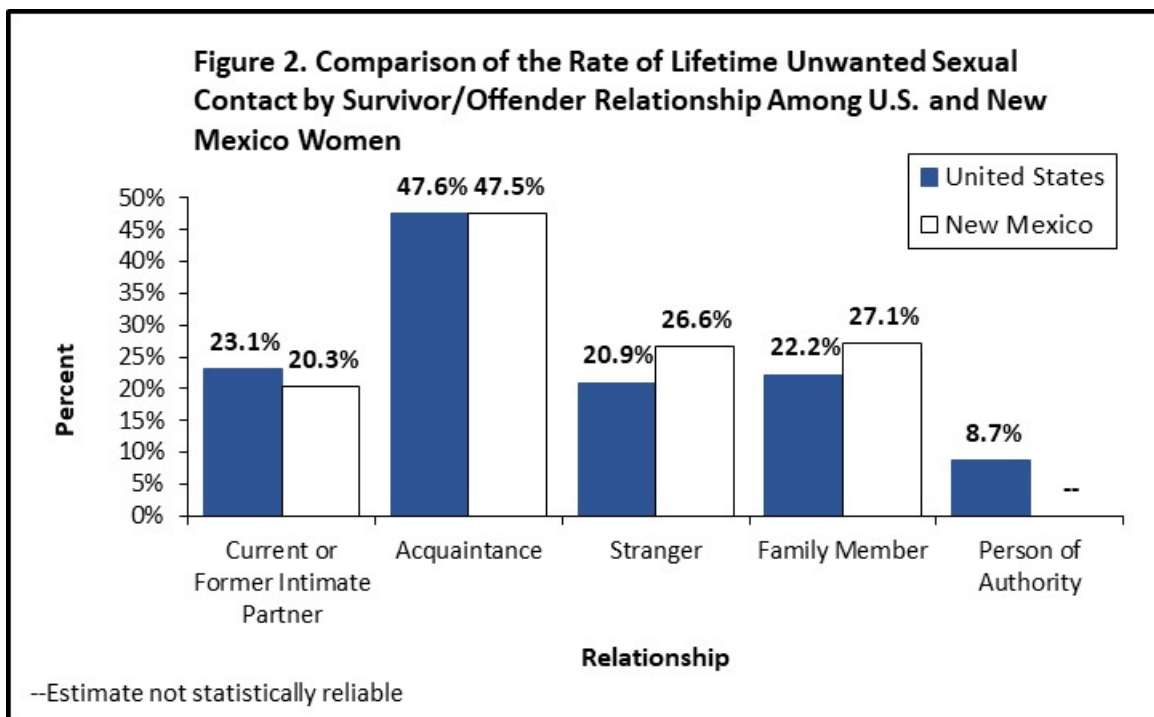
## C. Unwanted Sexual Contact

### 1. Lifetime Prevalence and Annual Incidence

Unwanted sexual contact is defined as “unwanted sexual experiences involving touch, but not penetration....” (refer to Appendix A for the full definition). In New Mexico, 1 in 3 women (30.2%) experienced unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime, compared to 1 in 4 (27.5%) women nationally. This rate of lifetime unwanted sexual contact among women in New Mexico ranks 10<sup>th</sup> in the United States. See **Table 4**. The annual rate of unwanted sexual contact in New Mexico was not statistically reliable. In the United States, 2.1% of women experienced unwanted sexual contact in the previous 12-months.

### 2. Survivor/Offender Relationship

Significantly more women victims of unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime in New Mexico were assaulted by a family member (27.1%), than women nationally (22.2%). Similarly, significantly more women victims of unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime in New Mexico were assaulted by a stranger (26.6%), than women nationally (20.9%). Acquaintances were equally likely to assault New Mexico women victims of unwanted sexual contact (47.5%), as women nationally (47.6%). Women victims of unwanted sexual contact in the United States were slightly more likely to be assaulted by a current or former intimate partner (23.1%), than women victims in New Mexico (20.3%). See **Figure 2**.



3. Offender Gender

Most offenders of women victims of unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime nationally (94.9%) and in New Mexico (92.9%) were male.

