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The Gender of the Assailant
and Victim as an Effect
on the Perception
of a Rape

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Running head: Rape

Abstract

Rape has recently become a major issue of discussion because the number of reported incidents has increased. Many people are confused about rape because the definitions of rape are so vague. Rape may be thought to be a sexual act involving force and violence performed against the will of the victim. Thoughts about what actually constitutes a rape may depend on characteristics of the rapist, the victim, and the situation, as well as characteristics of the respondent. Rape scenarios varying the sex of the rapist and the sex of the victim were presented to high school students. Several questions were asked including: could this incident have been prevented? how severe should the punishment be for the assailant? and how soon will the victim recover? It was hypothesized that subjects would empathize with, or understand the perspective of, the rape victim of the same sex. Also, when the subject was of the opposite sex of the victim, the subject would attribute the blame of the rape to the victim in order to preserve their identity with their particular sex. In addition, the role of background characteristics of the subjects (e.g., parental income, subject's sex, subject's course, and subject's age) was explored. The results showed several of these factors influenced an individual's perception of a rape.

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Rape is a very serious issue, which has recently become a great concern of the general public. One major reason for this new interest is that rape incidents appear to be on the increase. This may be caused by the increase in the population size (Smithyman, 1979). If there is an actual increase in the population, there will be an increase in the number of victims, criminals, and crimes committed in general. The increase in rapes may also be attributed to an increase in the number of rapes being reported. Surveys done by the United States Census Bureau, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National Opinion Research Center have found that between 90% and 96.5% of all rapes are never reported (Dowd, 1983). Although large numbers of women are brutalized and raped, it is a rather shameful incident to have to discuss (Andersen, 1983). Talking to a friend about rape may be very difficult, but mentioning the incident to a stranger, such as a counselor or a policeman, may seem virtually impossible. Although many rapes are unreported, the apparent increase in the number of rapes may make it easier to discuss one's own rape with another person, so today more victims may be inclined to report the incident. It is also possible that the number of rapes is actually increasing. Dowd (1983) has noted that there has been an increase in gang rapes, especially on college campuses (Dowd, 1983).

The factors that cause rape are many. Rape may result from a simple miscommunication between two individuals. For example,

during a date, force and aggression may accompany sexual overtures. One individual may interpret this to be rape, whereas the other individual may consider this to be just horseplay or foreplay associated with the sex act (Hyde and Rosenberg, 1980). The differences between these points of view may be attributed to an individual's own beliefs. According to Freud, females may fantasize as a child a guilty wish to sleep with their father. Some males actually believe they are solving this situation for their daughter when they rape her, or at least use it as an excuse when they molest their young daughter (Brownmiller, 1975). Many people believe the sex role of the male is to be aggressive and the sex role of the female is to submit to the male. This implies that males have a natural superiority over females (Herschberger, 1948). Smithyman (1979) states that there is a "feminist contention that our culture socializes males to be potential rapists." This is supported by the fact that rapists show a variety of characteristics: varying occupations, ages, and childhood experiences. In other words, rapists are more like other men than they are different from them.

A major controversy over the issue of rape is the definition of rape. There was a recent "rape" of a woman at the University of Pennsylvania by members of a fraternity (Bowden, 1983). At first, neither the woman nor the fraternity brothers thought of the situation as rape. Because drugs and alcohol were involved, there is the issue of whether the woman could have given consent. None of the brothers recognized the fact that her condition may have hampered her decision-making abilities. In addition, the young woman claimed that she told several of the broth-

ers that she did not want to have intercourse with them. The label of rape only was applied to this case after uninvolved, neutral individuals heard of the incident. Even after many details were known, the issue over whether this was a rape or not was still very controversial. Generally, rape is thought to be forcing a woman to submit to sexual intercourse against her will. Smithyman (1979) states that the "law generally defines rape as sexual intercourse with the female, not the wife of the assailant, accomplished without the consent of the female through the use of force or the threat of force." This includes all sexual intercourse without consent except for husband-wife relationships. The problem with this definition of rape is that it is too vague: rapes other than penis-vaginal rapes are not even mentioned in this definition and it is not considered possible for a husband to rape his wife.

California has made a distinction between "unlawful intercourse" and rape. "Unlawful intercourse," also known as statutory rape, is defined as voluntary sexual intercourse with a female under the age of eighteen years (Beserra, Jewel and Matthews, 1973). This law states that, even though someone under the age of eighteen years gives consent for intercourse, the consent is not legitimate and the intercourse is illegal. This law is very relevant because Brownmiller (1975) noted that in a Washington D. C. hospital, 12% of the rape victims were under 12 years old; in a Memphis hospital, 6% of all rape victims were under 12 years old; and, in a Philadelphia hospital, 28% of the rape victims were under 14 years old. The California definition of rape is "an act of genital sexual contact or coitus, with any penetration however

slight, which is forced upon a female against her will" (Beserra, Jewel and Matthews, 1973). This is a more specific definition than most, however, it does not seem complete. This definition includes sexual contact, not necessarily penetration, but this definition does not include rapes other than penis-vaginal rapes.

Another definition of rape is a "sexual invasion of the body by force, an incursion into the private, personal inner space without consent--... an internal assault from one of several avenues and by one of several methods--which constitutes a deliberate violation of emotional, physical and rational integrity and which is a hostile, degrading act of violence..." (Brownmiller, 1975). This interpretation of rape considers not only the physical harm brought to the victim, but also the very serious emotional aftereffects. Also included in this definition are rapes of such areas as the mouth, rectum, and vagina; the invasion by such materials as a penis, a bottle, fingers, or a stick (Brownmiller, 1975); and the use of a gun or a knife as a threat to the victim (O'Reilly, 1983). Many of these instances are overlooked when an individual discusses rape, as they all do not involve penis-vaginal intercourse, which in some states is essential for the label of rape, yet all of these types of rape occur.

The attribution of blame of a rape is another controversial issue. Although the assailant is the aggressor, the victim is frequently blamed for the rape. For example, Heim, Malamuth, and Feshback (1977) found that female perceptions focused more on the victim, whereas the males perceptions focused more on the assailant

in responding to rape scenarios. This finding seems reasonable since people generally relate better to members of the same sex. Another study (Nash and Krulewitz, 1977) found that, if the rape is attempted, but is unsuccessful, the rapist is perceived to be responsible; if the rape was completed, however, the victim was often believed to be responsible. This same study found that female subjects attributed more blame to the victim than did male subjects and that females felt that a woman is responsible for the prevention of the rape. It was also found that "females blame the resisting victim for the rape because she resisted" (Nash and Krulewitz, 1977). However, the males blamed the woman if she did not resist. Thus, a woman can get blamed for the rape if she resists, but she can also get blamed if she does not resist.

