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Franklin County (OH) -  
RAPE REDUCTION PROGRAM

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RAPE REDUCTION PROGRAM

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## FOREWARD

This report, a Rape Reduction Program, is a study conducted by a Police Project Team.

The Project Team was designated as a new concept to study the forcible rape problem currently existing in Columbus, Ohio.

Chief of Police Earl Burden ordered the study to commence work on November 8, 1973, and appointed Lt. Herman Stofle, Planning and Research Bureau to act as chairman.

Personnel assigned to the study team were to be designated by the Deputy Chief's from Uniformed, Administrative, and Investigative Sub-Division. One stipulation required the assignment of one policewoman currently working in the Assault Squad.

The Project Team received a mandate to submit a complete report of findings no later than January 8, 1974.

## PREFACE

In today's permissive society, it has become increasingly difficult to prevent the crime of rape. There are many contributing factors leading to this dilemma, not the least of which is the apparent unwillingness of the potential victim to take minimum precautions when interacting socially. During the first nine months of 1973, we recorded 218 forcible rapes of which 45% were committed by an assailant known to the victim.

Sex education in our school system has taught the various preventive measures in avoiding pregnancy. The "pill", so available and freely used in our society, has undoubtedly developed a somewhat lackadaisical attitude by many females to being the victim of a rape. Consider that 32% of reported rape victims, between January and September of 1973, were interacting socially either in a tavern, cocktail party, friends' house, etc.....

The City of Columbus has experienced an almost steady rise in number of reported rape offenses since 1964. A very slight drop in reports was noted in 1970 with the resumption of a slow rise during 1972. (This data is based on the number of rapes per 100,000 population.) Columbus recorded an 8.1% increase in 1972 over a four-year period commencing in 1969. In a grouping of 40 cities, we stand 25th, ranking from greatest decrease to greatest increase in number of rapes per 100,000 population.

An attempt was made to determine if a relationship existed between university populations and rapes in the total community. Fifty-one (51) cities with at least one university or college in each community were used to satisfactorily show that the size of a university enrollment had

no apparent relationship with the number of rapes in the community. A correlation analysis between total community population and rapes was significant showing that as the population increases so does the number of rapes.

It becomes apparent at the onset of this study that crime prevention tactics employed by our Patrol Bureau could not offset the lack of education provided the public by the Division of Police. Popular misconceptions found during the compilation of this report have been labeled "Facts or Fallacies" and included in the section entitled "The Problem." The general public, and women in particular, need to be informed thru various news media programs, pamphlets, lectures, etc., of the problem and preventive measures. Only by dispelling rumor with fact can we hope to enlist the assistance of women in the prevention of rape which almost completely rests with the victim or a possible witness.

The current procedures used by our department from report taking to investigation, was reviewed and found to be satisfactory in most areas. The 1972 Annual Report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation said it best "the evidence would seem to indicate that regardless of whether the criminal is convicted or even discovered, the police who investigate a sex crime can do an important service for the victims - and do a better investigating job - if they display sympathy and understanding in the process of the crime investigation." The project team was in complete agreement that the victim is required to relate the rape details too many times in too many places.

The proportion of acquittals or dismissals were consistently at or above 50%. This was more than double the number of adults who were found or plead guilty. A second problem that became apparent was the increasing case backlog during 1970, 1971, and 1972. An increase of 366% is noted in 1972 as compared with the carry-over of cases for 1969.

A need exists to conduct special training for all police, court personnel and prosecutors who handle rape cases. Police personnel are urged to employ tact and courtesy in the handling of the sex crime victim's problem. We believe that much can be done in crime prevention thru education and the assigning of additional personnel to the assault squad.

MAST HEAD

PROJECT TEAM

RAPE REDUCTION PROGRAM

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## I INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

Sex crimes occur and they occur often. The F.B.I. reports 46,430 forcible rapes in 1972. In 1972, 73 percent of all forcible rape offenses were actual rapes by force while the remainder were attempts or assaults to commit forcible rape.<sup>1</sup>

It would be a mistake to think that rape victims define the quality of their contacts with the police in the same way as do the police, that is, in terms of the percentage of cases cleared in some manner satisfactory to the authorities. The truth is that the actual solution of the crime and the conviction of the offender represents only one dimension of the rape victim's problem. In fact, in at least some cases, the crime may not be much more of a trying experience for the victim than is the investigation and the prosecution. The crime may have lasted ten minutes but retelling the story, answering interminable and embarrassing questions, court appearance, cross-examination and the usual defense tactics of trying to shake the victim's testimony or to discredit her may spread the ordeal out over a period of years. In such a situation the tact shown by the police may seem more important to the victim and her family than their investigative efficiency. The evidence would seem to indicate that regardless of whether the criminal is convicted or even discovered, the police who investigate a sex crime can do an important service for the victims - and do a better investigating job - if they display sympathy and understanding in the process of the crime investigation.

To be specific, then, the contention in this paper is that the police by handling the victims of sex crimes with tact and courtesy can perform

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<sup>1</sup>Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States (Uniform Crime Reports - 1972), p.12.

not only a real humanitarian service but actually do a better job of investigation and an infinitely better job of public relations.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>The Police Chief/January 1970 (Police-Victim Relationships in Sex Crime Investigations), p. 20.

## OBJECTIVES

- A. Develop a comprehensive report describing the scope and severity of the forcible rape problem in the City of Columbus.
- B. Conduct a systematic review and study of the existing processes and procedures involved in dealing with forcible rapes.
- C. Determine if inadequacies exist in our present system.
- D. Recommend improvements in our present system, if, in fact, it's determined that inadequacies do exist.
- E. Develop an educational program designed to make potential victims of forcible rape aware of:
  - 1. Ways they can protect themselves.
  - 2. The importance of reporting forcible rapes to the Division of Police.

## II THE PROBLEM

### NATURE OF THE OFFENSE

The act of sexual intercourse with a female without her conscious and voluntary permission has been traditionally forbidden by law. If the act is committed without the female's consent, regardless of age, it is considered rape. Special provisions by the law have been made for the protection of females who are considered incapable of giving consent; such as the insane, unconscious, intoxicated, or a female child not old enough to understand the nature of the act. The act of sexual intercourse with females below a certain age with consent is called Carnal Knowledge or Statutory Rape. To sustain the charge of rape, it must be demonstrated that the act was committed by force without consent and that penetration was made.

The New Ohio Revised Code that will be in effect January 1, 1974, has broadened by definition the nature of the act of rape to include anal intercourse, fellatio, and cunnilingus between persons regardless of sex.

Reports that would have been classified as sodomy or molesting will now be classified as rape. This will cause an additional increase in reported rapes.

## FACTS OR FALLACIES

1. THE CRIME OF RAPE IS A CRIME OF PASSION AND VIOLENCE.

TRUE - Usually it involves a potential threat of death or injury. The psychological side effects left with the victim, whether temporary or lasting, is an unknown factor as a result of this heinous act.

2. ALL RAPES ARE COMMITTED BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON STALKING THE VICTIM IN THE DARK AND LEAVING HER A TOTAL WRECK BOTH PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY.

FALSE - Very few rapes fall into this limited category. Further proof can be found in the following "facts or fallacies."

3. ALL RAPES REPORTED TO THE POLICE ARE TRUE RAPES.

FALSE - Some women make false reports to the police regarding rapes for various reasons, such as unwed pregnancy, discovery in the act of intercourse, a child with second thoughts after consenting to the act or a young girl or woman seeking attention. The reasons are as unlimited as the human mind. During a recent survey of reported rapes in Columbus, 16% of those rapes were found to be false for the various reasons listed above.

4. THERE IS VERY LITTLE DEFENSE AGAINST THE RAPIST.

FALSE - Seventeen (17) percent of the reported rapes were aborted before the act was committed. This was usually the result of the victim either offering resistance or by flight of the victim.

5. MOST VICTIMS RESIST THE ATTACK OF THE RAPIST.

FALSE - It was found during this study that seventy-one (71) percent of the victims offered no resistance. Twenty-five (25) percent of that total, revealed the rapist used a weapon and no resistance would

be expected. It is unknown why the remaining percentage offered no resistance.

6. THE RAPIST IS USUALLY ARMED AND ALMOST ALWAYS USES SOME KIND OF PHYSICAL FORCE.

FALSE - It was found in the study that only twenty-five (25) percent of the suspects had weapons and thirty-nine (39) percent of the suspects used no force at all, neither physical or verbal against the victim.

7. THE RAPE VICTIM USUALLY IS INJURED IN SOME WAY.

FALSE - Eighty-six (86) percent of the victims in the survey were uninjured in any way and less than one (1) percent were seriously injured.

8. THE VICTIM AND SUSPECT SELDOM INTERACT SOCIALLY PRIOR TO THE ACT.

FALSE - It was found in this study almost a third (32 percent) of the cases resulted from the victim and suspect interacting socially, either in a tavern, cocktail party, friends house, etc.

9. RAPISTS ARE ALMOST ALWAYS STRANGERS TO THE VICTIM.

FALSE - Forty-five (45) percent of the actual reported rapes over a nine month period showed that those offenses were committed by known suspects, casual acquaintances, or relatives of the victims.

10. THE RAPE ATTACK USUALLY OCCURS IN A DARK ALLEY, STREET OR DOORWAY.

FALSE - While almost a third, (32 percent) of the cases showed that was the place of attack, it was found that half of the cases (50 percent) occurred in a residence.



11. RAPE ATTACKS USUALLY OCCUR AT NIGHT.

TRUE - Between the hours of six (6) p.m. and six (6) a.m., it was found that eighty-one (81) percent of the reported attacks occurred, with forty-two (42) percent occurring midnight and thirty-nine (39) percent occurring after midnight.

12. THE RAPE VICTIM IS USUALLY YOUNG, I. E. UNDER THE AGE OF THIRTY.

TRUE - Eighty-two (82) percent of the victims were under the age of thirty (30), while nine (9) percent were between the ages of thirty (30) and fifty (50) and nine (9) percent were over fifty years of age.