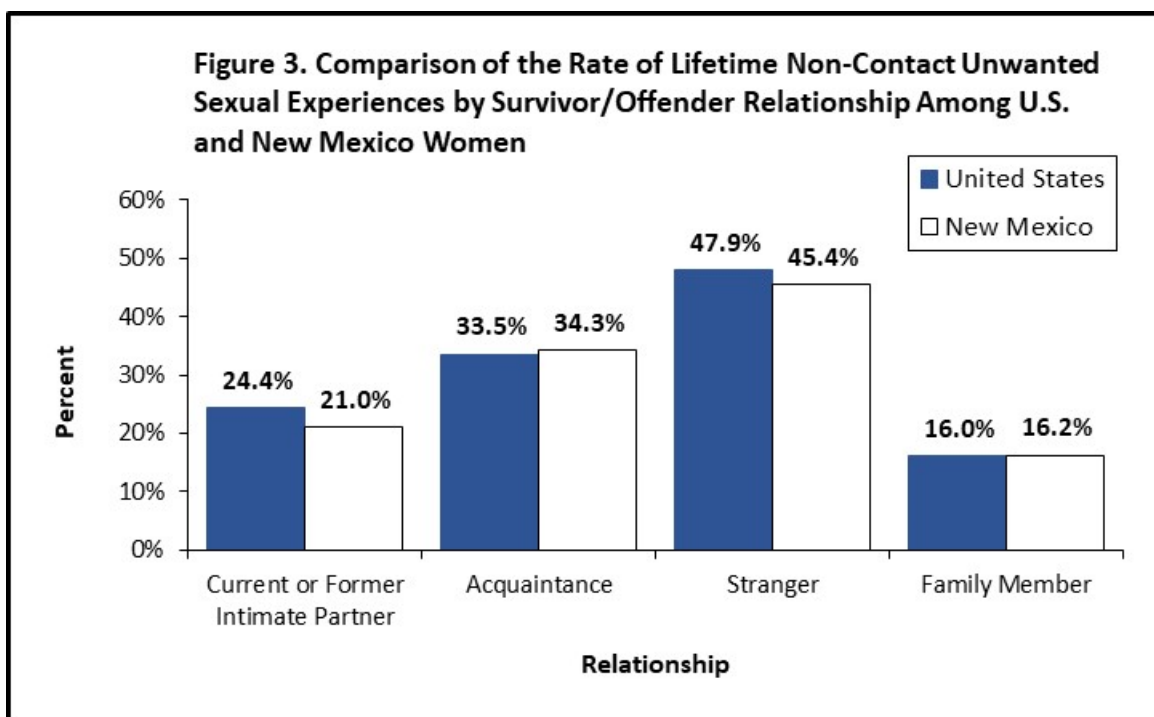
**D. Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences**

1. Lifetime Prevalence and Annual Incidence

Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences “are those unwanted experiences that do not involve any touching or penetration, including someone exposing their sexual body parts, flashing, or masturbating in front of the victim...” (refer to Appendix A for the full definition). In New Mexico, 1 in 2.5 women (39.2%) experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences in their lifetime, compared to 1 in 3 (32.1%) women nationally. This rate of lifetime non-contact unwanted sexual experiences among women in New Mexico ranks it 2<sup>nd</sup> in the United States. See **Table 5**. The annual rate of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences among women in New Mexico was not statistically reliable. In the United States, 3.2% of women experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences in the previous 12-months.

2. Survivor/Offender Relationship

More women nationally who experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences were assaulted by stranger (47.9%) or a current or former intimate partner (24.4%), than women in New Mexico who experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experience by a stranger (45.4%) or current or former intimate partner (21.0%). Women victims nationally and in New Mexico were nearly equally likely to be victimized by a family member (16.0% and 16.2%, respectively), or an acquaintance (33.5% and 34.3%, respectively). See **Figure 3**.



### 3. Offender Gender

Most offenders of women victims of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences in their lifetime nationally (92.3%) and in New Mexico (94.5%), were male.