Another factor that influences the judgement of rape is the sex of the assailant and the victim. The conventional idea of rape is a male assailant and a female victim. Because of this situation, women may frequently empathize with the victim, whereas men may empathize more with the assailant. Nevertheless, it is actually possible that a female can rape a male. In the past, it has been thought that men had to want to participate in sexual intercourse for penetration to occur--"no woman can force a man into the sex act, for his participation in it requires a physical preparation which can only come with some degree of desire and willingness...This is not so with a woman, for she can be forced into a sexual relationship without the least desire or preparedness" (Herschberger, 1948). Recently, however, it has been found that when a male victim panics, with fright and anger present, erec-

tion may very well be aided rather than hindered (Timnick, 1983). In an interesting parallel, Sarrel and Masters (1982) found that most women lubricate while they are being abused. Because of the previously mentioned findings that females typically identified with female victims whereas males identified with male assailants it is hypothesized that the subject will empathize, or understand the perspective of, the victim of the same sex. However, they will otherwise blame the victim to preserve their identity with that sex.

It is also hypothesized that demographic variables or a subject's background will influence his or her perceptions of a rape. For example, an individual residing in a lower income neighborhood may be more exposed to crime and deviance, so he or she may be more likely to accept nontraditional definitions of rape than would individuals who live in wealthier, more protected neighborhoods. A difference in attitude of the people seeking help for rape from different areas of the region has been noted (Kittle, 1983). Apparently, women from the "inner city," who are generally lower in income, see more deviance, so they become more sophisticated about realizing the deviance exists. They are, therefore, less surprised by these acts of deviance. Also, they are more likely to recover quickly from a rape (Kittle, 1983). It is hypothesized that individuals from "inner city" neighborhoods would be more willing to acknowledge nontraditional forms of deviance than would people from wealthier communities.

This study varied the sex of the assailant and the sex of the victim, to see if they would influence judgements of rape.

Background characteristics of the subjects were also examined including parents income, neighborhood location, subject's gender, subject's age, and subject's course at school. The dependent variables included a variety of questions about attitudes toward the possible prevention of the rape, the severity of punishment for the assailant, the likelihood of the victim's recovering, etc. (See Appendix A).

Methods

Subjects

Seventy-six eleventh and twelfth grade students from a high school in Williamsport, PA area were subjects for this study. They included thirty males and forty-five females. The students participated during a sociology, family living, or health course. There were twenty-seven students from two sociology classes, forty-one students from three health classes, seven students from one family living class, and one student who did not specify his class. The subjects ranged in age from fifteen to nineteen years old.

The students from this high school were chosen because it was known that at this particular school there were students from a variety of economic background areas. Some of the subjects were bussed in from farm communities and many others came from center city, whereas the bulk of the subjects live in more suburban communities.

Apparatus

Four rape scenarios were used--a man raping a woman, a woman raping a man, a man raping a man, and a woman raping a

woman. The scenarios were based on a scenario from another study (Shotland and Goodstein, 1983), in which a man raped a woman. The scripts only varied from the original in details necessary to make the scenarios seem feasible and believable (e.g., the participants' weights and heights were changed). Each scenario was numbered with a different case number in ink in an attempt to make each scenario seem like a real rape incident. The sheets were coded in such a way that the experimenter would know which of the four scenarios each represented.

A twenty item questionnaire was also used. It included a number of demographic background measures and such questions as was the victim likely to report the incident? how long will it take for the victim to recover? and, what should the punishment be for the assailant? These questions were presented in the form of a five-point Likert scale. Also, demographic information was requested to determine the type of area the individual was from, the parents' approximate salary, the course the students were in, and the student's age. The scenarios and questionnaire are included at the end of this paper (See Appendix A). Included on this questionnaire are the tabulations for the background variables.

Procedure

Pilot Study. Before the scenarios were presented to the high school students, a short pilot study was run. The purpose of this pilot study was to acquire a general sense of whether the scenarios for this experiment were appropriate, believable, and

logical before the study was actually run. Originally, sixteen students - eight males and eight females - were asked to participate, but only thirteen students returned their questionnaires. (See Appendix B.) Questions were asked about the believability of the scenario, whether a rape occurred, if the victim seemed too weak or the instigator too strong, and if too much aggression was being used.

Examination of the mean responses was used to acquire a general knowledge of how subjects interpreted the scenarios. For the question on the believability of the scenarios, the overall mean was $X=3.38$. The least believable scenario was the female raping the male with a mean of $X=2.67$ and the most believable scenario was the male raping a female with a mean of $X=5.00$, which is "very believable." The means for the homosexual rapes were both $X=3.25$.

A question was also asked about whether the victim was talking too much through the incident. The overall mean was $X=3.69$. On the Likert scale, this mean falls between "just right" and "not enough." For the remaining measures, none of the means for the scenarios differed very much from each other. For the question dealing with the weakness of the victim, the mean was $X=2.08$, which means the subjects perceived the victims as between "too weak" and "just right." The mean for the instigator's strength was $X=1.92$: the subjects perceived the instigator as between "too strong" and "just right." The question about the appropriateness of the sizes of the characters in the scenarios was also asked. The mean for this question was $X=4.08$, so the sizes were perceived as appropri-

ate. Another question dealt with whether the incident became overwhelming too suddenly. The mean was $X=3.00$, which fell in the middle of the scale between "definitely" and "not at all." The final question related to the amount of aggression used by the instigator. The mean was $X=2.62$, which is between "too much aggression" and "just right."

Two other questions required a straight yes or no answer. One of these questions asked if the incident the subject read could occur. All thirteen of the subjects responded with a "yes." The other question included a brief and general definition of rape and the question then asked if the incident read was a rape. Once again, all thirteen subjects replied with a "yes." The subjects were also given the opportunity to write any additional comments about the pilot study. Any comments written supported the above results.

Generally, from this pilot study, it was found that the scenarios were relatively believable; the amount of talking the victim did was about right; the victim seemed a little weak; the instigator seemed a little strong; the characters sizes were relatively appropriate; the amount of time it took for the incident to become overwhelming seemed just right; and the instigator seemed a little too aggressive. Also, these pilot study subjects unanimously indicated that the incident could happen and that, by definition, a rape had occurred in each scenario. Because of these results, the scenarios were used as they were.

Main Study. Generally, the students were tested in their

classroom environment. Only during one of the class periods was it necessary for two classes to be tested together - the family living class and a health class. The testing of this group was performed in a section of the high school cafeteria.

The experimenter, with the assistance of one of the high school guidance counselors, performed the study. Most often, the teacher of the class which was to participate in the study left the room before the procedure began. The guidance counselor introduced the experimenter to the class and asked for their attention and cooperation.