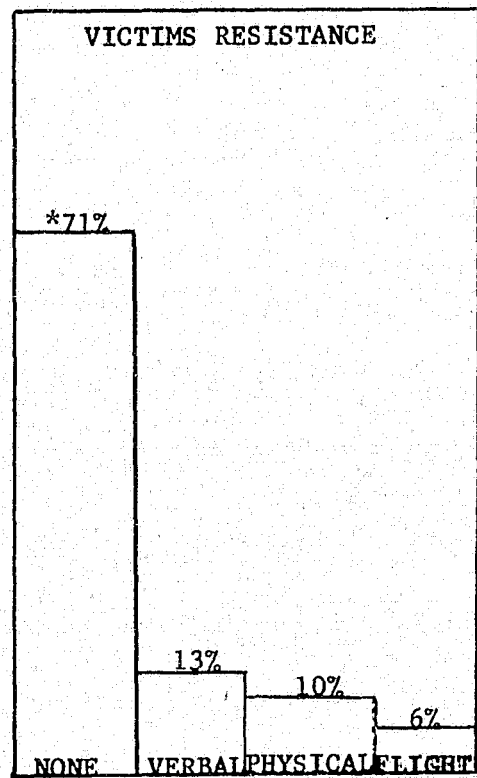
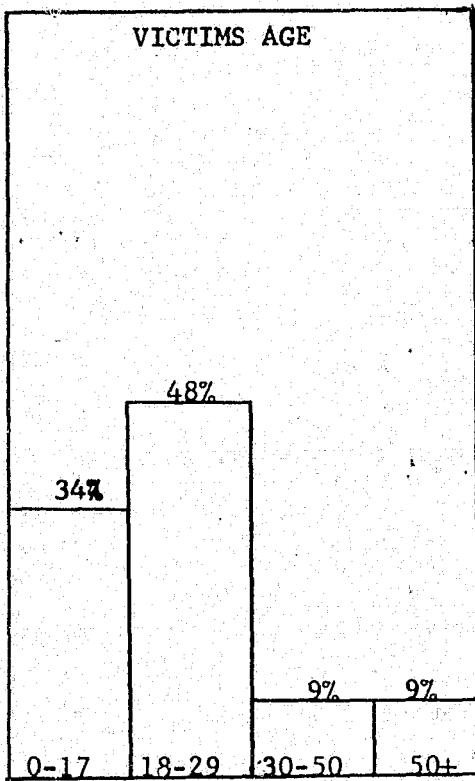
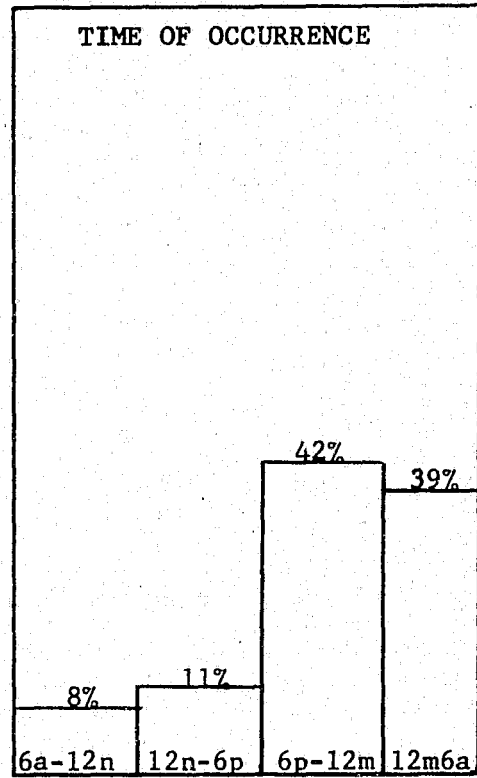
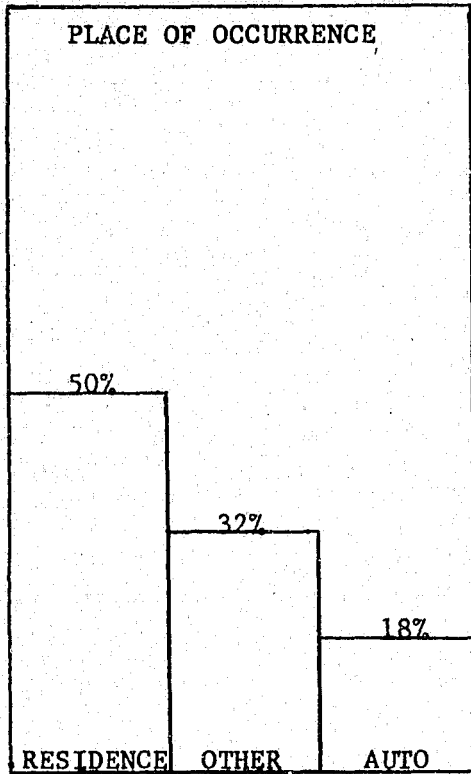
13. HITCH HIKING HAS BECOME A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN RAPES.

TRUE - A few years ago, females hitch hiking alone was almost unheard of. Today this has become a popular mode of transportation for girls and young women and as a result has become a significant contributing factor and one which is on the increase.

14. BURGLARS SOMETIMES COMMIT RAPES

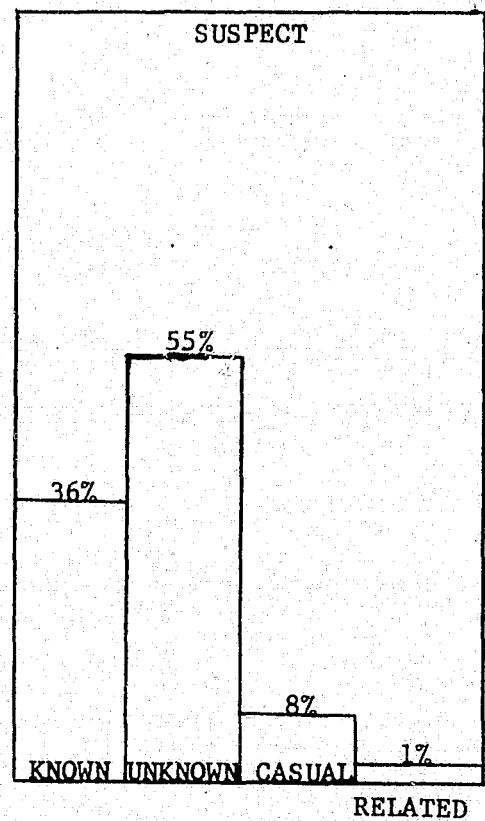
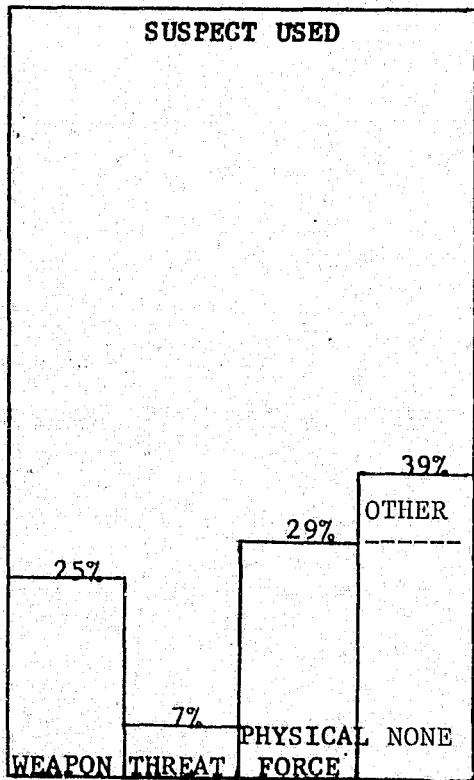
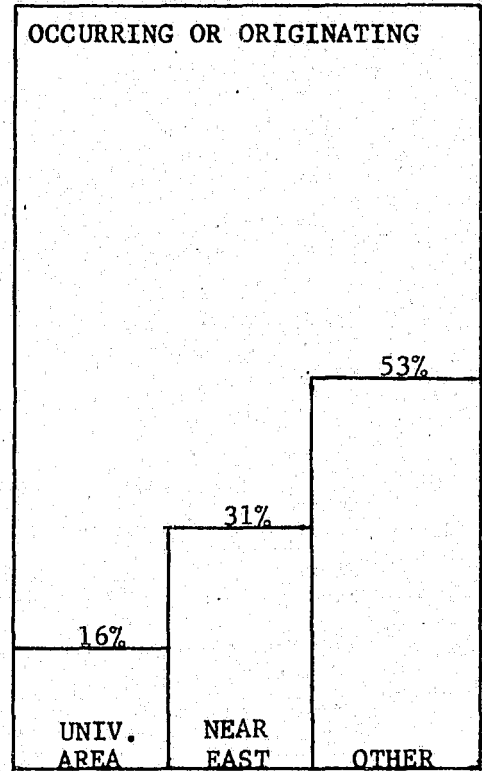
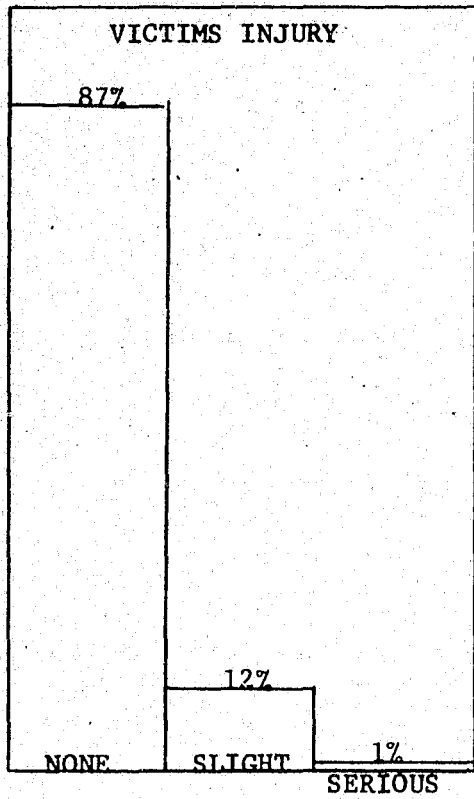
TRUE - Seventeen (17) percent of the cases studied were committed by burglars. It is unknown if the intent to commit rape was the motivating factor or if after breaking into a home the opportunity of rape presented itself.

RAPE DATA  
 COLUMBUS, OHIO STUDY  
 (January - September 1973)

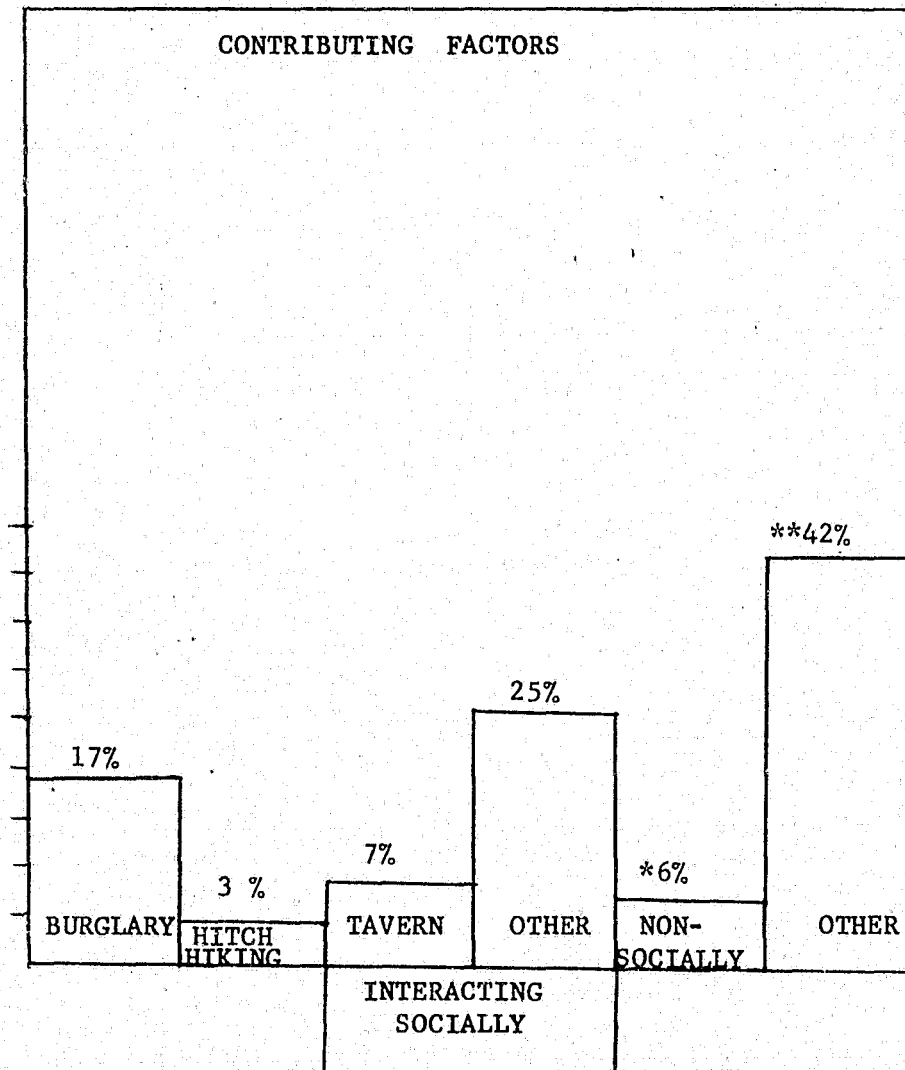


\*Suspect used weapon 25%; Threat 7%;  
 Physical force 29%; Other 10%

RAPE DATA  
 COLUMBUS, OHIO STUDY  
 (January - September 1973)



RAPE DATA  
 COLUMBUS, OHIO STUDY  
 (January - September 1973)



\*Obtaining aid or offering a service...ie.. Use phone, offer to take home, etc...

\*\*Availability ie.... on street late at night alone, etc...