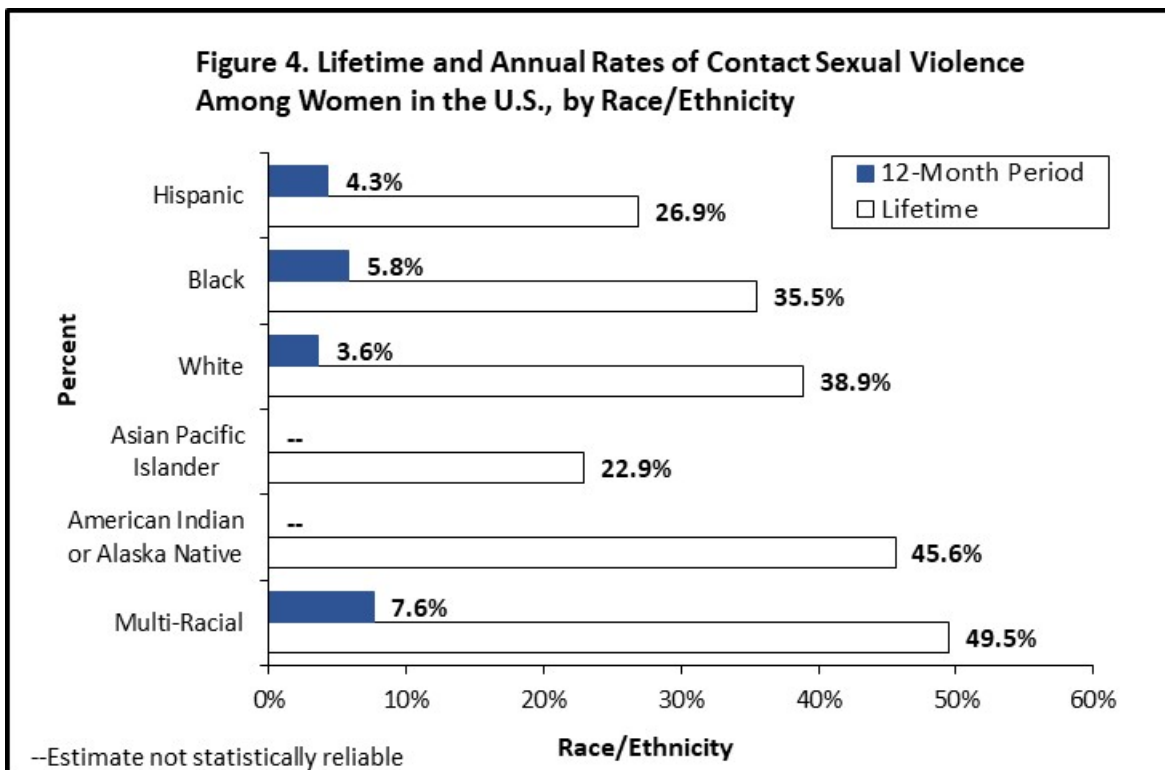
## E. Contact Sexual Violence

### 1. Lifetime Prevalence and Annual Incidence

NISVS defines contact sexual violence as “a combined measure that includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.” In New Mexico, 37.8% of women experienced contact sexual violence in their lifetime, compared to 36.3% of women nationally. This rate of lifetime contact sexual violence experiences among women in New Mexico ranks it 17<sup>th</sup> in the United States. The annual rate of contact sexual violence among women in New Mexico was not statistically reliable. In the United States, 4.0% of women experienced contact sexual violence in the previous 12-months.

### 2. Contact Sexual Violence by Race/Ethnicity

When examined by race/ethnicity, multiracial women had the highest national rate of contact sexual violence in their lifetime (49.5%). Among non-Hispanic women of a single race, American Indians/Alaska Natives had the highest national rate of contact sexual violence in their lifetime (45.6%), followed by White women (38.9%), Black women (35.5%), and Asian/Pacific Islander women (22.9%). One-quarter (26.9%) of Hispanic women experienced contact sexual violence in their lifetime. See **Figure 4**.