The experimenter then began by distributing a scenario and an attached questionnaire to each subject. The scenarios had previously been put in an order, so there was approximately an even number of subjects reading each scenario in each class. The subjects were then told to read the scenarios. They were also told to complete the attached questionnaire as honestly and completely as possible and to the best of their ability. It was also stressed that no questions could be answered until after the actual experiment was completed. The experimenter also stressed that the subjects' responses would be completely confidential, so their names were not to be written anywhere on their questionnaire. The experimenter also stated that afterward, issues relating to the study would be discussed and any questions would be answered. The subjects were not told in advance that the scenarios were on the issue of rape because this may have otherwise influenced the subjects' responses.

Generally, as a whole, the classes were able to completely

read the scenario and answer the questionnaire in about twenty minutes. After the entire class was finished, the scenarios and questionnaires were collected. The subjects were then told that they each had a separate case number, but that there were actually only four different scenarios. The subjects were then debriefed; an outline of this can be found in Appendix C. Any questions were answered and a short discussion usually followed. The students were asked not to discuss this study with their friends until after school. They were also thanked for the time and effort which was required of them to participate in the study.

Results

For the main study, several three-way Analyses of Variance were run. These ANOVAs included as independent variables: subject's sex, assailant's sex, victim's sex, subject's age, subject's course, subject's parents' income, and subject's neighborhood. The dependent variables were whether a rape occurred, whether what occurred was moral, whether the instigator was responsible, whether the victim was responsible, whether the incident could have been prevented, what the punishment should be for the instigator, whether the victim would report the incident, how long it would take for the victim to recover, whether the subject could be a victim similar to the one in the scenario, how believable the scenario was, whether the subject experienced any sexual arousal from the scenario, whether the subject thought he or she experienced any anger

from the scenario, and whether the subject may some day be raped. All of these ANOVA's were performed with the BMDP statistical package on the PDP-11/70 at Lycoming College.

The area the subject was from was originally divided into three categories - urban, suburban, and rural. Because the responses were not evenly distributed among the categories, the categories were collapsed to two areas - city and rural, with city including the suburban responses. The course the subject was from was also originally divided into three categories: sociology, family living, and health. Since the family living class was so small, it was grouped with the health class under the assumption that the students from these classes were similar as was suggested by the guidance counselor. This left the categories of course as either health or sociology. The health course would be taken by students from lower income families and the sociology course would be taken by students from wealthier families. Due to statistical limitations, the categories for parent's income were collapsed to \$0-20,000; \$20-40,000; and over \$40,000.

The hypothesis that the sex of the subject would influence his or her empathy toward the victim was not well supported by the data. Although only marginally significant, a subject sex X assailant sex interaction occurred on the question of how responsible the victim was ($p=.06$). The results were in the general direction expected. For the scenarios in which the assailant was the same sex as the subject, more blame was placed on the victim ($X \text{ male/female}=4.30$; $X \text{ female/male}=4.30$) than for scenarios in which the victim was the same sex as the subject ($X \text{ male/}$

male=3.64; X female/female=3.89). See Table 3. The higher means implied the victim was less responsible for the rape, although most of the responses indicated that the victim was not responsible.

One hypothesis was that individuals coming from a city area would be better accepting of the fact that rape did occur more than would individuals from a rural community. The only variable which was significantly influenced by the variable of area was the amount of anger expressed by the subject: the interaction of region X victim sex was significant ($p=.02$). The greatest amount of anger was expressed by rural subjects who read scenarios in which the victim was a male with $X=3.66$. (All of the means are based on a scale of one to five.) See Table 1. The subjects from the city who read scenarios with a male victim and subjects from rural areas who read scenarios with a female victim expressed the least amount of anger with $X=2.42$ and $X=2.57$, respectively. These findings are similar to what was expected.

Assuming that wealthier individuals are better able to afford living out of the city, the parent's income was also interpreted in relation to the hypothesis that the subject's background and neighborhood would influence his or her perception of rape. For the question of whether the subjects felt as though the victim would report the incident, a three way interaction of income X victim sex X assailant sex was significant ($p=.02$). For the highest income category, the rapes that were thought to be most likely to be reported were the traditional male-raping-a-female rapes with $X=3.00$, but when scenarios where the victim was a male were read, the means were $X=1.25$ and $X=1.90$ with the male and fe-

male assailants, respectively. The \$20-40,000 income group believed that a male raping a female was most likely to be reported ($X=3.11$) than any other type of rape. However, the means for the other scenarios were not as drastically different from each other as they were for the upper income group. For the lowest income group, the rapes thought to be most likely reported were the heterosexual relationships - a man raping a woman and a woman raping a man - (both $Xs=3.00$) and less likely to be reported were male/male ($X=2.50$) and female/female ($X=2.00$). See Table 2. Even though the means hover in the 3.00 range, this is only the middle of a five point scale. It appears as though generally people are thought to be still reluctant to report rapes. Considering rape is a crime by law, it is surprising how low the assumed incidence of reporting the rapes are. However, this may reflect a realistic assessment on the part of our subjects.

From all of the ANOVA's performed, three dependent variables consistently gave rise to significant differences. These were the amount of punishment which should be given to the assailant; the likelihood the victim would report the incident; and the length of time required for the recovery of the victim. For the scale on punishment, the lower numbers were representative of a lighter punishment for the assailant, such as rehabilitation. Higher numbers represented a more severe punishment, such as the death sentence. Overall, female subjects gave a slightly higher punishment than male subjects ($p=.02$), with means of $X=2.89$ and $X=2.24$, respectively. It was also noted that whenever the assailant was a male a higher punishment was issued ($p<.01$). When the

assailant was male, the mean for punishment was $X=2.98$ and when the assailant was female, the mean for punishment was $X=2.15$.

A significant interaction was found on the dependent variable of punishment between the sex of the victim and the income of the subject's parents ($p=.05$). For the lower income group ($\$0-20,000$) a lesser punishment was issued when the victim was male ($X=2.25$) than when the victim was female ($X=3.00$). Just the opposite effect occurred for the highest income category (over $\$40,000$). Here, a lesser punishment was issued when the victim was a female ($X=1.88$) than when the victim was male ($X=2.88$). For the middle income category ($\$20-40,000$) the punishment means were similar for both victim sexes ($X_{\text{male}}=2.75$; $X_{\text{female}}=2.88$). See Table 4.

A three-way interaction ($p=.05$) on punishment was also found between the sex of the assailant, the sex of the victim, and the class the subject was from. For the health and family living classes (combined), a more severe punishment was given to the assailant when the assailant and the victim were both males ($X=3.17$) than when the assailant was a male and the victim a female ($X=2.91$). When the assailant was female, the students in the family living classes gave a higher punishment when the victim was female ($X=2.50$) than when the victim was male ($X=2.17$). For the sociology students, however, practically the opposite effects occurred. The male raping a female was issued the highest punishment ($X=3.25$) and the next highest punishment given was a female raping a male ($X=2.57$). The homosexual rapes were given less punishment: for males, $X=2.50$, and for females, $X=1.67$. See Table 5.