### III STATISTICAL VALUES AND TRENDS

40 CITIES WITH POPULATIONS FROM 300,000 to 906,000

All Information (Except Number of Offenses) Compiled for 1973

City	POPULATION		Square <sup>1</sup> Mile Area	Police <sup>1</sup> Officers	'72 <sup>2</sup> '71 <sup>2</sup> '70 <sup>2</sup> '69 <sup>2</sup>				Percent <sup>3</sup> Difference '69 to '72
	1970 <sup>1</sup> Census	1973 <sup>1</sup> Estimate			Forcible Rape Offenses Known to Police				
Atlanta, Georgia	496,973	500,000	131.30	1,539	256	268	202	173	+ 48.0%
Baltimore, Maryland	905,759	895,683	86.00	3,570	465	537	555	675	- 31.1%
Birmingham, Alabama	300,910	300,800	86.00	698	103	98	86	87	+ 18.4%
Boston, Massachusetts	641,071	641,000	104.80	2,825	262	235	303	253	+ 3.6%
Buffalo, New York	462,768	460,000	50.20	1,402	176	134	151	140	+ 25.7%
Cincinnati, Ohio	452,524	452,524	77.60	1,139	239	189	170	179	+ 33.5%
Cleveland, Ohio	750,903	740,000	75.66	2,844	462	428	307	303	+ 52.5%
Columbus, Ohio	539,677	558,000	157.29	1,217	292	269	263	270	+ 8.1%
Dallas, Texas	844,401	876,000	297.50	2,011	533	585	552	431	+ 23.7%
Denver, Colorado	514,678	538,000	106.32	1,325	368	434	474	330	+ 11.5%
El Paso, Texas	322,261	344,474	130.15	590	91	75	43	41	+122.0%
Forth Worth, Texas	393,476	401,837	252.00	681	66	88	72	92	- 28.3%
Honolulu, Hawaii	637,460	660,125	610.90	1,445	149	74	55	56	+166.1%
Indianapolis, Indiana	744,624	750,000	91.00	1,084	275	264	253	165	+ 66.7%
Jacksonville, Florida	528,865	559,500	840.00	788	293	254	296	214	+ 36.9%
Kansas City, Missouri	507,087	514,565	316.83	1,300	344	371	401	375	- 8.3%
Long Beach, California	358,633	361,306	49.60	632	176	130	134	180	- 6.9%
Memphis, Tennessee	623,530	651,000	248.04	1,293	373	373	189	107	+245.4%
Miami, Florida	334,859	345,590	53.82	799	99	137	90	89	+ 11.2%
Minneapolis, Minnesota	434,400	430,000	59.80	852	308	228	160	174	+ 77.0%
Nashville, Davidson, Tenn.	447,877	465,000	533.00	892	104	157	107	132	- 21.2%
Newark, New Jersey	387,417	382,000	23.57	1,563	325	312	253	234	+ 38.9%
New Orleans, Louisiana	593,471	603,756	363.50	1,488	261	325	324	323	- 19.2%
Norfolk, Virginia	307,951	307,000	61.84	533	144	122	85	82	+ 75.6%
Oakland, California	361,561	362,100	79.10	722	261	220	212	197	+ 32.5%
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	366,481	377,000	649.50	651	133	144	122	95	+ 40.0%
Omaha, Nebraska	347,328	362,000	82.50	588	125	122	71	51	+145.1%
Phoenix, Arizona	581,562	723,700	269.30	1,391	256	216	206	166	+ 54.2%
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	520,117	512,000	57.60	1,690	298	279	246	249	+ 19.7%
Portland, Oregon	382,619	385,000	92.45	748	169	144	128	118	+ 43.2%
St. Louis, Missouri	622,236	597,000	61.00	2,232	512	498	546	604	- 15.2%
St. Paul, Minnesota	309,980	308,686	55.44	588	90	79	65	88	+ 2.3%
San Antonio, Texas	654,153	747,807	251.40	1,111	256	217	202	215	+ 19.1%
San Diego, California	696,769	758,000	392.20	1,042	165	142	135	155	+ 6.5%
San Francisco, Calif.	715,674	726,000	129.25	1,958	505	512	572	598	- 15.6%
San Jose, California	445,779	543,500	145.70	677	173	170	168	161	+ 7.5%
Seattle, Washington	530,831	530,831	91.60	1,161	278	208	184	248	+ 12.1%
Toledo, Ohio	383,818	387,568	92.00	772	131	118	94	75	+ 74.7%
Tulsa, Oklahoma	331,638	342,081	179.45	576	118	73	72	79	+ 49.4%
Washington, D. C.	756,510	756,000	68.25	5,100	714	615	313	336	+112.5%

<sup>1</sup>The population information, area mileage data, and police officer figures were obtained from the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department 1973 Survey of Municipal Police Departments.

<sup>2</sup>The rape offense information was derived from the 1972 FBI Uniform Crime Report Book.

<sup>3</sup>The percentage figures were calculated by the Columbus, Ohio Division of Police Planning and Research Bureau.

40 CITIES WITH POPULATIONS FROM 300,000 TO 906,000

RANKING OF CITIES  
IN THE NUMBER OF FORCIBLE RAPES PER 100,000 POPULATION

	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>1972 Forcible Rape Offenses</u>	<u>Rate Per 100,000</u>
1.	Fort Worth, Texas	401,837	66	16.4
2.	San Diego, California	758,000	165	21.8
3.	Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee	465,000	104	22.4
4.	Honolulu, Hawaii	660,125	149	22.6
5.	El Paso, Texas	344,474	91	26.4
6.	Miami, Florida	345,590	99	28.6
7.	St. Paul, Minnesota	308,686	90	29.2
8.	San Jose, California	543,500	173	31.8
9.	Toledo, Ohio	387,568	131	33.8
*10.	Birmingham, Alabama	300,800	103	34.2
10.	San Antonio, Texas	747,807	256	34.2
*12.	Omaha, Nebraska	362,000	125	34.5
12.	Tulsa, Oklahoma	342,081	118	34.5
14.	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	377,000	133	35.3
15.	Phoenix, Arizona	723,700	256	35.4
16.	Indianapolis, Indiana	750,000	275	36.7
17.	Buffalo, New York	460,000	176	38.3
18.	Boston, Massachusetts	641,000	262	40.9
19.	New Orleans, Louisiana	603,756	261	43.2
20.	Portland, Oregon	385,000	169	43.9
21.	Norfolk, Virginia	307,000	144	46.9
22.	Long Beach, California	361,306	176	48.7
23.	Atlanta, Georgia	500,000	256	51.2
24.	Baltimore, Maryland	895,683	465	51.9
25.	Columbus, Ohio	558,000	292	52.3
26.	Jacksonville, Florida	559,000	293	52.4
*26.	Seattle, Washington	530,831	278	52.4
28.	Cincinnati, Ohio	452,524	239	52.8
29.	Memphis, Tennessee	651,000	373	57.3
30.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	512,000	298	58.2
31.	Dallas, Texas	876,000	533	60.8
32.	Cleveland, Ohio	740,000	462	62.4
33.	Kansas City, Missouri	514,565	344	66.9
34.	Denver, Colorado	538,000	368	68.4
35.	San Francisco, California	726,000	505	69.6
36.	Minneapolis, Minnesota	430,000	308	71.6
37.	Oakland, California	362,100	261	72.1
38.	Newark, New Jersey	382,000	325	85.1
39.	St. Louis, Missouri	597,000	512	85.8
40.	Washington, D. C.	756,000	714	94.4

\*When more than one city had identical rates per 100,000, each city was given the same number or ranking. If two cities had the same rate per 100,000, then one number was skipped before resuming the numbering or ranking.

40 CITIES WITH POPULATIONS FROM 300,000 TO 906,000

CITY RANKING FROM GREATEST DECREASE TO GREATEST INCREASE  
IN THE NUMBER OF FORCIBLE RAPE OFFENSES BY COMPARING  
1969 TOTALS WITH 1972 TOTALS

<u>City</u>	<u>*Percent Difference 1969 To 1972</u>
1. Baltimore, Maryland	-31.1%
2. Forth Worth, Texas	-28.3%
3. Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee	-21.2%
4. New Orleans, Louisiana	-19.2%
5. San Francisco, California	-15.6%
6. St. Louis, Missouri	-15.2%
7. Kansas City, Missouri	- 8.3%
8. Long Beach, California	- 6.9%
9. St. Paul, Minnesota	+ 2.3%
10. Boston, Massachusetts	+ 3.6%
11. San Diego, California	+ 6.5%
12. San Jose, California	+ 7.5%
13. Columbus, Ohio	+ 8.1%
14. Miami, Florida	+11.2%
15. Denver, Colorado	+11.5%
16. Seattle, Washington	+12.1%
17. Birmingham, Alabama	+18.4%
18. San Antonio, Texas	+19.1%
19. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	+19.7%
20. Dallas, Texas	+23.7%
21. Buffalo, New York	+25.7%
22. Oakland, California	+32.5%
23. Cincinnati, Ohio	+33.5%
24. Jacksonville, Florida	+36.9%
25. Newark, New Jersey	+38.9%
26. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	+40.0%
27. Portland, Oregon	+43.2%
28. Atlanta, Georgia	+48.0%
29. Tulsa, Oklahoma	+49.4%
30. Cleveland, Ohio	+52.5%
31. Phoenix, Arizona	+54.2%
32. Indianapolis, Indiana	+66.7%
33. Toledo, Ohio	+74.7%
34. Norfolk, Virginia	+75.6%
35. Minneapolis, Minnesota	+77.0%
36. Washington, D. C.	+112.5%
37. El Paso, Texas	+122.0%
38. Omaha, Nebraska	+145.1%
39. Honolulu, Hawaii	+166.1%
40. Memphis, Tennessee	+245.4%

\*For detailed analysis refer to Page



8 CITIES OUT OF 40 SHOWED DECREASE IN  
AMOUNT OF REPORTED RAPES - COMPARING 1969 with 1972  
(20% Show Decrease)

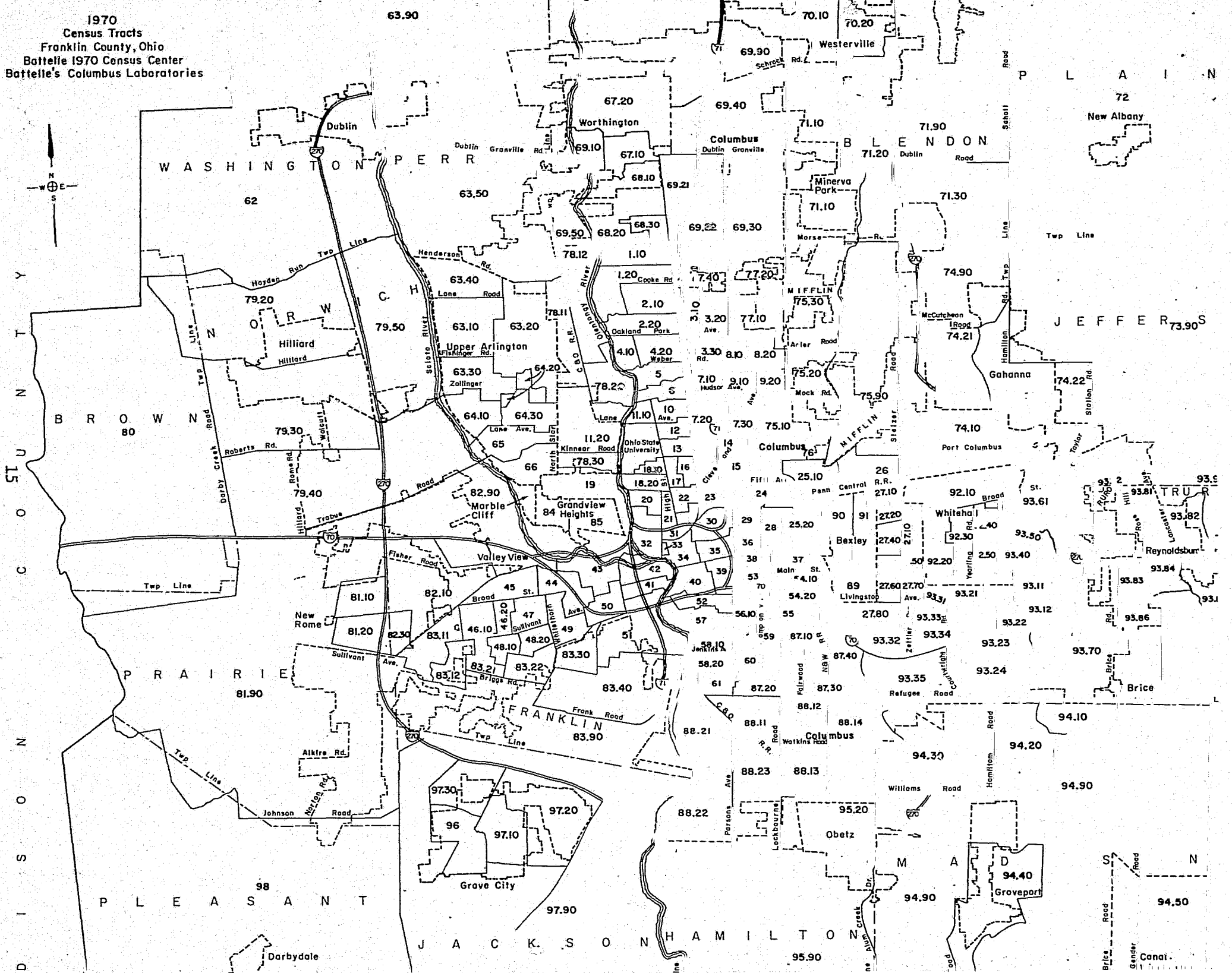
11 CITIES OF 40 SHOWED DECREASE IN AMOUNT  
OF REPORTED RAPES COMPARING 1971 with 1972