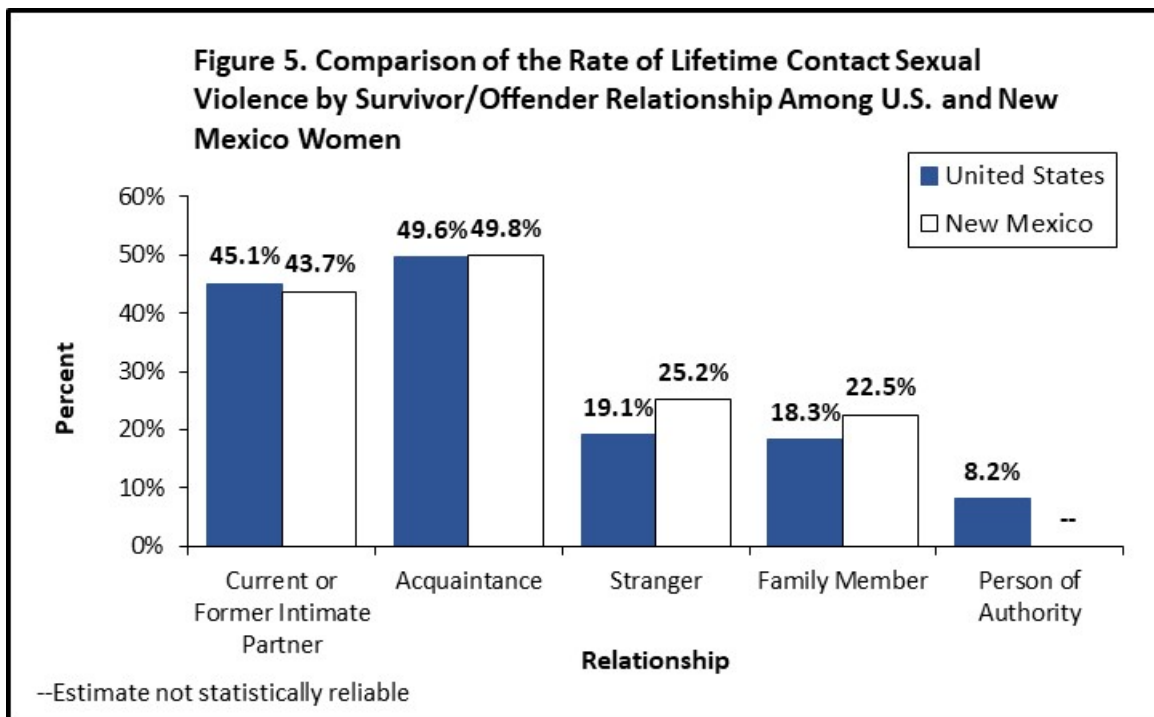


When the annual rate of contact sexual violence among women nationally was examined by race, multiracial adult women had the highest national annual rate of contact sexual violence (7.6%). Among non-Hispanic women of a single race, Black adult women had the highest national annual rate of contact sexual violence (5.8%), followed by White adult women (3.6%). The annual rate of contact sexual violence among Hispanic women nationally was 4.3%. Annual rates of contact sexual violence for American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander adult women were not statistically reliable (refer to Figure 4).

In New Mexico, 44.1% of White (non-Hispanic) adult women and 29.3% of Hispanic adult women experienced contact sexual violence in the previous 12-months. The annual rates of contact sexual violence for adult women of all other races were not statistically reliable.

### 3. Survivor/Offender Relationship

The rate of lifetime contact sexual violence among women in New Mexico perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner (43.7%) is negligibly different from the national rate (45.1%). Similarly, the rate of lifetime contact sexual violence among women in New Mexico perpetrated by an acquaintance (49.8%) is negligibly different from the national rate (49.6%). However, more New Mexico women victims of contact sexual violence in their lifetime were assaulted by a family member (22.5%), than women victims nationally (18.3%). Likewise, more New Mexico women victims of contact sexual violence in their lifetime were assaulted by a stranger (25.2%), than women nationally (19.1%). See **Figure 5**.





## **F. Conclusions**

### **1. Conducting a Statewide Victimization Survey in New Mexico Is Preferable to Using NISVS Data**

The NISVS State Report allowed for the first time, estimates of the lifetime prevalence of rape, (including rape that was alcohol/drug-facilitated), sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences for each state in the United States. In doing so, individual states are able to compare their rates to others regionally, and to the nation. As the NISVS is ongoing, it is hoped that the NISVS State Report will continue to be published every four years so that states can observe any change, positive or negative, in their estimated lifetime rates of sexual violence.

The NISVS and the NISVS State Report are valued by individual states that cannot afford to conduct their own victimization survey to obtain the lifetime prevalence of sexual violence. However, there are limitations. For many states including New Mexico, the NISVS data cannot provide annual rates of sexual violence for all races of women or men, especially for Native Americans which is of great interest in New Mexico. Additionally, it cannot provide statistically reliable estimates of the *lifetime prevalence* of completed or attempted rape, alcohol/drug-facilitated rape or rape from sexual coercion for men, or of the *annual incidence* of alcohol/drug-facilitated rape and sexual coercion for men nationally, or for women and men in New Mexico. For these reasons, it is preferable for New Mexico to conduct its own statewide victimization survey. It is the only way to obtain rates of these sexual violence crimes for all races and Hispanics in New Mexico, and measure change in the rates over time.

### **2. Annual Sexual Violence Incidents in New Mexico Women are Severely Underreported**

Findings from the NISVS State Report demonstrated that the lifetime rate of rape in New Mexico for women (20.4%) was slightly higher than the national rate (19.1%) for women. While the 12-month rate of rape for women New Mexico was not statistically reliable, the 12-month rate of rape for women nationally was 1.2%. Based on the lifetime rate comparison, we can logically assume the 12-month rate of rape for New Mexico adult women would be similar to the rate for adult women nationally. If we conservatively use the national 12-month rate of rape (1.2%) to estimate the rate of rape for New Mexico adult women, an estimated 9,718 adult women (ages >17) were victims of rape in 2016. This number is 17 times the total number of adult rapes (including men and women) actually reported to law enforcement in the same year, 559.