The age of the subject X the sex of the victim showed a

significant interaction ($p < .05$) on the variable of punishment. Overall, the fifteen and sixteen year olds gave the lowest levels of punishment, which were very similar regardless of the sex of the victim ($X_{\text{male}}=2.20$; $X_{\text{female}}=2.22$). The seventeen year olds gave a more severe punishment when the victim was female ($X=3.25$) than when the victim was male ($X=2.55$). For the eighteen and nineteen year olds, the results were just the opposite (and the difference even larger) with a stronger punishment being issued when the victim was a male ($X=3.43$) than when the victim was female ($X=2.17$). See Table 6. Although these results are significant, none of the groups of subjects seemed to issue a harsh punishment. Most of the responses were in the middle and lower portions of the scale - the rehabilitation end.

Generally, subjects did not perceive victims as very likely to report the rape. It was found that when the assailant was male and the victim was female, the rape was thought to be more likely to be reported ($X=3.11$) than when the assailant was female and the victim was male ($X=2.32$). Female assailants, with female victims are next likely to be reported ($X=2.45$). The least likely rapes to be reported are when the victim is male and the assailant is male ($X=2.28$).

For the dependent variable of the victim's recovery, the higher numbers represent a quicker recovery. A two-way interaction of victim sex X assailant sex was significant ($p < .05$). The fastest recovery was assumed when the victim was male and the assailant was female ($X=2.72$). The slowest recovery assumed was for female homosexual rapes with $X=1.72$, which is an extremely slow recovery.

When the assailant was male, the means were similar for male ($X=2.05$) and female ($X=2.06$) victims. See Table 7.

The parents' income X assailant sex interaction was also significant for recovery ($p<.02$). For the two lower income categories ($\$0-20,000$) and ($\$20-40,000$), a slower recovery was assumed when the assailant was male ($X=1.83$ and $X=1.93$, respectively), than when the assailant was female ($X=2.56$ and $X=2.33$, respectively). The highest income subjects assumed a slower recovery for the victim when the assailant was female ($X=1.67$) than when the assailant was male ($X=2.71$). Also, it appears as though with a male assailant, as income increases, the likelihood of recovery was thought to increase, whereas the opposite effect appeared when the assailant was female. See Table 8.

Finally, there was a three way interaction of assailant sex X victim sex X subject's course ($p<.05$) for recovery. For the health and family living classes, the quickest recovery assumed was when the assailant was female and the victim was male ($X=3.17$). The next quickest recovery was when a male raped a female ($X=2.09$). The slowest recoveries were expected for homosexual rapes (both $Xs=1.83$). According to the sociology classes, however, the quickest recovery was for the male homosexual rape ($X=2.50$). The slowest recovery was expected for the female homosexual rape ($X=1.50$). The heterosexual rapes had practically equal means ($X=1.86$ and $X=1.88$). See Table 9. Although these differences are significant, the victims were usually perceived as having a very slow recovery.

Discussion

The pilot study was helpful in concluding that the scenarios were sufficiently realistic for the study. Most aspects of the scenarios were believable and thought to be feasible. The victim did seem slightly weaker than was necessary and the instigator seemed slightly stronger than was necessary. However, to create a scenario in which the victim and assailant are believable, one must make the victim weaker than the assailant. This is part of being a victim. This may be why the victim seemed so weak and the aggressor seemed so strong.

The hypothesis that individuals from "inner city" would be better able to accept the fact that nontraditional rapes occurred than would individuals from rural areas was supported in the dependent variable of anger. The greatest anger was expressed by rural individuals who read scenarios involving a male victim. The traditional concept of rape generally does not include males as potential victims. Since rural individuals are less familiar with deviant crimes than urban individuals, they would be less accepting of unusual rapes and may, therefore, express greater anger than urbanites would.

Wealthier individuals are better able to afford to live in better sections of the city and would, therefore, be somewhat protected and removed from deviant crime. With this assumption, the hypothesis that individuals from "inner city" would be better able to accept the fact that non-traditional rapes occurred is further supported by the ANOVA involving income. This is shown by the fact that students in the highest income category

thought that people would most likely report traditional rapes ($X=3.00$) and would be far less likely to report rapes when a male was a victim. Students in the other income categories also thought that traditional rapes would be most likely to be reported, but these means were not as drastically different from non-traditional rapes as they were for the upper income subjects. These lower income individuals are more likely to be exposed to deviant crimes and may not be as shocked if they occur than would upper income individuals. Because of this, the lower income students felt that people would more likely report deviant rapes than did the wealthier students.

The hypothesis that the subject would empathize with (or understand the perspective of) a victim of the same sex, yet blame these victims for the rape was not well supported. Generally, the subjects rarely held the victim responsible, regardless of the victim's sex. Nevertheless, the results showed that subjects were slightly less empathetic towards victims of the opposite sex than towards victims of their own sex. Because in these rapes the victim was clearly overwhelmed, the subjects probably assumed the victim could not possibly have been responsible for the incident occurring. This could have caused a "ceiling effect" on the blame question.

For rape scenarios, females gave a more severe punishment than did males. Also, when the assailant was male, the punishment was more severe than when the assailant was female. These results may be because, more traditionally, rape is thought to be a male raping a female. Because of this, females may have more

empathy with all rape victims and therefore they feel that rapists should be severely punished. Also, because women are more likely to be the victim of a rape, they may be more aware of the frequency of rape incidents, they may be more outraged by these incidences, and they may issue a more severe punishment than would males in an effort to end these incidents. The same logic supports why male assailants would be given a stronger punishment than female assailants. Higher income groups, however, issued a more severe punishment when the victim was a male than when the victim was a female. This may be because they felt the assailant should be punished for being so deviant as well as for committing a crime.

Overall, the highest income group perceived the victim as least likely to report the rape incident compared to the lower income subjects. This may be due to the fact that the wealthier students may have cared more about what other people thought of them. If they themselves were raped, they would feel embarrassed and ashamed, and would be unlikely to report the occurrence. This is consistent with the observations made by Ms. Laura Kittle from the YWCA who said that rape victims from wealthier areas had greater difficulty accepting the fact they had been raped than did victims from the inner city area. This also appeared to hinder the wealthier victims' recovery.

Other results may have occurred or stronger significances may have been acquired if there had not been some difficulties with some of the measures used. First of all, some of the subjects may have had difficulty judging the type of

area they were from. An individual living in a large housing development may have considered himself as living in a suburban neighborhood or in a city atmosphere. This may have been the reason subjects were not more evenly distributed across the urban, suburban, and rural categories. It is also possible that some of the students were unwilling to admit the area they were from. Many of the students from this school live in low income areas of the city and may not want anyone to know, so they don't acknowledge this. In addition, although the subjects were from the rural, suburban, and urban areas surrounding the Williamsport area, this general vicinity is primarily thought of as a rural area. This may have caused further confusion for the subject in deciding which area he or she was from.