4 Cities Show an Increase in Reported  
Rapes '69-'72 of Over 100%

El Paso, Texas	122.0%
Honolulu, Hawaii	166.1%
Omaha, Nebraska	145.1%
Washington, D. C.	112.5%

1 City Shows an Increase in Reported  
Rapes '69-'72 of Over 200%

Memphis, Tennessee	245.4%
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COLUMBUS, OHIO  
 ACTUAL OFFENSES BY CENSUS TRACT  
 January-September 1973

C.T.		C.T.		C.T.	
30.00	1	14.00	2	36.00	4
35.00	1	16.00	2	28.00	4
34.00	2	17.00	8	29.00	4
20.00	2	10.00	5	15.00	4
22.00	6	12.00	3	24.00	1
23.00	2	13.00	4	76.00	4
18.20	2	11.10	1	25.10	4
19.00	2	18.10	6	25.20	2
Total PRC 1	= 18	04.20	2	Total PRC 6	= 27
69.21	1	05.00	1	26.00	1
69.22	2	06.00	1	74.10	2
69.30	1	78.20	2	Total PRC 7	= 3
77.40	1	02.20	1	41.00	1
Total PRC 2	= 6	Total PRC 4	= 39	51.00	5
63.50	1	07.20	1	42.00	1
63.90	2	07.30	10	43.00	3
Total PRC 3	= 3	75.10	5	50.00	1
		07.10	2	49.00	2
		08.10	3	Total PRC 8	= 13
		09.10	1		
		03.10	4		
		77.20	1		
		77.30	1		
		Total PRC 5	= 28		

C.T.		
27.10	2	
27.30	1	
93.34	1	
93.35	2	
94.30	2	
Total PRC 9	=	8
46.10	1	
47.00	1	
Total PRC 10	=	2
40.00	7	
39.00	2	
52.00	1	
57.00	1	
58.10	2	
61.00	1	
Total PRC 11	=	14

C.T.		
38.00	8	
53.00	9	
37.00	7	
54.10	1	
55.00	6	
56.10	2	
54.20	2	
Total PRC 12	=	35
56.20	1	
59.00	3	
87.20	1	
87.10	1	
87.30	5	
88.23	1	
88.11	2	
88.12	1	
Total PRC 13	=	15

C.T.		
93.12	1	
93.22	1	
93.70	1	
93.61	2	
Total PRC 14	=	5
45.00	2	
Total PRC 15	=	2

TOTAL OF PRECINCTS

Precinct 1	18
Precinct 2	6
Precinct 3	3
Precinct 4	39
Precinct 5	28
Precinct 6	27
Precinct 7	3
Precinct 8	13
Precinct 9	9
Precinct 10	2
Precinct 11	14
Precinct 12	35
Precinct 13	15
Precinct 14	5
Precinct 15	2
Total	218

COLUMBUS, OHIO  
 FORCIBLE RAPE STATISTICS  
 January-September 1973

Report Disposition

	Reported	Unfounded	<u>Actual</u>	Total Cleared	Cleared By Arrest of Persons Under 18	Cleared From Previous Years
Rape	204	38	166	122	5	11
Intent to Rape	62	10	52	31	3	3
Total	266	48	<u>218</u>	153	8	14

COLUMBUS, OHIO  
 FORCIBLE RAPE STATISTICS  
 January-September 1973

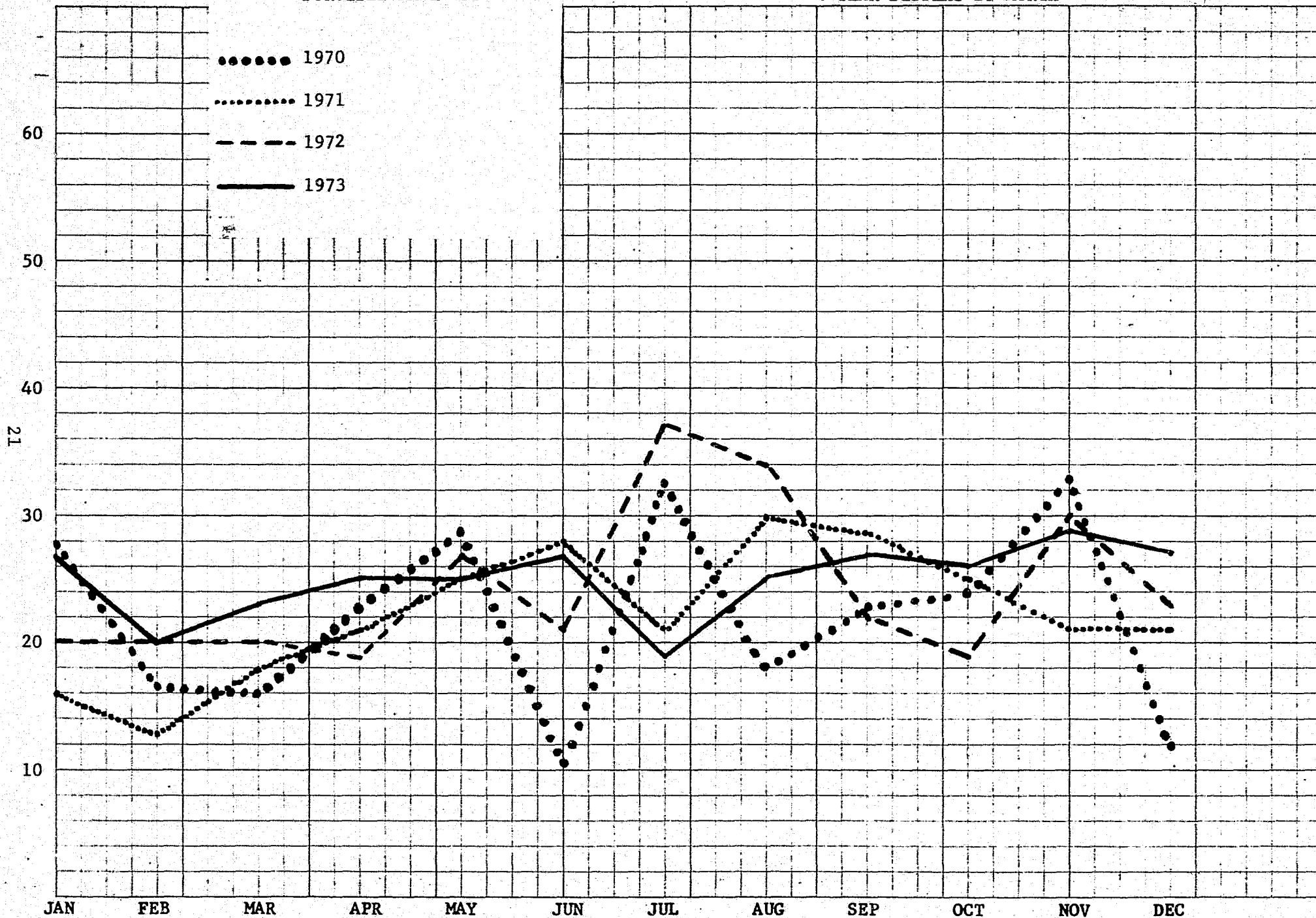
Suspects Arrested By Age

Age	Adults	Age	Juveniles
18	2	0/10	
19	7	11/12	
20	6	13/14	2
21	4	15	2
22	9	16	1
23		17	1
24	5		
25/29	20		
30/34	8		
35/39	4		
40/44	2		
45/49	3		
50/54			
55/59	1		
60/64			
65+			
White	29		1
Negro	41		5
Other	1		0
Total	<u>71</u>		<u>6</u>



FORCIBLE RAPE OFFENSES

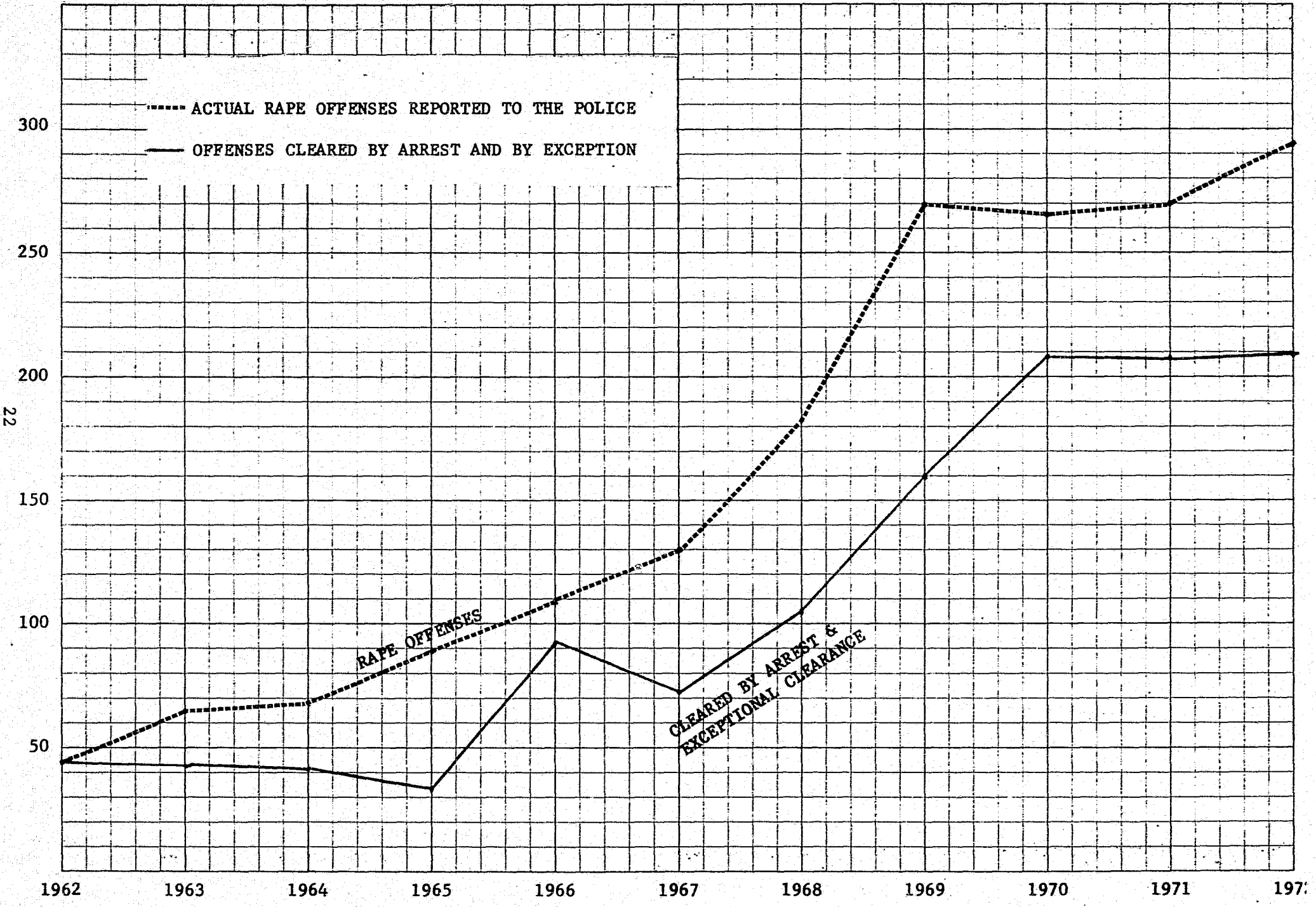
4 YEAR DISPLAY BY MONTH





FORCIBLE RAPE OFFENSES CLEARED

10 YEAR DATA



..... ACTUAL RAPE OFFENSES REPORTED TO THE POLICE  
—— OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST AND BY EXCEPTION