Similarly, the NISVS State Report demonstrated that the lifetime rate of unwanted sexual contact among women in New Mexico was higher (30.2%) than among women nationally (27.5%). While the annual rate of unwanted sexual contact among adult women in New Mexico was not statistically reliable, the annual national rate was 2.1%. If we conservatively use the national annual rate to estimate the annual rate of unwanted sexual contact among adult women in New Mexico, an estimated 17,000 adult women were victims of unwanted sexual contact in 2016. This number is 37 times the total number of adult cases of criminal sexual contact for both males and females that was reported to statewide law enforcement agencies in 2016.

Likewise, the NISVS State Report demonstrated that the lifetime rate of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences among women in New Mexico was higher (39.2%) than among women nationally (32.1%). While the annual rate of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences among adult women in New Mexico was not statistically reliable, the annual national rate was 3.2%. If we conservatively use the national annual rate to estimate the annual rate of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences

among adult women in New Mexico, an estimated 25,914 adult women were victims of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences in 2016.

Finally, the NISVS State Report demonstrated that the lifetime rate of contact sexual violence (rape, sexual coercion, and unwanted sexual contact) among women in New Mexico was slightly higher (37.8%) than among women nationally (36.3%). While the annual rate of contact sexual violence among adult women in New Mexico was not statistically reliable, the annual national rate was 4.0%. Again, if we conservatively use the national annual rate to estimate the annual rate of contact sexual violence among adult women in New Mexico, an estimated 32,393 adult women were victims of contact sexual violence in 2016.

In New Mexico in 2016, the total number of victims of all sex crimes (of all ages and genders) reported to statewide law enforcement agencies and reported to the Central Repository was 3,933. The total of the conservative annual estimates of all sexual violence crimes measured in the NISVS (contact sexual violence and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences) and applied to New Mexico in 2016, equals 58,307. This estimate of all contact and non-contact sex crimes is 15 (14.8) times the number reported by law enforcement (3,933) in 2016.

### **3. Perpetrators of the Sexual Violence Are Most Often Male and Most Often Known to their Victims**

The perpetrators in 97.4% of the rapes of women in New Mexico who have been victimized in their lifetime, were male. Similarly, 92.9% of the victimizations of unwanted sexual contact among New Mexico women in their lifetime, and 94.5% of the victimizations of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences among New Mexico women in their lifetime, were perpetrated by a male.

Most women victims of contact sexual violence in their lifetime know their offenders. While family members were the perpetrators in about one-quarter (22.5%) of contact sexual violence victimizations among New Mexico women in their lifetime, women victims of rape and unwanted sexual contact were most often assaulted by an acquaintance (49.8%), closely followed by a current or former intimate partner (43.7%). The same is true of women nationally: acquaintance (49.6%), and current or former intimate partner (45.1%). Conversely, women victims of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences in their lifetime were most often assaulted by a stranger: New Mexico (45.4%) and U.S. (47.9%). However, acquaintances were the perpetrator as well, in one-third of the non-contact unwanted sexual experiences among women in New Mexico (34.3%) and the U.S. (33.5%).

### **4. More Data Sources are Needed to Inform the Rates of Sexual Violence Victimization Among Native American and Asian Women Nationally and in New Mexico**

Among non-Hispanic women of a single-race, American Indian/Alaska Native women in their lifetime had the highest national rates of contact sexual violence (45.6%), rape (28.9%), and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences (41%). However, annual rates of these forms of sexual violence among adult American Indian/Alaska Native women nationally, were not statistically reliable; nor were the lifetime and annual rates of these forms of sexual violence among American Indian/Alaska Native women in New Mexico statistically reliable.

Similarly, nearly one-quarter (22.9%) of Asian/Pacific Islander women nationally, experienced contact sexual violence in their lifetime and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences (21.4%); and

9.5% nationally, were raped in their lifetime. However, annual rates of these forms of sexual violence among adult Asian/Pacific Islander women nationally, were not statistically reliable; nor were the lifetime and annual rates of these forms of sexual violence among Asian/Pacific Islander women in New Mexico.

The rates of sexual violence provided in the NISVS State Report presents average estimates from the three years of data analyzed (2010-2012). The National Institute of Justice published a report, "*Violence Against Alaskan Native and American Indian Women and Men*", in May 2016 (NIJ 2016). In this report, national annual rates of many forms of sexual violence against adult American Indian/Alaska Native women and men are provided, however there are no annual rates of these forms of sexual violence for New Mexico; and no annual rates for adult Asian/Pacific Islander women or men are provided.

Without rates on the annual incidence of sexual violence in New Mexico for adult American Indian/Alaska Native women, we must use national annual rates to get a sense of how much sexual victimization occurs among adult American Indian/Alaska Native women, and to estimate the degree of underreporting. While this is not ideal, it is not even possible to do these annual rate estimations for adult Asian/Pacific Islander victims to learn the rate at which their victimization is underreported.