Also, in the printing of the questionnaire, the distance between some of the choices in a few of the questions was not equal. Since the alternatives were not equidistant, some of the subjects may have interpreted this as meaning the responses were not equally weighted on the scale. And, they may have allowed this to influence their choice of responses.

In the future, further research should be done on the topic of rape. Hopefully, the results from this study will help to steer others into interesting and provocative areas of research. This study has raised some interesting issues about rape. One such issue relates to the highest income group of in this study. For the dependent variable of the victim reporting the rape, the highest income subjects perceived a much lower likelihood that rape would be reported than the other two groups.

This could be explained by the assumption that they live in nicer and better-protected neighborhoods than the other subjects; however, the highest income group was also different from the other income categories on two more items. For the dependent variable of punishment that should be issued to the assailant, the highest income group seemed to want the punishment to be more severe when the victim was male than when the victim was female. The subjects from the other two income categories wanted a more severe punishment when the victim was female than when the victim was male! Why the higher income individuals deem a more severe punishment necessary when the victim is a male? Also, for recovery the highest income group perceived a slower recovery when the assailant was male than when the assailant was female. Again, this is just the opposite of the other income categories. Perhaps the subject's income group is one area which further research should explore.

Two other independent variables that showed results which were difficult to explain were the course the subject was in and the subject's age. The differences between the subjects in the courses was significant for judgements about punishment and the victim's recovery. For homosexual rapes, the Sociology classes wanted a slightly more severe punishment than did the other classes. This result is the opposite for the Family Living and Health groups. For recovery, the Sociology classes perceived a slower recovery than did the other classes in every type of rape except the male-raping-a-male scenario for the variable of punishment, a significant difference between the three age groups

also appeared. The eighteen and nineteen year olds differentiated between rapes involving male and female victims in issuing punishment: when the victim was male a more severe punishment was issued than when the victim was female. The fifteen and sixteen year olds did not seem to differentiate between the male and female victims in assigning punishment. Finally, the seventeen year olds did not differentiate very much between male and female victims, however, they issued slightly higher punishments when the victim was a female. It is possible that students from certain classes or students who are a different age may have been exposed to different experiences and different information about rape. This may have influenced their perceptions of rape. However, interestingly enough, this only appeared on a few of the dependent measures. Thus, this study has lead to some intriguing results which all point to the importance of examining subject characteristics when exploring their judgements of rape. These characteristics should include, but should not be limited to: subject's age, subject's immediate classroom experience, and subject's parent's income.

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Appendix A

Case 127

John walked into the lobby of the Creighton Hills Apartments and picked up the house phone. He buzzed Sharon's apartment. When she answered, he told her he was waiting for her downstairs to take her to the movie. While waiting, he checked himself in the mirror. His 5-foot-9-inch, 145-pound frame fit well into the madras sport jacket and jeans he had donned for the occasion. His working out at the gym downtown really kept John very physically fit. John liked the results. Sharon walked down the steps and over to John. John smiled and said that he really liked the green jersey dress she had bought last week. She was 5-foot-7-inches, and 135 pounds, similar to John's size.

As they walked to the car, Sharon said she'd wanted to see "The Empire Strikes Back" for a long time. As they drove to the theatre they talked about their mutual friends at work. Sharon and John had met two months earlier when Sharon applied for a job in John's business. They had seen each other a couple of times at first and then every weekend for the past month. From the beginning they decided to take turns treating each other for the date. This time it was John's turn.

After parking the car, they waited in line, making small talk until the ticket window opened. John bought the tickets and they went inside. They were spellbound by the movie; neither talked until the film was over. After the movie, John suggested that they go back to his apartment where they could listen to music, drink some wine, and talk. Sharon said, "Okay."

When they got to his apartment, John put on an album and

poured some wine for the both of them. They sat on the couch for a while, listening to music and talking. As they were talking, their eyes would meet and then both would quickly look away. The fourth time their eyes made contact, Sharon and John held their gaze and smiled. John moved closer to Sharon, put his arm around her and gently stroked her shoulder. He kissed her softly.

John put both arms around Sharon and held her close to him. He kissed her again, longer this time, and then opened his mouth slightly so that his tongue touched hers. Sharon said, "No, John, don't," and pushed him away with both hands. "Come on, Sharon, be a sport," exclaimed John. He grabbed Sharon by the front of the neck digging his nails into her skin and pushing so hard that she had difficulty breathing. She tried to push his hand away, but could not break his hold. He then continued to kiss her for a while.

John said, "You're not much of a woman, are you?" John then tried to embrace her again, but she pushed him away. With Sharon struggling and gasping, "I don't...want to," John slid his hand inside her dress and began to fondle her breasts. John squeezed his fingers on her throat even tighter and blocked her windpipe to keep her from moving, and said, "Don't worry. Everything will be alright." Sharon choked and gasped for air, but she was frightened because she could not break his grasp. Her neck was bleeding. She thought he might even kill her, he was choking her so hard. Kissing her so that their mouths were in continuous contact, he stroked her breasts rhythmically and then rubbed the inside of her thighs. She gasped more forcefully, "John, stop! I don't want to!" John slapped her twice

across the face, again breaking skin. She was very frightened because she was not used to this kind of violence. All she knew was that she did not want to have intercourse with him. Then he removed her underwear and quickly unzipped his pants. Sharon thrashed her body around, trying to get loose, but when he again squeezed her windpipe and she couldn't breathe, she stopped. Sharon looked at John and again gasped, "Please...Stop...I want to get up!" Holding her against the sofa, pressing hard on her neck and pushing on her pelvis, John answered, "Relax, Sharon, don't worry. This won't hurt!" With Sharon half naked, John leaned against her and pushed her back onto the couch until he was on top of her. Sharon tried once more. "John...Stop...It's not right." With this last plea, John choked Sharon so hard, he left fingerprint bruises on her neck. At this point, Sharon choked in pain. He continued to kiss and fondle her. While Sharon said, "No...no...no," and struggled tiredly, the sexual relation occurred.

Sharon walked into the lobby of the Creighton Hills Apartments and picked up the house phone. She buzzed John's apartment. When he answered, she told him she was waiting for him downstairs to take him to the movie. While waiting, she checked herself in the mirror. Her 5-foot-7-inches, 135-pound shape fit well into the green jersey dress she had donned for the occasion. Her working out at the gym downtown really kept Sharon very physically fit. Sharon liked the results. John walked down the steps and over to Sharon. Sharon smiled and said that she really liked the madras sport jacket and jeans he had bought last week. He was 5-foot-9-inches, and 145 pounds, similar to Sharon's size.

As they walked to the car, John said he wanted to see "The Empire Strikes Back" for a long time. As they drove to the theatre they talked about their mutual friends at work. John and Sharon had met two months earlier when John applied for a job in Sharon's business. They had seen each other a couple of times at first and then every weekend for the past month. From the beginning they decided to take turns treating each other for the date. This time it was Sharon's turn.