RAPE OFFENSES

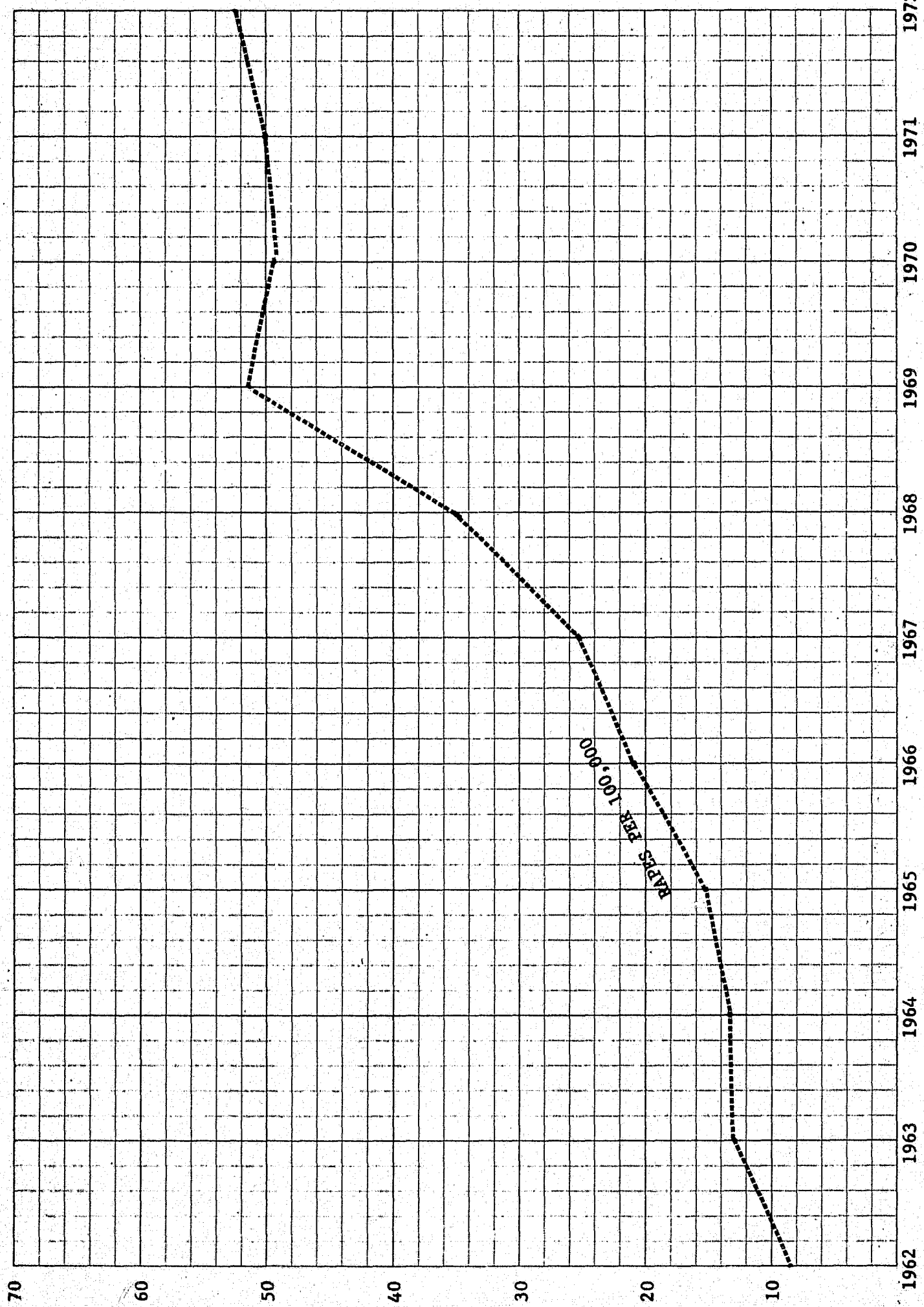
CLEARED BY ARREST &  
EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE

22

1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1971

10 YEAR DATA

FORCIBLE RAPES



RAPES PER 100,000

FORCIBLE RAPE DATA FOR 1972

RANGED IN ORDER OF NUMBER OF RAPES PER 100,000 FEMALE POPULATION

<u>City</u>	<u>Forcible Rapes</u>	<u>Total Population<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Rapes Per 100,000 Pop.</u>	<u>Female Population<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Rapes Per 100,000 Female Pop.</u>
(1) Kansas City, Mo.	344 (2)	507,087 (8)	67.8 (1)	268,954 (7)	127.9
(2) Cleveland, Oh.	462 (1)	750,903 (1)	61.5 (2)	394,727 (1)	117.0
(3) Jacksonville, Fl.	293 (4)	528,865 (6)	55.4 (4)	268,883 (8)	109.0
(4) Pittsburgh, Pa.	298 (3)	520,117 (7)	57.3 (3)	277,774 (5)	107.3
(5) Columbus, Oh.	292 (5)	539,677 (4)	54.1 (5)	280,331 (4)	104.2
(6) Seattle, Wa.	278 (6)	530,831 (5)	52.4 (7)	276,438 (6)	100.6
(7) Cincinnati, Oh.	239 (10)	452,524 (10)	52.8 (6)	242,757 (10)	98.5
(8) Atlanta, Ga.	256 (8)	496,973 (9)	51.5 (8)	263,441 (9)	97.2
(9) Phoenix, Az.	256 (8)	581,562 (3)	44.0 (9)	300,565 (3)	85.2
(10) New Orleans, La.	261 (7)	593,471 (2)	44.0 (9)	317,502 (2)	82.2
Average	298	550,201	54.2	289,137	103.1
Average (Excluding Cleveland)	280	527,900	53.0	277,405	100.9

1. Carnal knowledge of a female through the use of force or threat of force.  
(Assaults to commit forcible rape are included)

2. Population figures from Census Bureau reports for individual states for 1970.

CITIES WITH COLLEGES

CITY <sup>1</sup>	POPULATION <sup>1</sup>	REPORTED RAPES <sup>2</sup>	COLLEGE ENROLLMENT <sup>2</sup>		TOTAL
			4 YR.	2 YR.	
Albuquerque, NM.	342,000	216	22,053		22,053
Ann Arbor, MI.	244,000	104	41,178	4,278	45,456
Austin, TX.	318,000	70	41,830	260	42,090
Baton Rouge, LA.	293,000	133	28,350		28,350
Birmingham, AL.	744,000	160	13,090	6,501	19,591
Boise, ID.	120,000	32	9,561		9,561
Buffalo, NY.	1,347,000	212	40,930		40,930
Cincinnati, OH.	1,405,000	330	36,816		36,816
Columbia, SC.	341,000	119	26,347	1,922	28,269
Columbus, OH.	943,000	355	54,747	300	55,047
Des Moines, IA.	296,000	57	7,378	867	8,245
Hartford, CT.	823,000	62	10,974	2,224	13,198
Honolulu, HI.	665,000	149	28,727	2,690	31,417
Huntington, WV.	258,000	33	7,794		7,794
Jacksonville, FL.	551,000	300	4,492	9,148	13,640
Kansas City, MO	1,271,000	544	16,192	12,098	28,290
Knoxville, TN.	411,000	37	27,690		27,690
Lincoln, NB.	173,000	23	22,480		22,480
Little Rock, AR.	333,000	153	5,383		5,383
Louisville, KY.	852,000	213	13,257		13,257
Lubbock, TX.	183,000	51	20,733		20,733
Madison, WI.	304,000	81	34,793	4,606	39,399
Memphis, TN.	796,000	412	24,505	1,729	26,234
Miami, FL.	1,350,000	286	23,363	28,025	51,388
Milwaukee, WI.	1,433,000	129	37,998	9,403	47,401
Mobile, AL.	386,000	106	6,198		6,198
Nashville, TN.	560,000	117	19,072	341	19,413
New Haven, CT.	754,000	76	27,328	1,279	28,607
New Orleans, La.	1,066,000	364	29,748	5,768	35,516
Norfolk, VA.	688,000	253	15,859		15,859
Oklahoma City, OK.	674,000	164	22,494		22,494
Phoenix, AZ.	1,069,000	385	28,704	10,089	38,793
Portland, OR.	1,051,000	322	18,650	21,122	39,772
Providence, RI.	782,000	63	20,619	4,470	25,089
Reno, NE.	131,000	29	6,908		6,908
Richmond, VA.	539,000	219	21,495		21,495
Sacramento, Ca.	845,000	256	18,200	29,348	47,548
Salt Lake City, UT.	589,000	143	22,409	1,304	23,713
Savannah, GA.	187,000	94	4,920		4,920
Seattle, WA.	1,416,000	444	35,549	13,036	48,585
Springfield, IL.	165,000	28	2,475	4,568	7,043
Springfield, MA.	593,000	61	8,434	4,500	12,934
Springfield, MO.	156,000	22	13,379		13,379
Syracuse, NY.	644,000	58	25,768	4,373	30,141
Tallahassee, FL.	110,000	37	23,043	2,456	25,499
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL.	1,063,000	276	19,073	13,848	32,921
Toledo, OH.	708,000	187	14,903	325	15,228
Tucson, AZ.	386,000	160	26,786		26,786
Tulsa, OK.	492,000	147	7,441	3,748	11,189
Wichita, KN.	389,000	62	14,427		14,427
Youngstown, OH.	538,000	50	13,353		13,353

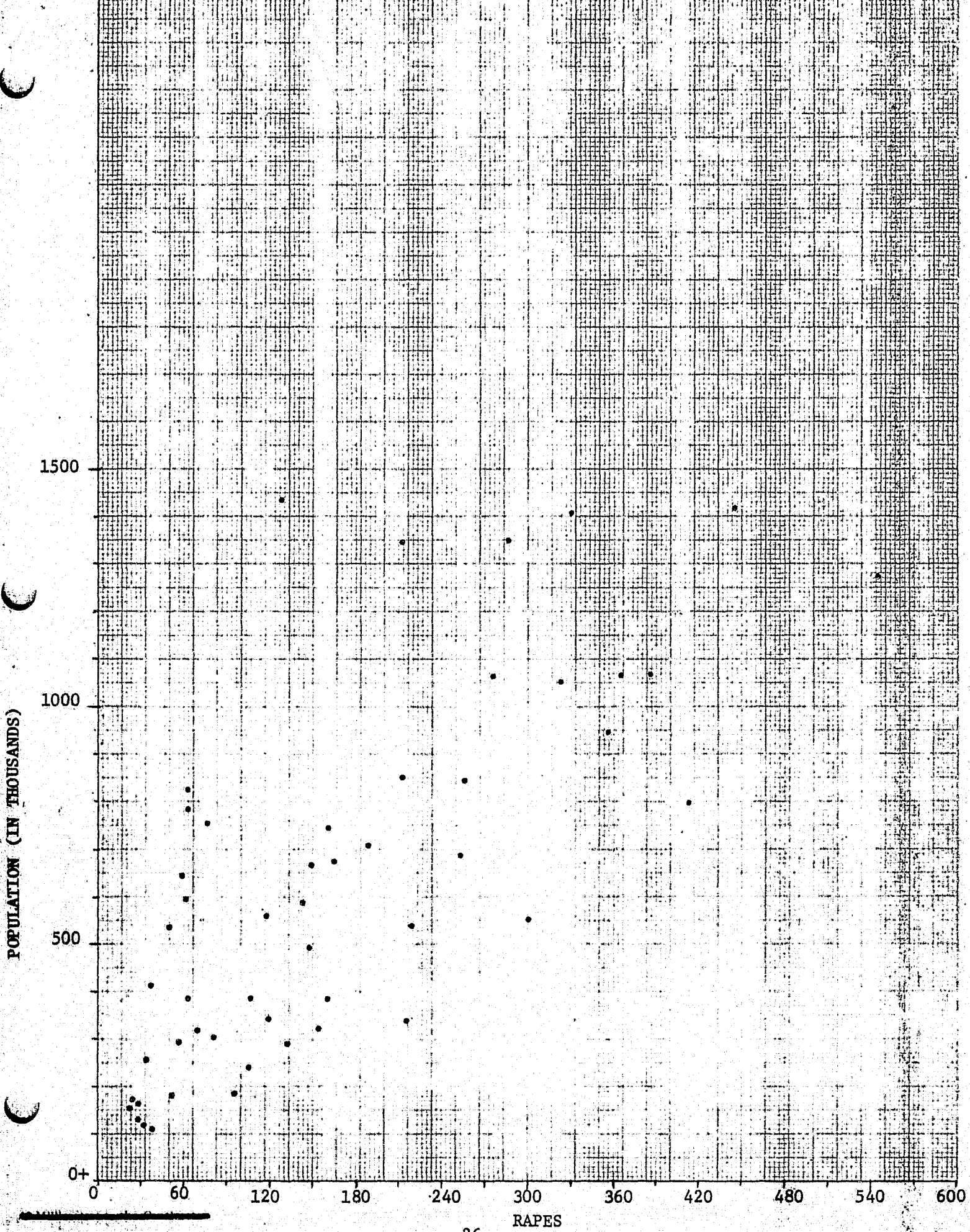
1. Population and rape data are for the standard Metropolitan Statistical Area including the city listed, as reported by the F.B.I. for 1972.
2. College enrollment includes all four-year and two-year colleges in the SMSA. The enrollment figures are from The World Almanac and Book of Facts: 1974. See Appendix for a listing of colleges and universities included.

