Stats and Facts about Rape and Sexual Assault
compiled from RAINN, NCVS 2002 & UCR

AGE
80% of victims are under age 30
44% of rape victims are under age 18
29% are age 12-17
15% are under age 12
[Sex Offenses and Offenders.] [SOO, 1997, 1999 NCVS]

GENDER
87% of rape victims are female
About 13% of victims were male, higher than in previous years

FORCE
About 7% of rapes involved the use of a weapon
  2% used a gun,
  4% used a knife.
86% of victims reported the use of physical force only, and 7% were unsure. [2000 NCVS.]

RELATIONSHIP TO VICTIM
69% of victims knew their attacker
  16% of offenders were intimates of the victim
  48% of offenders were friends/acquaintances of the victim
  2% of offenders were other relatives of the victim
93% of juvenile sexual assault victims knew their attacker

REPORTING TO POLICE
An average of 30% of victims reported their attack to police, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
In about one out of three sexual assaults, the perpetrator was intoxicated—30% with alcohol, 4% with drugs. [Alcohol and Crime. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1998]

PERPETRATORS
In one study, 98% of males who raped boys reported that they were heterosexual. [Sexual Abuse of Boys, Journal of the American Medical Association, December 2, 1998]

PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT
61% of rapes/sexual assaults are not reported to the police.
▷ If the rape is reported to police, there is a 50.8% chance that an arrest will be made.
▷ If an arrest is made, there is an 80% chance of prosecution.
▷ If there is a prosecution, there is a 58% chance of a felony conviction.
▷ If there is a felony conviction, there is a 69% chance the convict will spend time in jail.
▷ So, even in the 39% of attacks that are reported to police, there is only a 16.3% chance the rapist will end up in prison.
▷ Factoring in unreported rapes, about 6% of rapists—1 out of 16—will ever spend a day in jail. 15 out of 16 will walk free.

[Probability statistics compiled by NCPA from US Department of Justice statistics. See www.ncpa.org/studies/s229/s229.html]