After parking the car, they waited in line, making small talk until the ticket window opened. Sharon bought the tickets and they went inside. They were spellbound by the movie; neither talked until the film was over. After the movie, Sharon suggested that they go back to her apartment where they could listen to music, drink some wine, and talk. John said, "Okay."

When they got to her apartment, Sharon put on an album and poured some wine for the both of them. They sat on the couch for a while, listening to music and talking. As they were talking, their eyes would meet and then both would quickly look away. The fourth time their eyes made contact, John and Sharon held their gaze and smiled. Sharon moved closer to John, put her arm around him and gently stroked his shoulder. She kissed him softly.

Sharon put both arms around John and held him close to her. She kissed him again, longer this time, and then opened her mouth slightly so that her tongue touched his. John said, "No, Sharon, don't," and pushed her away with both hands. "Come on, John, be a sport," exclaimed Sharon. She grabbed John by the front of his neck digging her nails into his skin and pushing so hard that he had difficulty breathing. He tried to push her hand away, but could not break her hold. She then continued to kiss him for a while.

Sharon said, "You're not much of a man, are you?" Sharon then tried to embrace him again, but he pushed her away. With John struggling and gasping, "I don't... want to," Sharon slid her hand inside his pants and began to fondle his genitals. Sharon squeezed her fingers on his throat even tighter and blocked his wind pipe, to keep him from moving, and said, "Don't worry. Everything will be alright." John choked and gasped for air, but he was frightened because he could not break her grasp. His neck was bleeding. He thought she might even kill him, she was choking him so hard. Kissing him so that their mouths were in continuous

contact, she stroked his genitals rhythmically and then rubbed the inside of his thighs. He gasped more forcefully, "Sharon, stop! I don't want to!" Sharon slapped him twice across the face, again breaking skin. He was very frightened because he was not used to this kind of violence. All he knew was that he did not want to have intercourse with her. She unzipped his jeans and quickly took off her own underwear. John thrashed his body around, trying to get loose, but when she again squeezed his windpipe and he couldn't breathe, he stopped. John looked at Sharon and again gasped, "Please...Stop!...I want to get up!" Holding him against the sofa, pressing hard on his neck and pushing on his pelvis, Sharon answered, "Relax, John, don't worry. This won't hurt!" With John half naked, Sharon leaned against him and pushed him back onto the couch until she was on top of him. John tried once more. "Sharon! Stop...It's not right!" With this last plea, Sharon choked John so hard, she left finger print bruises on his neck. At this point, John choked in pain. She continued to kiss and fondle him. While John said, "No...no...no!" and struggled tiredly, Sharon sat on him and the sexual relation occurred.

Patty walked into the lobby of the Creighton Hills Apartments and picked up the house phone. She buzzed Sharon's apartment. When Sharon answered, Patty told her she was waiting for her downstairs to take her to the movie. While waiting, Patty checked herself in the mirror. Her 5-foot-8-inch, 140-pound figure fit well into the blazer and skirt she had donned for the occasion. Her working out at the gym downtown really kept Patty very physically fit. Patty liked the results. Sharon walked down the steps and over to Patty. Patty smiled and said that she really liked the green jersey dress Sharon had bought last week. Sharon was 5-foot-7-inches and 135 pounds, similar to Patty's size.

As they walked to the car, Sharon said she'd wanted to see "The Empire Strikes Back" for a long time. As they drove to the theatre they talked about their mutual friends at work. Sharon and Patty had met two months earlier when Sharon applied for a job in Patty's business. They had seen each other a couple of times at first and then every weekend for the past month. From the beginning they decided to take turns treating each other for the date. This time it was Patty's turn.

After parking the car, they waited in line, making small talk until the ticket window opened. Patty bought the tickets and they went inside. They were spellbound by the movie; neither talked until the film was over. After the movie, Patty suggested that they go back to her apartment where they could listen to music, drink some wine, and talk. Sharon said, "Okay."

When they got to her apartment, Patty put on an album and poured some wine for both of them. They sat on the couch for a while, listening to music and talking. As they were talking, their eyes would meet and then both would quickly look away. The fourth time their eyes made contact, Sharon and Patty held their gaze and smiled. Patty moved closer to Sharon, put her arm around Sharon and gently stroked her shoulder. Patty kissed her softly.

Patty put both arms around Sharon and held her close. She kissed Sharon again, longer this time, and then Patty opened her mouth slightly so that her tongue touched Sharon's. Sharon said, "No, Patty, don't," and pushed her away with both hands. "Come on, Sharon, be a sport," exclaimed Patty. Patty grabbed Sharon by the front of the neck digging her nails into her skin and pushing so hard that Sharon had difficulty breathing. Sharon tried to push Patty's hand away, but could not break her hold. Patty then continued to kiss Sharon for a while.

Patty said, "You're not much of a woman, are you?" Patty then tried to embrace Sharon, but Sharon pushed Patty away. With Sharon struggling and gasping, "I don't...want to," Patty slid her hand inside Sharon's dress and began to fondle her breasts. Patty squeezed her fingers on Sharon's throat even tighter and blocked her windpipe, to keep her from moving, and said, "Don't worry. Everything will be alright." Sharon choked and gasped for air, but she was frightened because she could not break Patty's grasp. Sharon's neck was bleeding. She thought Patty might even kill her, Patty was choking her so hard. Kissing her so that their mouths were in continuous contact, Patty stroked Sharon's breasts rhythmically and then rubbed the inside of her thighs. Sharon

gasped more forcefully, "Patty, stop! I don't want to!"

Patty slapped Sharon twice across the face, again breaking skin. Sharon was very frightened because she was not used to this kind of violence. All she knew was that she did not want to have intercourse with Patty. Then Patty removed Sharon's underwear and quickly took her own underwear off. Sharon thrashed her body around trying to get loose, but when Patty again squeezed Sharon's windpipe and she couldn't breathe, Sharon stopped. Sharon looked at Patty and again gasped, "Please...Stop...I want to get up!"

Holding her against the sofa, pressing hard on her neck and pushing on her pelvis, Patty answered, "Relax, Sharon, don't worry. This won't hurt!" With Sharon half naked, Patty leaned against her and pushed her back onto the couch until Patty was on top of Sharon. Sharon tried once more. "Patty...Stop...It's not right." With this last plea, Patty choked Sharon so hard, she left finger print bruises on Sharon's neck. At this point Sharon choked in pain. Patty continued to kiss and fondle her. While Sharon said, "No... no...no," and struggled tiredly, a sexual relation occurred.