## INCIDENCE OF RAPE IN COMMUNITIES WITH COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES

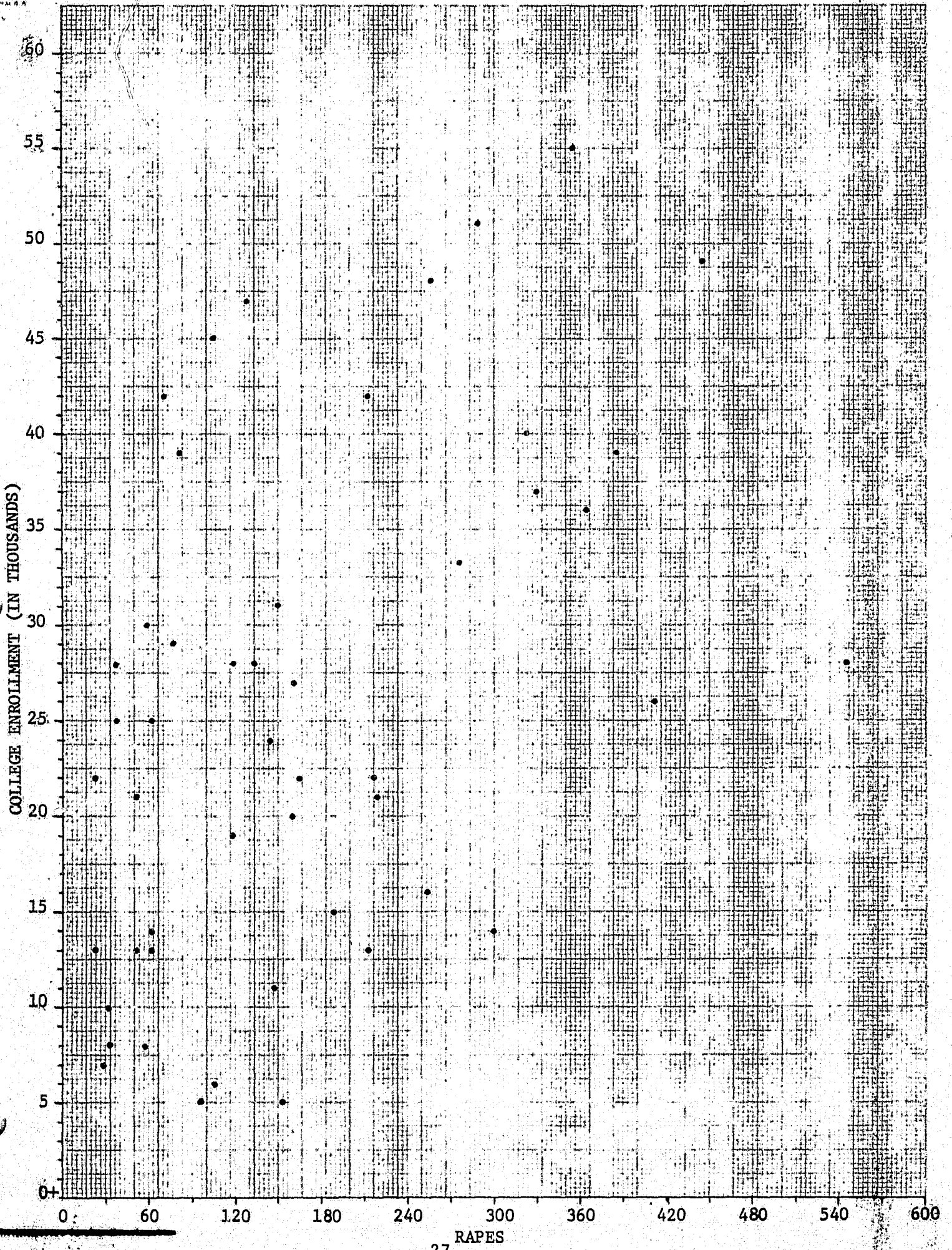
This section is concerned with comparing the incidence of rape in a community and with the college or university enrollment within the community. The data for these comparisons is given in Tables 3.12 and 3.13.

Graphs of population v. rapes and college enrollment v. rapes are shown in Figures 3.14 and 3.15. The first graph indicates that generally as population increases, so does the number of rapes. There seems to be no relationship between college enrollment in the community and rapes in the community.

To further clarify the trends in the graphs, a correlation analysis was done on the two comparisons. Population and rapes are significantly positively related, meaning that as population increases, so does the number of rapes and vice versa. College enrollment and rapes have a weak, positive correlation, but not enough to be significant. College enrollment has little effect on the incidence of rape in the community.







IV CURRENT PROCEDURES USED BY POLICE



## CRIME PREVENTION TACTICS

Forcible rape, being a crime of passion, is usually committed spontaneously; and is therefore one of the most difficult types of crime to predict or control.. However, the uniformed patrol officer, through his knowledge of the physical characteristics of his district, may become aware of the areas where rape is most likely to occur and should devote a certain amount of his time, especially at night, patrolling these areas.

He should make known to himself certain types of structures, such as girls' boarding homes, apartment buildings, or business places that attract female trade, hospitals where nurses are changing shifts at late hours, or business schools with night classes. Any type of activity occurring on his district where females are congregating should be noted by him, and where possible he should make himself aware of their schedules.

By reading the daily bulletin he should keep abreast of any sex crimes occurring in his area and keep notes of the assailant's descriptions, M.O., vehicles used, ect., and make field interviews when practical with possible suspects.

Hitchhiking has become popular with young girls in recent years and has resulted many times in a serious sex crime. When an officer observes hitchhikers, he should make every effort to discourage such practice.

Public schools many times are the favorite area of the sex offender. Officers should patrol in school areas during recess time and during the hours when school is taking up or letting out. He should be especially

watchful for men loitering in the vicinity of the school or for automobiles cruising the area and make field interviews of these individuals when practical.

The foregoing methods of operation are the standard procedures for patrol officers in the prevention of the casual or spontaneous sex crime. Another problem to be considered is the individual who prowls a certain area committing a series of rapes. For Patrol Bureau purposes, this is probably the least difficult sex crime to prevent due to the suspects limited area of operation and the establishment of an M.O. and physical description. The most widely accepted method of prevention in these cases is to saturate the area with police officers in marked patrol cars. This, in most cases, will diminish the suspect's expectation for a successful crime and may discourage him from further acts.

## REPORTING THE OFFENSE

A police report is a written account of all the information and facts relating to a criminal offense of an incident requiring police service. The report should be a word picture of a happening.

The initial contact with an alleged rape victim usually commences with the taking of an official police report. Any officer taking an Offense report in the field shall make an attempt to follow-up and conduct a preliminary investigation with regard to the incident reported.

The rape report is telephoned into the Record Bureau:

Record bureau technician takes the basic report and gives the reporting officer a number for his report.

Record bureau technician then sends the basic report, via inter-departmental teletype, to:

1. Detective Bureau
2. Patrol Bureau
3. Juvenile Bureau
4. Radio Room

The officers who take the original reports place same in the departmental mail and they are picked up at the beginning of each trick and taken to headquarters, room 203, and stamped with the date and time.

Records bureau personnel pick up the original report and compare it to the basic for correctness of:

1. Report number
2. Victim
3. Place of occurrence
4. Date and time of occurrence

The original is now sent to the duplicating room, room 205, where it is duplicated and (12) copies are made and forwarded to the following:

1. Detective Bureau - 7 Copies
  - a. 1 copy to the Homicide - Robbery Lieutenant
  - b. 1 copy to the Assault Squad Sergeant
  - c. 5 copies to the investigating officer
2. Records Bureau - 1 copy
  - a. daily bulletin material taken from this copy
  - b. held for three (3) days and destroyed
3. Electronic Data Processing - 1 copy
  - a. coded
  - b. key-punched
  - c. filed for six (6) months and destroyed
4. Press Room - 1 copy
5. Patrol Bureau - 1 copy
  - a. copy is sent to appropriate substation
6. Public Affairs Bureau - 1 copy

Duplicating room personnel returns the original report to the Records Bureau.

1. A three-ply retrieval card is typed, separated and placed in the following locations:
  - a. white card is filed alphabetically by name
  - b. yellow card is filed by location of offense
  - c. blue card is filed by type of offense
2. Original report is now given to the Records Bureau reviewing officer who checks it for accuracy and completeness.
3. Original report is now placed in the permanent file in numerical sequence.
  - a. Original report is micro-filmed after six months, along with all reclassifications, additions and progresses.
  - b. Original report is destroyed after micro-filming.

## THE INITIAL INVESTIGATION BY PATROL

The duties of the patrol officer dispatched to investigate a reported sex crime are as many and varied as in other serious crimes; and include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Notification
2. Immediate search for perpetrator
3. Medical aid for victim
4. Questioning of victim and witnesses
5. Notification of Assault Squad
6. Obtaining evidence (includes doctor's examination)
7. Completion of report

Notification - In most cases the initial notification of a sex crime comes through the radio dispatcher who sends the district cruiser to investigate. The idea here is to determine whether or not the complaint is founded and to decide what police action is necessary.

Immediate Search - If the officer determines that the complaint is founded and has just occurred, he will obtain a description of the assailant, call for assistance, and cause a search of the area to attempt to make apprehension.

Medical Aid - In cases where the victim is in need of immediate medical attention, the officer will obtain transportation to the nearest hospital.

Questioning of Victim and Witnesses - There is some difference of opinion among officers as to where the questioning should take place. Some would rather conduct the interviews at the location of the crime, others prefer to wait and interview at the hospital. In any case, it

is necessary for the officer to question the complainant and all witnesses thoroughly to attempt to determine the validity of the complaint before proceeding. If the officer determines that the complaint is valid, he will locate the area where the offense occurred and protect the area as any other crime scene. Note: Due to either a lack of training or a lack of understanding, many of the younger officers in the Patrol Bureau fail to make an effort to determine the validity of the complaint in rape cases. It is felt that if some effort would be made before the report is taken, that a good number of reported offenses that are obviously unfounded would never be taken. A more comprehensive training program is called for here.

Notify Assault Squad - The officer will notify, or cause to be notified, the Detective Bureau Assault Squad.

Obtaining Physical Evidence - The officer will request the assistance of the Mobile Crime Lab in the gathering of evidence at the scene; or if they are not available, he will cooperate with the Assault Squad in this task. He will cause the complainant to be transported to a hospital in accordance with Informational Order 71-6 for a physical examination and will turn in the results to the Crime Lab.

Completion of Report - He will complete an official police report, call in the report, and submit it to his supervisor for approval.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Division of Police  
March 26, 1971

INFORMATIONAL ORDER #71-6

OBTAINING EVIDENCE OF RAPE

PURPOSE: The purpose of this Informational Order is to familiarize police officers with the proper procedures in the handling of rape cases and evidence.

I. GENERAL

- A. To prove penetration, in a rape complaint, the best physical evidence is the presence of semen in the vagina of the complainant. Two methods are available to determine the presence of semen: (1) micro-identification for the presence of spermatozoa and, (2) chemical analysis for the presence of acid phosphatase.
- B. The presence of spermatozoa is determined by microscopic identification. This identification should be made by the physician who performs the vaginal examination of the complainant. Acid phosphatase is a chemical which is produced only in the prostate gland of the male. This chemical can be specifically identified by Crime Laboratory personnel. Acid phosphatase is present regardless of the assailant being sterile, vasectomized, or unable to attain an ejaculation.