Data from the NIJ 2016 report found that 14.4% of adult (18 and older ) American Indian/Alaska Native women were victims of some form of sexual violence. Of all the adult victims, 4.6% annually were victims of some form of sexual penetration, and 13.5% victims of other sexual violence (sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences). Applying the national annual rate of any form of sexual violence among adult American Indian/Alaska Native women (14.4%) to New Mexico (using population statistics for 2016), there would be an estimated 9,830 adult American Indian/Alaska Native women victims that year. Similarly, applying the national annual rate of rape among adult American Indian/Alaska Native women (4.6%) to New Mexico (using population statistics for 2016), there would be an estimated 3,140 adult American Indian/Alaska Native Women rape victims.

In New Mexico, the only data available to inform victimization frequency, the characteristics and distribution of victimizations, prevention initiatives, and needed interventions are that which are reported to statewide law enforcement, which is dramatically under-reported. To emphasize the point, in 2016, of 1,455 victims of rape reported to New Mexico law enforcement, the race/ethnicity was provided for 1,134. Of these 10% (116) were Native American victims of all ages and both genders.

Of 1,455 victims of rape reported to New Mexico law enforcement, 1% (6) were Asian victims. Without accurate annual *New Mexico* rates of sexual violence victimization among adult Asian/Pacific Islander women, it is impossible to even estimate the degree of under-reporting that exists.

**References:**

- Smith, S.G., Chen, J., Basile, K.C., Gilbert, L.K., Merrick, M.T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Rosay, A.B (2016). Violence Against Alaskan Native and American Indian Women and Men: 2010 Findings from the National Intimate Partner Sexual Violence Survey. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice Research Report. NCJ 249736

**Appendix A. Sexual Violence Definitions**

## **Appendix A. Sexual Violence Definitions**

**Rape** is defined as any completed or attempted unwanted vaginal (for women), oral, or anal penetration through the use of physical force (such as being pinned or held down, or by the use of violence) or threats to physically harm and includes times when the victim was drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent. Rape is separated into three types, completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, and completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration. Among women, rape includes vaginal, oral, or anal penetration by a male using his penis. It also includes vaginal or anal penetration by a male or female using their fingers or an object.

Among men, rape includes oral or anal penetration by a male using his penis. It also includes anal penetration by a male or female using their fingers or an object.

**Being made to penetrate someone else** includes times when the victim was made to, or there was an attempt to make them, sexually penetrate someone without the victim's consent because the victim was physically forced (such as being pinned or held down, or by the use of violence) or threatened with physical harm, or when the victim was drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent. Among women, this behavior reflects a female being made to orally penetrate another female's vagina or anus or another male's anus.

Among men, being made to penetrate someone else could have occurred in multiple ways: being made to vaginally penetrate a female using one's own penis; orally penetrating a female's vagina or anus; anally penetrating a male or female; or being made to receive oral sex from a male or female. It also includes male and female perpetrators attempting to force male victims to penetrate them, though it did not happen.

**Sexual coercion** is defined as unwanted sexual penetration that occurs after a person is pressured in a nonphysical way. In NISVS, sexual coercion refers to unwanted vaginal, oral, or anal sex after being pressured in ways that included being worn down by someone who repeatedly asked for sex or showed they were unhappy; feeling pressured by being lied to, being told promises that were untrue, having someone threaten to end a relationship or spread rumors; and sexual pressure due to someone using their influence or authority.

**Unwanted sexual contact** is defined as unwanted sexual experiences involving touch but not sexual penetration, such as being kissed in a sexual way, or having sexual body parts fondled, groped, or grabbed.

**Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences** are those unwanted experiences that do not involve any touching or penetration, including someone exposing their sexual body parts, flashing, or masturbating in front of the victim, someone making a victim show his or her body parts, someone making a victim look at or participate in sexual photos or movies, or someone harassing the victim in a public place in a way that made the victim feel unsafe.