Tim walked into the lobby of the Creighton Hills Apartments and picked up the house phone. He buzzed John's apartment. When he answered, Tim told him he was waiting for John downstairs to take him to the movie. While waiting, Tim checked himself in the mirror. His 5-foot-11-inch, 165-pound frame fit well into the madras sport jacket and jeans he had donned for the occasion. His working out at the gym downtown really kept Tim very physically fit. Tim liked the results. John walked down the steps and over to Tim. Tim smiled and said that he really liked the blazer and slacks he had bought last week. John was 5-foot-9-inches, and 155 pounds, similar to Tim's size.

As they walked to the car, John said he'd wanted to see "The Empire Strikes Back" for a long time. As they drove to the theatre they talked about their mutual friends at work. John and Tim had met two months earlier when John applied for a job in Tim's business. They had seen each other a couple of times at first and then every weekend for the past month. From the beginning they decided to take turns treating each other for the date. This time it was Tim's turn.

After parking the car, they waited in line, making small talk until the ticket window opened. Tim bought the tickets and they went inside. They were spellbound by the movie; neither talked until the film was over. After the movie, Tim suggested that they go back to his apartment where they could listen to music, drink some wine, and talk. John said, "Okay."

When they got to his apartment, Tim put on an album

and poured some wine for the both of them. They sat on the couch for a while, listening to music and talking. As they were talking, their eyes would meet and then both would quickly look away. The fourth time their eyes made contact, John and Tim held their gaze and smiled. Tim moved closer to John, put his arm around John and gently stroked his shoulder. Tim kissed him softly.

Tim put both arms around John and held John close to him. Tim kissed John again, longer this time, and then opened his mouth slightly so that his tongue touched John's. John said, "No, Tim, don't," and pushed him away with both hands. "Come on, John, be a sport," exclaimed Tim. Tim grabbed John by the front of the neck digging his nails into John's skin and pushing so hard that he had difficulty breathing. John tried to push Tim's hand away, but could not break his hold. Tim then continued to kiss John for a while.

Tim said, "You're not much of a man, are you?" Tim then tried to embrace John again, but John pushed Tim away. With John struggling and gasping, "I don't...want to," Tim slid his hand inside John's slacks and began to fondle his genitals. Tim squeezed his fingers on John's throat even tighter and blocked his windpipe, to keep him from moving, and said, "Don't worry. Everything will be alright." John choked and gasped for air, but he was frightened because he could not break Tim's grasp. John's neck was bleeding. He thought Tim might even kill him, Tim was choking him so hard. Kissing him so that their mouths were in continuous contact, Tim stroked John's genitals rhythmically and then rubbed the inside of his thighs. John gasped more forcefully, "Tim, stop! I don't want to!" Tim slapped John twice across the face, again breaking skin. John was very frightened

because he was not used to this kind of violence. All John knew was that he did not want to have intercourse with Tim. Then Tim unzipped John's slacks, slid them off and quickly removed his own pants. John thrashed his body around trying to get loose, but when Tim again squeezed his windpipe and he couldn't breathe, John stopped. John looked at Tim and again gasped, "Please...Stop...I want to get up!" Holding him against the sofa, pressing hard on his neck and pushing on his pelvis, Tim answered, "Relax, John, don't worry. This won't hurt!" With John half naked, Tim leaned against him and pushed him back onto the couch until Tim was on top of John. John tried once more. "Tim...Stop...It's not right." With this last plea, Tim choked John so hard, he left finger print bruises on John's neck. At this point, John choked in pain. Tim continued to kiss and fondle John. While John said, "No...no...no," and struggled tiredly, a sexual relation occurred.

Questionnaire

1. Your sex: Male ___ Female ___

2. Case # 127

3. Did rape occur in this case?

(1)absolutely did (2) (3) (4) (5)absolutely did not

4. Is what occurred in this case morally right or wrong?

(1)very right (2) (3) (4) (5)very wrong

5. From the case you have just read, how responsible was the instigator?

(1)instigator totally responsible (2) (3) (4) (5)instigator not at all responsible

6. From the case you have just read, how responsible was the victim?

(1)victim totally responsible (2) (3) (4) (5)victim not at all responsible

7. Could the victim have done anything more to prevent the incident from occurring?

(1)impossible to prevent (2) (3) (4) (5)totally avoidable

8. What should be the punishment of the instigator?

(1)rehabilitation or no sentence (2) (3) (4) (5)death sentence

9. What are the odds the victim will report the incident to authorities or at least seek advice or shelter?

(1)definitely won't (2) (3)may or may not (4) (5)will definitely

10. Will this victim completely heal or recover?

(1)will never recover (2) (3) (4) (5)will recover almost immediately

11. What is the likelihood you would ever be a victim like this?

(1)never (2) (3) (4) (5)most probably

12. What is your definition of rape?

13. How believable was the case?

(1) totally (2) (3) (4) (5) totally
unbelievable believable

14. How much sexual arousal did you experience from reading the case?

(1) none (2) (3) (4) (5) very much

15. How much anger did you experience from reading the case?

(1) none (2) (3) (4) (5) very much

16. What are the chances you will ever be raped?

(1) never (2) (3) (4) (5) most probably

17. How would you describe the type of area you are from?

6 inner city or public housing
49 suburban neighborhood
20 rural or small town

18. What is your parent's approximate income?

8 \$0-10,000
13 \$10,000-20,000
19 \$20,000-30,000
15 \$30,000-40,000
7 \$40,000-50,000
10 \$50,000-or more

19. To do this study are you taking time out from health, civics,
family living, or sociology? _____

20. How old are you? _____ years

course

sociology - 27
family living - 7
health - 41

Thank you for your time for this study!!

age

15-16 19
17 38
18-19 19

Appendix B
Pilot Study Questionnaire

Questionnaire

Male _____ Female _____

Scenario # _____

How believable is this scenario?

(1) very (2) (3) (4) (5) very
unbelievable believable

Could this incident happen? yes _____ no _____

Why do you think so?

Rape is defined typically as sexual intercourse without the consent of the victim. Is this incident a rape?

Does it seem as though the victim is talking too much?

(1) far too (2) (3) just (4) (5) not
much right enough

Does the victim too weak?

(1) too weak (2) (3) just (4) (5) strong
right enough

Does the instigator seem too strong?

(1) too strong (2) (3) just (4) (5) weak
right enough

Are the sizes of the characters appropriate?

(1) very (2) (3) (4) (5) very
appropriate appropriate

Does the incident become overwhelming too suddenly?

(1) definitely (2) (3) (4) (5) not at all

Does the instigator use more aggression than is necessary?