II. HOSPITAL PROCEDURE AND POLICY

In all incidents where the complainant is transported to a hospital for an examination by a physician, the investigating officers will take the following steps:

- (1) Riverside Hospital will examine any female of any age.
- (2) University Hospital will examine any female of any age.
- (3) Grant Hospital will not examine a female under age 18.
- (4) Mt. Carmel Hospital will not examine a female under age 14.
- (5) Children's Hospital will examine any female through age 19.
- (6) In all hospitals, a physician will be contacted. The physician will be requested to take the following steps:
  - a. Perform a physical examination of the complainant to ascertain any evidence of trauma, rupture of the hymen and/or penetration of the vagina.



- b. Obtain a swab of the vagina, make a smear and examine the smear for the presence of spermatozoa.
  - c. Should the physician refuse to comply, the homicide squad shall be notified immediately by phone or in person.
- (7) After smear has been made, this vaginal swab should be permitted to air-dry as much as possible. This swab should be kept separate and an identical unused swab from the same source should be obtained. The two (2) swabs will then be submitted to the Crime Laboratory.

BY ORDER OF:

DWIGHT W. JOSEPH  
Chief of Police

Prepared by  
Richard O. Pfau,  
Crime Laboratory Supervisor

## APPREHENDING THE SUSPECT

This section includes the standard methods of apprehension used by the Patrol Bureau in any type of serious crime, including sex crimes, since the methods employed are nearly the same in all cases. These include: 1) the district cruiserman. 2) the stake-out. 3) the decoy. 4) area saturation.

The district cruiserman - He has the responsibility of making the immediate apprehension of the suspect in the area of the crime. The methods he may employ are usually tactics worked out between precinct sergeant and the officers on the precinct and will vary from company to company. When a cruiserman has become aware of a sex crime on his district, the most usual method is to summon other units, broadcast a description, and conduct an extensive search of the area.

The stake-out - This method is most commonly used when a number of sex crimes have been occurring in a limited area. When enough information has been gathered to supply the officers with the M.O., description of the suspect, and the area in which he might be expected to hit, patrol officers are formed into two-man teams in unmarked cars and will be stationed in that area until apprehension has been accomplished or the suspect ceases his operations.

The decoy - This method is most effective in an area where sex crimes are occurring on the street in a larger area. Policewomen may be used, but the most common method is to dress police officers as women and have them on foot in the affected area with uniformed officers nearby but

out of sight to assist. The decoy will walk in the darkened areas or in the places where the sex crime would be most likely to take place and attempt to decoy the suspect into action. This method has been used successfully on several occasions.

Saturation - Would be used mainly in cases of very serious crimes where it is desirable to make apprehension or to force the suspect to cease his activities because of the nature of the crime. If apprehension alone is attempted, the officers should be in unmarked cars, otherwise they would be in marked cars. In either case, the area is flooded with police officers until the desired effect is obtained.

#### CONCLUSION

The procedures described in this report are considered as standard operating procedures for this police department. Differences in techniques employed by Patrol Bureau commanders are evident. However, each company attempts to achieve the same goals. Prevention of the offense is our first consideration with care for the victim and apprehension of the suspect where prevention has failed.

## FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATION BY DETECTIVE BUREAU

The Detective Bureau follow-up can be shown in possibly four phases: The Victim, The Scene, The Suspect, and The Prosecution.

### THE VICTIM

Upon notification by Patrol Bureau of an alleged rape, the Detective Bureau begins the investigation by first contacting the victim. Usually, this contact is made at a hospital where the victim has been transported for treatment and examination. It is very important to interview the victim as soon as possible after the offense as the demeanor and general physical appearance of the female is often an indication as to the validity of the report. This interview not only establishes the facts surrounding the offense but also should uncover circumstances contributing to or encouraging the offense. Quite often the activities of the victim or the suspect before or after the alleged offense will lead an investigator to the identity of the suspect. This interview, on occasion, inquires also into the chastity of the victim herself.

After the interview, the investigator gathers, or causes to be gathered, all the physical evidence of the offense from the victim. This includes, but is not limited to, her physical and mental state, photos of any trauma suffered, soiled or torn clothing, vaginal and rectal swabs, fingernail scrapings or anything that may be of an evidential nature as a result of this attack.

After examination at the hospital, the victim is ordered into, or transported to, Headquarters to view our photo file on known sex offenders if the offender was unknown to her. Again the victim is quizzed for

possible information missed or forgotten in the original interview. Should discrepancies in the victim's story occur, or the story is obviously false, the polygraph examination becomes a valuable tool for determining the truthfulness of the victim's story.

#### THE SCENE

The investigator also determines and visits the location of the offense and examines the scene for possible evidence. Rape scenes are of every description imaginable from bedrooms to autos, to restrooms in business places, to garages, fields, lawns, to even outside basement stairwell of a church in the winter time in the snow. Depending upon the scene, it is searched for trace evidence, fingerprints, and any other thing of value that may lead to the identity of the assailant or may help to establish that an offense did actually occur. Again, depending upon the scene and statements of the victim during the interview, the detective will canvas the area of the suspected scene for possible information. He will talk to friends, relatives or associates of the victim. He will visit places the victim frequented and conduct interviews of people that the victim had contact with just prior to and after the offense.

The Investigative Division now has a highly skilled unit to assist them in the collection of evidence known as the Mobile Crime Lab. This group of men is usually called to crime scenes to assist in the gathering of evidence. It is, however, still the responsibility of the investigating detective to see that all evidence is properly gathered and submitted for evaluation.

In most cases, after a complete and thorough investigation, the report is either founded or unfounded. In the latter cases the reasons for making a false report to the Police are numerous. A few examples are unwed pregnancy, discovery in the act of intercourse, a young girl or woman seeking attention, or a child with second thoughts after consenting to the act. The reasons are as unlimited as the human mind. All too often it is impossible, because of circumstances, to unfound a report that we feel is false and we are, therefore, required to carry it as a good report. In those cases where the report is false, the victims are seldom charged with making a false report. In many cases it is the detective's unpleasant task to inform the parents that their child submitted willingly to an act that they later called rape.

#### SUSPECT

In the area of the founded reports the assailant, in most cases, is either known or discovered. The detective then files an Affidavit and Warrant or assists the victim in doing so. He then makes an effort to serve this warrant. If unsuccessful, he files a Wanted Person Report that is distributed to the Patrol Bureau via the Daily Bulletin for their assistance in the apprehension of the suspect. When the suspect is apprehended, the detective interrogates him as to his part in the crime of which he is accused. This interrogation does not stop here, however. Many times the suspect's method of operation will point a guilty finger at many other pending reports. This necessitates re-contacting victims of these reports and arranging a formal show-up of the suspect for purposes of identification in connection with these other reports.

## PROSECUTION

The detective prepares progresses and summaries covering the total investigation. These and other necessary data are prepared for the Prosecutor's Office and for court presentation. Very often the detective spends much of his time running down witnesses who have moved or who are reluctant to appear in court. The detective is required to appear and to assist the victims through Preliminary Hearings, Grand Jury, and Common Pleas Court. He occasionally is needed to guard the victims and witnesses due to threats made upon their lives. The detective is involved in some manner with the case until final disposition is made by the Common Pleas Court.

## CONCLUSION

The purpose of the above paragraphs is an attempt to disclose some of the variables and problems /acountered in an investigation of an alleged rape case. Due to the differences of each case, it is difficult to establish a basic standard operating procedure. One investigation may require three or four man hours to complete, when another may take weeks or months to conclude. Our standard operating procedure is a thorough and complete investigation checking every possibility or probability, running out every lead, and gathering all the evidence that is available in order to bring the case to a satisfactory conclusion. The investigation must answer the six major questions of who did what, where, when, how and why.

V POLICE INADEQUACIES



### LACK OF EDUCATION FOR PUBLIC

Education of the public by the police in regards to rape reduction has been limited not only here in Columbus, but throughout the nation.

It may be that part of the reason for the limited effort was that "Rape" per se was not to be discussed in polite company, not even by the police. The efforts that were made skirted the issue without mentioning the word "Rape".

Some examples of these approaches are best explained by the titles of the pamphlets distributed by the police departments: "Crimes Against Women", by the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department; "Out After Dark?", precautions for women and youngsters by the Chicago Police Department, and "Tips for Women", issued by the Detroit Police Department. Here in Columbus, two approaches have been taken regarding rape reduction. Again, I should point out the effort has not been crime specific, but has related to the problem.

The first approach in a handout brochure entitled "Fingertip Facts for Women Alone". The pamphlet covers such things as safety in the home, on the street and in the auto, telephone tips, and defensive tactics. The second approach that has been made is in the form of a lecture given by the police woman assigned to Public Affairs. The title of the talk is "It Could Happen to You". It covers some of the same areas as the brochure mentioned above. A question and answer period is conducted after the lecture and the topic of rape is always brought out.

The above approaches have been well received by the target audiences they were intended for, but it is felt that a much more concentrated effort should be made, not only towards women, but also towards the general public. It must also be a crime specific effort, i.e. Rape Reduction.

Today it is felt the attitudes have changed considerably.

The Denver Anti-Crime Council in discussing public information's role in rape reduction stated:

"Public attitudes relating to the impact of the crime on the victim constitute such a significant impediment to effective community and law enforcement work in coping with rape that public information must be a critical element of a successful rape reduction program. A public information program, targeted at the appropriate audience and containing the necessary information is necessary for operation rape reduction."

An aggressive educational program will be instituted towards two target audiences, the general public and women.

## PHYSICAL FACILITIES

One of the most critical problems in the Detective Bureau is space.

In 1970, the third floor of Police Headquarters, with the exception of the Crime Lab and the Photo Lab, was devoted strictly to Detective Bureau personnel. In 1970, the Narcotics Squad and Internal Affairs was moved to the third floor. They occupied the space that had been utilized by the Robbery Squad, and a part of the Investigative Major's office.

At this time, the Robbery Squad was moved to an area that was being used as three interrogation rooms, and this area was remodeled for their purpose.

The Polygraph has grown somewhat, and they now occupy an area that was being utilized as an interrogation room. Homicide and Assault Squads, did at one time, have five interrogation rooms on the third floor for their use. At this time, Homicide, Assault and Robbery now must share a total of one interrogation room.

The critical problem is interrogation or interview rooms. There are 63 officers assigned to 1st watch in the Detective Bureau. There are 4 interrogation or interview rooms for all 63 officers. This means if these rooms are occupied, you have a choice of interviewing in the outer lobby, the hallway, the crowded office room with other officers present, or keep the victim waiting until a room becomes available. This is a bad situation for everyone in the Detective Bureau, but the victim of a rape, sodomy, molesting or exposure is subject to a special embarrassment not involved in other types of crimes. Privacy is essential for a good interview with the victim.

The same privacy is necessary when a suspect, witness or prisoner, is being interviewed. As this writing, the Homicide Squad is interviewing a witness in the Crime Lab - Polygraph Section in reference to a murder case and an Assault Squad officer is taking a history on a felon registration (rape and robbery) in the offices with 4 other officers present.

The hall space in the Detective Bureau is slowly being taken up by partitions in an effort to get additional rooms for the purpose of interviews and interrogations. The Detective Bureau has, in the last three years, grown some in personnel, again adding to the cramped and crowded conditions that are existing on the floor today.

Space is a serious problem for everyone in the Detective Bureau, cramped office space, shared desks, and inadequate space for files. It is difficult to work under the above conditions, but they can be lived with if there is some expectation of future relief.

## REPORT WRITING PROBLEMS

The most difficult and consistent problem relates to all report writing and can be specifically described as carelessness in completing the report.

The bulk of reports returned to the originator by our reports review officer point out numerous empty blocks that should have been filled.

Some of those incomplete blocks by number and description are:

- #1 Fail to indicate "Offense" or "C.I."
- #6 Location of dispatched run
- #18 Place of occurrence
- #31 Date and time ordered in
- #32 Reporting officer
- #35 Description of suspect

Officers completing the Offense Report omit the order-in block #31 most of the time. This oversight compounds the problem of commencing the investigation due to the victim being difficult to locate.

The Division of Police reviewed approximately 53,000 reports during 1972 and anticipate a total of 56,000 for this year.

In summary, we need to take a long look at report writing and the lack of interest displayed by the incomplete report submitted as approved by the first-line supervisor.