**Contact sexual violence (Contact SV)** is a combined measure that includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

Table 1. Lifetime Prevalence of Rape (Completed or Attempted) Among Women, by State

State	Percent	Rank
Alabama	18.6	32
Alaska	24.5	3
Arizona	20.9	15
Arkansas	21.4	12
California	17.4	39
Colorado	20.5	19
Connecticut	16.9	43
Delaware	21.3	13
District of Columbia	--	--
Florida	17.2	41
Georgia	15.6	47
Hawaii	14.9	49
Idaho	23.2	6
Illinois	17.5	38
Indiana	18.1	35
Iowa	19.0	29
Kansas	20.6	16
Kentucky	23.3	5
Louisiana	18.6	32
Maine	20.6	16
Maryland	18.2	34
Massachusetts	17.2	41
Michigan	22.7	8
Minnesota	20.1	23
Mississippi	17.6	37
Missouri	20.2	22
Montana	24.1	4
Nebraska	21.8	10
Nevada	23.0	7
New Hampshire	16.6	44
New Jersey	17.9	36
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20</b>
New York	15.5	48
North Carolina	18.9	31
North Dakota	20.0	24
Ohio	20.6	16
Oklahoma	20.4	20
Oregon	26.3	1

Table 1 – *continued*

<b>State</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Pennsylvania	20.0	24
Rhode Island	15.7	46
South Carolina	20.0	24
South Dakota	17.3	40
Tennessee	19.0	29
Texas	21.9	9
Utah	12.2	50
Vermont	19.1	28
Virginia	16.1	45
Washington	25.3	2
West Virginia	21.0	14
Wisconsin	20.0	24
Wyoming	21.6	11
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>19.1</b>	

- Not statistically reliable

Table 2. Lifetime Prevalence of Drug-Facilitated Rape Among Women, by State

State	Percent	Rank
Alabama	9.7	18
Alaska	12.8	3
Arizona	9.6	19
Arkansas	6.9	37
California	8.6	27
Colorado	10.0	16
Connecticut	5.9	43
Delaware	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--
Florida	8.5	29
Georgia	6.0	42
Hawaii	--	--
Idaho	11.1	11
Illinois	8.8	24
Indiana	8.7	25
Iowa	7.8	35
Kansas	--	--
Kentucky	12.4	4
Louisiana	8.5	29
Maine	11.9	8
Maryland	6.8	38
Massachusetts	10.4	13
Michigan	11.5	10
Minnesota	10.4	13
Mississippi	5.9	43
Missouri	9.0	23
Montana	13.3	2
Nebraska	11.9	8
Nevada	12.0	7
New Hampshire	7.6	36
New Jersey	12.4	4
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>21</b>
New York	6.8	38
North Carolina	8.2	32
North Dakota	6.7	40
Ohio	9.4	20
Oklahoma	7.9	34
Oregon	15.4	1



Table 2 – *continued*

<b>State</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Pennsylvania	8.6	27
Rhode Island	8.1	33
South Carolina	--	--
South Dakota	--	--
Tennessee	6.4	41
Texas	10.4	13
Utah	4.6	45
Vermont	8.7	25
Virginia	8.4	31
Washington	12.2	6
West Virginia	10.0	16
Wisconsin	9.1	22
Wyoming	10.7	12
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>9.0</b>	

- Not statistically reliable

Table 3. Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Coercion Among Women, by State

State	Percent	Rank
Alabama	14.0	17
Alaska	14.3	14
Arizona	15.4	7
Arkansas	13.0	26
California	12.6	31
Colorado	14.2	15
Connecticut	11.3	42
Delaware	9.8	47
District of Columbia	9.1	50
Florida	12.3	35
Georgia	9.7	48
Hawaii	11.6	40
Idaho	14.8	10
Illinois	13.3	23
Indiana	14.8	10
Iowa	11.4	41
Kansas	13.0	26
Kentucky	12.5	33
Louisiana	12.7	30
Maine	15.4	7
Maryland	12.0	36
Massachusetts	12.9	28
Michigan	13.6	20
Minnesota	16.9	3
Mississippi	12.8	29
Missouri	13.7	19
Montana	13.8	18
Nebraska	11.9	37
Nevada	16.9	3
New Hampshire	13.3	23
New Jersey	17.0	2
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>38</b>
New York	13.4	22
North Carolina	9.5	49
North Dakota	12.6	31
Ohio	10.4	43
Oklahoma	15.6	6
Oregon	20.0	1

Table 3 – *continued*

<b>State</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Pennsylvania	13.5	21
Rhode Island	--	--
South Carolina	14.9	9
South Dakota	12.5	33
Tennessee	14.6	12
Texas	15.8	5
Utah	10.3	44
Vermont	13.1	25
Virginia	9.9	46
Washington	14.1	16
West Virginia	10.2	45
Wisconsin	11.7	39
Wyoming	14.5	13
<b>UNITES STATES</b>	<b>13.2</b>	

- Not statistically reliable

Table 4. Lifetime Prevalence of Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Women, by State