(1) too much (2) (3) just (4) (5) not
aggression right enough

Other comments:

Appendix C

Debriefing Outline

Definitions of rape

- A. generally - forcing a woman to submit to sexual intercourse against her will
- B. law - sexual intercourse with female, not the wife of assailant, accomplished without consent of female through force or threat of force
- C. unlawful intercourse - statutory rape - voluntary sexual intercourse with a female under the age of 18 yrs. (even if consent, not legitimate)
- D. sexual invasion of the body by force, an incursion into the private, personal inner space without consent
 - 1. included other areas - mouth, rectum, vagina
 - 2. other materials - penis, bottle, fingers

I. Frequency of rape occurrence

A. Reasons

- 1. increase in population
- 2. increase in reported incidents (3-10% reported)
- 3. actual increase in rapes

B. About half of rapes occur at home

- 1. no one wants to interfere in domestic affairs
- 2. within house, don't know if it is rape

C. Date and acquaintance rapes are most common - same as scenarios

- 1. not as likely to be reported because know person

2. miscommunication - natural aggression with sex vs. rape

Effects of rape

A. Dehumanizing

1. aggressive and violent
2. not a sexual act

B. Phases

1. acute - several weeks
 - a. self-blame
 - b. tension, crying
 - c. or, masked feelings
2. long term reorganization - may last years
 - a. phobias, paranoia
 - b. disruption of lifestyle

C. Divorce, suicide and disruption of relationships

D. Males suffer similar consequences

Frequency and dangers

A. 1 in 10 chance any given woman raped in her life

B. 69% of reported rapes occur between 10pm and 9am

C. ages of victims

1. 18-25 yrs. - 42%
2. 26-34 yrs. - 26%
3. 13-17 yrs. - 20%

D. transferring of social disease

1. venereal disease
2. gonorrhoea
3. AIDS - homosexuals

4. no known cures

E. emotional aftereffects - phobias, tension

ossible solutions

A. avoid odd times of night or secluded places

B. shelters - YWCA, counseling

C. therapy for rapists

1. hear recorded victim responses

2. reduction of testosterone level

a. less sexual drive

b. less aggressive

If in rape situation

A. fighting back

1. 56% of victims don't resist

2. 96% of victims who don't resist are raped

3. victims who fought or ran were more likely not to be raped

4. victims who struggled or screamed were more likely to be

harmed by rapist than those who didn't resist, who fought,
or who ran

5. may let you go

6. may enjoy your aggression

B. best tactics

1. make self unattractive

a. pregnant

b. menstruating

c. sick

2. yell "fire" - more believable

3. feigned consent - willingness after going to bathroom -
escape

C. go right to hospital or shelter

1. they help through proceedings

2. moral support

D. do not remove evidence - sperm has blood type - no shower

. This study

A. demography

1. rural - farming is less accepting of rape than urban -
city

a. more deviance in urban - city

b. more accustomed, less surprised, heal more quickly

2. school has a good population of each - soc., fam. liv.,
and health all touch on rape topic

B. sex of subject

1. empathize with victim of same sex

a. if male, and victim male, feel sorry for victim

b. if female, and victim female, feel sorry for victim

2. if victim opposite sex, blame victim for self preservation

a. if male and victim is female, blame female victim so
being a male doesn't seem so bad

b. if female and victim male, blame male victim so being a
female doesn't seem so bad

c. victim frequently blamed for not fighting hard enough
or for leading on rapist

C. Wiso Options For Women - Ms. Laura Kittle - YWCA

D. unusual cases (nontraditional) - homosexual and female raping

a male

1. female rape male

a. fear and panic may cause erection

b. some women can be forceful - weapon

2. homosexual

a. do occur and urban/city more likely to realize

b. prisons

I. Questions and open discussion

Table 1
 Region X Victim Sex on Anger *

		Victim Sex				
		Male				Female
Region	City	2.42		3.27		
	Rural	3.66		2.57		

Note. The scale ranges from 1 to 5 (greatest).

* $p = .02$

Table 2

*

Assailant Sex X Victim Sex X Income on Report

ctim
Sex

		Assailant Sex		
		Male	Female	
Male	Male	2.50	3.00	
	Female	3.00	2.00	

\$0-20,000

ctim
Sex

		Assailant Sex		
		Male	Female	
Male	Male	2.67	2.00	
	Female	3.11	2.63	

\$20-40,000

ctim
Sex

		Assailant Sex		
		Male	Female	
Male	Male	1.25	1.90	
	Female	3.00	2.60	

Over \$40,000

Note. The scale is based on a scale of 1 to 5 (most anger).

* p=.02

Table 3

Subject Sex X Assailant Sex on Victim Responsible *

ject
ex

		Assailant Sex	
		Male	Female
Male	3.64	4.30	
Female	4.30	3.89	

Note. The scale ranges from 1 to 5 (less responsible).

* $p=.06$

Table 4

*

Victim Sex X Income on Punishment

		Victim Sex	
		Male	Female
Income	\$0-20,000	2.25	3.00
	-----	-----	-----
	\$20-40,000	2.75	2.88
	-----	-----	-----
	Over \$40,000	2.88	1.88
	-----	-----	-----

Note. The scale ranges from 1 to 5 (most severe).

* p=.05

Table 5

Assailant Sex X Victim Sex X Course on Punishment

*

im
x

		Assailant Sex			
		Male		Female	
Male	!	3.17	!	2.17	!
-----!					
Female	!	2.91	!	2.50	!
-----!					

Health and
Family Living

im
x

		Assailant Sex			
		Male		Female	
Male	!	2.50	!	2.57	!
-----!					
Female	!	3.25	!	1.67	!
-----!					

Sociology

Note. The scale ranges from 1 to 5 (most severe).

* p=.05

Table 6

Victim Sex X Years on Punishment *

		Victim Sex	
		Male	Female
	15-16	2.20	2.22
	-----	-----	-----
Years	17	2.55	3.25
	-----	-----	-----
	18-19	3.43	2.17
	-----	-----	-----

Note. The scale ranges from 1 to 5 (most severe).

* $p=.04$

Table 7

Victim Sex X Assailant Sex on Recovery *

		Assailant Sex	
		Male	Female
Victim Sex	Male	2.05	2.72
	Female	2.06	1.72

Note. The scale ranges from 1 to 5 (fastest).

* $p = .04$

Table 8

Assailant Sex X Income on Recovery *

		Assailant Sex	
		Male	Female
Income	\$0-20,000	1.83	2.56
	-----	-----	-----
	\$20-40,000	1.93	2.33
	-----	-----	-----
	Over \$40,000	2.71	1.67
	-----	-----	-----

Note. The scale ranges from 1 to 5 (quickest).

* p=.02

Table 9

*

Assailant Sex X Victim Sex X Class on Recovery

Victim
Sex

		Assailant Sex		Health and Family Living	
		Male	Female		
Male	!	1.83	!	3.17	!
	!		!		!
Female	!	2.09	!	1.83	!
	!		!		!

Victim
Sex

		Assailant Sex		Sociology	
		Male	Female		
Male	!	2.50	!	1.86	!
	!		!		!
Female	!	1.88	!	1.50	!
	!		!		!

Note. The scale ranges from 1 to 5 (quickest).

* p=.04