State	Percent	Rank
Alabama	23.6	46
Alaska	35.1	2
Arizona	35.3	1
Arkansas	30.0	11
California	27.2	30
Colorado	29.4	16
Connecticut	30.6	9
Delaware	25.2	40
District of Columbia	32.7	5
Florida	24.2	43
Georgia	25.9	36
Hawaii	28.2	25
Idaho	29.5	14
Illinois	28.8	22
Indiana	28.6	23
Iowa	25.4	38
Kansas	23.6	46
Kentucky	29.3	17
Louisiana	22.1	51
Maine	31.4	7
Maryland	31.5	6
Massachusetts	26.9	32
Michigan	29.0	19
Minnesota	27.5	28
Mississippi	27.6	27
Missouri	27.9	26
Montana	29.0	19
Nebraska	28.5	24
Nevada	27.4	29
New Hampshire	29.2	18
New Jersey	26.2	34
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>10</b>
New York	26.9	32
North Carolina	24.2	43
North Dakota	23.6	46
Ohio	29.5	14
Oklahoma	23.8	45
Oregon	34.6	4

Table 4 – *continued*

<b>State</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Pennsylvania	28.9	21
Rhode Island	23.5	49
South Carolina	29.9	12
South Dakota	25.0	41
Tennessee	25.8	37
Texas	27.0	31
Utah	24.3	42
Vermont	29.8	13
Virginia	26.2	34
Washington	34.8	3
West Virginia	23.3	50
Wisconsin	25.4	38
Wyoming	31.4	7
<b>United States</b>	<b>27.5</b>	

Table 5. Lifetime Prevalence of Non-Contact Sexual Violence Among Women, by State

State	Percent	Rank
Alabama	26.0	47
Alaska	37.9	5
Arizona	34.9	11
Arkansas	31.5	26
California	34.4	12
Colorado	33.4	17
Connecticut	33.9	15
Delaware	26.9	46
District of Columbia	36.1	8
Florida	28.5	39
Georgia	28.1	40
Hawaii	29.6	37
Idaho	30.5	31
Illinois	31.9	22
Indiana	27.9	42
Iowa	27.8	44
Kansas	31.8	23
Kentucky	38.9	3
Louisiana	23.4	51
Maine	35.1	10
Maryland	33.1	19
Massachusetts	38.9	3
Michigan	30.4	33
Minnesota	32.0	20
Mississippi	25.1	48
Missouri	29.4	38
Montana	30.9	29
Nebraska	27.3	45
Nevada	33.7	16
New Hampshire	35.4	9
New Jersey	30.0	36
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>2</b>
New York	36.8	7
North Carolina	30.4	33
North Dakota	23.5	50
Ohio	34.4	12
Oklahoma	32.0	20
Oregon	42.0	1

Table 5 – *continued*

<b>State</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Pennsylvania	33.4	17
Rhode Island	31.7	25
South Carolina	30.2	35
South Dakota	24.2	49
Tennessee	31.5	26
Texas	30.5	31
Utah	31.8	23
Vermont	34.1	14
Virginia	27.9	42
Washington	37.8	6
West Virginia	30.9	29
Wisconsin	28.1	40
Wyoming	31.2	28
<b>United States</b>	<b>32.1</b>	

Table 6. Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence (Rape, Sexual Coercion, and Unwanted Sexual Contact) Among Women, by State

State	Percent	Rank
Alabama	34.0	39
Alaska	44.6	3
Arizona	41.3	7
Arkansas	37.5	18
California	35.0	34
Colorado	36.2	29
Connecticut	37.4	22
Delaware	33.6	40
District of Columbia	44.0	4
Florida	32.9	43
Georgia	32.6	45
Hawaii	33.3	41
Idaho	40.5	8
Illinois	36.6	28
Indiana	37.5	18
Iowa	33.3	41
Kansas	35.3	33
Kentucky	39.1	12
Louisiana	29.5	51
Maine	40.3	9
Maryland	38.2	15
Massachusetts	34.2	37
Michigan	37.5	18
Minnesota	42.5	5
Mississippi	37.4	22
Missouri	34.6	36
Montana	41.4	6
Nebraska	37.2	25
Nevada	39.2	11
New Hampshire	38.7	13
New Jersey	37.5	18
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>17</b>
New York	35.5	31
North Carolina	31.9	47
North Dakota	30.8	49
Ohio	37.1	27
Oklahoma	34.2	37



Table 6 – *continued*

<b>State</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Oregon	47.5	1
Pennsylvania	37.4	22
Rhode Island	30.6	50
South Carolina	40.1	10
South Dakota	32.8	44
Tennessee	36.0	30
Texas	37.2	25
Utah	31.1	48
Vermont	38.1	16
Virginia	34.8	35
Washington	44.8	2
West Virginia	32.1	46
Wisconsin	35.5	31
Wyoming	38.3	14
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>36.3</b>	