Of secondary concern is the inability to spell words used in the report. The importance of this inadequacy is apparent when we consider the wide distribution of an Offense Report.

### LACK OF INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

In March of 1970, as a direct result of the workload, the Assault Squad was formed, and divorced from the Homicide Squad. At this time, a sergeant supervisor was assigned for each squad. The primary responsibility of the Assault Squad was to investigate sex offenses and minor acts of violence short of Aggravated Assault.

Originally, this squad consisted of one sergeant and four detectives. The squad gradually grew to one sergeant and six detectives. In March of 1973, a member of the Assault Squad was assigned to the Polygraph. This man has never been replaced. At this time, the squad is operating with one sergeant, one female and four male detectives.

Due to the shortage of personnel, it was impractical to separate this squad from the Homicide Squad on second and third watch. Therefore, the squad is dependant upon Homicide and General Assignment detectives to make contacts on sex offenses that occur on second and third watches. Most of these investigators do a credible job. However, they are usually more concerned with their primary assignments, and sex offenses are, therefore, secondary investigations to them.

The Assault Squad has proven by performance that this separation was justified. In the five years preceding 1970, the average clearance rate for rape offenses was only 60%. For the three-year period since its conception, the clearance rate has averaged 75.5%.

As a result of Supreme Court rulings, it has become more difficult to obtain convictions in the lower courts. It has been necessary to devote more investigative time to each report in order to prepare a more presentable case to the court. In addition, as the population of our city increases, so increases the workload of this squad.

Due to the above reasons, the Assault Squad is generally overworked, and does not have sufficient man hours to contribute to each report as they should. We, therefore, by necessity must allow some of the more minor offenses to slip by without a proper investigation.

VI OTHER PROBLEM AREAS



### THE VICTIM TELLS STORY TOO MANY TIMES

The victim of a rape offense is often subjected to embarrassing situations under our present methods of case handling. We require the victim to relate all the gruesome details of the attack to any number of people in the criminal justice system.

### FIRST CONTACT

Seldom is the initial contact with the rape victim more than the obtaining of the basic information as to description of suspect and elements of the offense. The victim goes to a hospital emergency room where the follow-up by Patrol is conducted and the rape report completed. At this point, the victim has related her story at least twice.

### SECOND CONTACT

The victim is now examined by hospital personnel and asked to relate the circumstances surrounding the physical attack on the victim. A physical search is conducted for foreign residue and smears are taken from the victim. The examination is a critical stage in the investigation. This is the 3rd time the victim is asked to tell what happened.

### THIRD CONTACT

The examined victim is questioned by detectives at the hospital and in Police Headquarters where she must relate in detail the circumstances before, during, and immediately following the attack. This is a critical stage in the investigation. The details of the offense are requested for the 4th time.

### FOURTH CONTACT

The investigation has progressed to the stage where an arrest has been made and the suspect has been identified by a show-up. The suspect requests a preliminary hearing and the victim must appear in court to

relate her story. Counsel for the defendant will proceed to question the victim and extract many of the gory details for the court and the audience. The victim, many times in tears, may abandon the prosecution rather than suffer additional embarrassment. She tells her story for the 5th time.

#### FIFTH CONTACT

The victim has hurdled all barriers up to the Grand Jury and must now appear before this body of citizens to tell her story of the attack, in detail. This is number 6 in a series of telling about the rape.

#### SIXTH CONTACT

The Grand Jury returned a "True Bill" and the victim now appears in Common Pleas Court to tell the details of her being a rape victim. All the world can now share in her embarrassment. Finally, the victim recites the details of her offense for the 7th time.

VII PROSECUTION AND THE COURTS

POLICE LEGAL UNIT

The Police Legal Unit shall provide legal counsel for all functions of the Division of Police.

The following are some of the responsibilities of the Police Legal Unit:

- A. Legal opinions
- B. Case evaluations
- C. Field observation and assistance
- D. Review of judicial decisions and legislative enactments.
- E. Review with respect to the legal aspects of all training programs.
- F. Dissemination of public information and departmental orders.
- G. Investigations, determination, negotiation and settlement of all claims, under the amount of \$750.00, involving the Division of Police.
- H. Liaison representative for the Division of Police with the:
  - 1. City Attorney
  - 2. City Prosecutor
  - 3. County Prosecutor
  - 4. U. S. Attorney
  - 5. Courts
  - 6. Legislature
  - 7. Bar Association

As of December 30, 1973, the Police Legal Unit will operate on a 24 hour, 7 day a week schedule until transition to the new Ohio Revised Code and the Revised City Code is considered completed. During the transition period, this unit will be available for consultation on placing criminal charges, working of affidavits, and other matters related to the new codes, as well as for general legal counseling.

One of the important responsibilities of this unit is case application of the New Ohio Criminal Code. A section of that code is described as follows:

NEW CRIMINAL CODE FOR OHIO EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1974

The offense of rape is a major change in the New Ohio Criminal Code. The code eliminates a former crime by making sodomy rape, it creates a new crime by making cunnilingus rape, and it makes no distinction as to the sex of offender or victim.

Sexual Assault (Rape) (2907.02 - 2907.04)

A. Rape is Sexual Conduct Involving:

1. Force or threat of force; or
2. Drugs or intoxicants; or
3. A victim under 13, with or without consent:
  - a. If force is used on a victim under 13, the penalty is life imprisonment.

B. Sexual Battery is Sexual Conduct Involving:

1. Coercion (Including, but not limited to force); or
2. A victim who can't adequately judge or control his or her actions; or
3. A victim who doesn't know what is happening; or
4. A victim who mistakes the offender for his or her spouse; or
5. An offender who is the victim's natural or adoptive parent, stepparent, guardian, or custodian, or who stands in place of a parent to the victim; or
6. An offender who has supervisory or disciplinary authority over a victim who is in custody of law or patient in a hospital or institution.

C. Corruption of a Minor is Sexual Conduct Involving:

1. An offender who is 18 or over; and
2. A victim who is 13, 14, or 15:
  - a. If the offender is 4 or more years older than the victim, charge a Third Degree Felony.
  - b. If the offender is less than 4 years older than the victim, charge a First Degree Misdemeanor.

The comparative seriousness of assaultive sex offenses is based on one or more of four factors:

1. The type of sexual activity involved
2. Soliciting deviate sexual activity
3. Voyeurism
4. Public indecency

Rape includes lesbian and homosexual rapes, as well as the more conventional varieties of the offense. Sexual battery is, in some respects, a lesser included offense to rape, and embraces a variety of situations.

#### ARREST AND DISPOSITION DATA

The next four pages give arrest and disposition data on forcible rape cases during the years 1970-1972. The data is taken from the Division report to the F.B.I. The Division averages 98 arrests per year. Of these cases, 10 adults are found or plead guilty to the offense charged and 6 plead guilty to a lesser offense. Thirty-eight persons are acquitted or have their case dismissed, 22 are referred to the juvenile court, and 22 cases are pending or prosecuted elsewhere.

There are only two trends which stand out. First, when the "other" classification is excluded, the proportion of acquittals or dismissals is consistently at or above 50%, more than double the number of adults who are found or plead guilty. Additionally, 25-30% of the cases, at a minimum, involve juveniles. Second, the carry-over of cases figures indicate an increasing case backlog. At the beginning of each of the three years, there have been 15, 35, 39 cases respectively from the previous year. On the basis of the difference between the total in the "other" categories and the carry-overs for 1970 and 1971, the carry-over for 1972 can be estimated to be about 55 cases. This would be a 366% increase over the 1969 carry-over.



FORCIBLE RAPE STATISTICS: 1970-1972

MONTH	CASES FROM 1969	ARREST IN THE MONTH	ADULTS GUILTY		ACQUITTED OR OTHERWISE DISMISSED	REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT	"OTHER" CASES -END OF MONTH*
			OF OFFENSE CHARGED	OF LESSER OFFENSE			
January		15	4	3	14	3	During Period*
February		27	2	2	12	9	
March		21	4	2	11	4	
April		19	2	4	14	8	
May		29	1	1	10	2	
June		19	2	0	7	4	
July		31	3	3	4	8	
August		26	4	1	14	1	
September		28	2	1	11	2	
October		34	0	0	5	12	
November		31	0	1	6	3	
December		14	6	0	7	9	
Totals:	15	294	30 (9.7%)	18 (5.8%)	115 (37.2%)	65 (21.0%)	81 (26.2%)
Disposition percentages excluding "other" cases:			13.2%	7.9%	50.4%	28.5%	

\*Includes pending, prosecuted elsewhere in lieu of your charge, etc.

FORCIBLE RAPE STATISTICS: 1970

MONTH	ARREST IN THE MONTH	ADULTS GUILTY		ACQUITTED OR OTHERWISE DISMISSED	REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT	"OTHER" CASES -END OF MONTH*
		OF OFFENSE CHARGED	OF LESSER OFFENSE			
January	9	0	0	5	2	17 (15**)
February	12	0	0	3	4	22
March	4	0	0	4	3	19
April	8	0	0	3	0	24
May	9	1	1	4	1	26
June	8	0	0	2	2	30
July	8	0	0	2	5	31
August	8	3	1	8	0	27
September	7	1	1	3	1	28
October	17	0	0	0	7	38
November	12	0	0	4	0	46
December	2	1	0	0	4	43
Totals:	104	6 (5.0%)	3 (2.5%)	38 (31.9%)	29 (24.4%)	43 (36.1%)

Disposition percentages  
excluding "other" cases:  
n=76

7.9%

3.9%

50.0%

38.2%

\*Includes pending, prosecuted elsewhere in lieu of your charge, etc.

\*\*Carryover from previous year.

FORCIBLE RAPE STATISTICS: 1971

MONTH	ARREST IN THE MONTH	ADULTS GUILTY		ACQUITTED OR OTHERWISE DISMISSED	REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT	"OTHER" CASES -END OF MONTH*
		OF OFFENSE CHARGED	OF LESSER OFFENSE			
January	3	1	0	3	0	34 (35**)
February	5	1	2	6	3	27
March	9	1	0	3	0	32
April	7	2	1	6	2	28
May	7	0	0	4	0	31
June	6	2	0	2	2	31
July	7	1	0	0	2	35
August	5	1	0	2	1	36
September	12	1	0	3	1	43
October	7	0	0	2	2	46
November	6	0	0	1	3	48
December	7	5	0	4	0	46
Totals:	81	15 (12.9%)	3 (2.6%)	36 (31.0%)	16 (13.8%)	46 (39.7%)

Disposition percentages  
excluding "other" cases:  
n=70

21.4%

4.3%

51.4%

22.9%

\*Includes pending, prosecuted elsewhere in lieu of your charge, etc.

\*\*Carryover from previous year.

FORCIBLE RAPE STATISTICS: 1972

MONTH	ARREST IN THE MONTH	ADULTS GUILTY		ACQUITTED OR OTHERWISE DISMISSED	REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT	"OTHER" CASES -END OF MONTH*
		OF OFFENSE CHARGED	OF LESSER OFFENSE			
January	3	3	3	6	1	29 (39**)
February	10	1	0	3	2	33
March	8	3	2	4	1	31
April	4	0	3	5	6	21
May	13	0	0	2	1	31
June	5	0	0	3	0	33
July	16	2	3	2	1	41
August	13	0	0	4	0	50
September	9	0	0	5	0	54
October	10	0	0	3	3	58
November	13	0	1	1	0	69
December	5	0	0	3	5	66
Totals:	109	9 (6.1%)	12 (8.1%)	41 (27.7%)	20 (13.5%)	66 (44.6%)

Disposition percentages  
excluding "other" cases:  
n=82

11.0%      14.6%      50.0%      24.4%

\*Include pending, prosecuted elsewhere in lieu of your charge, etc.

\*\*Carryover from previous year.

VIII FUTURE OF RAPE

THE NEW CODE IN OHIO AS INTERPERTED BY NEWS WRITER WILLIAM MERLIMAN<sup>1</sup>

What goes on sexually between consenting adults behind closed doors no longer will be a police matter in Ohio.

Current sex offenses of adultery, fornication and homosexuality are repealed by the Revised State Criminal Code effective January 1.

But while legalizing such so-called victimless crime, the new code imposes harsh penalties for sexual conduct risking harm to victims.

Rapists subject now to 3 to 20 years in prison, will face a minimum range from 4 to 7 years and maximum of 25 years with no probation for repeat or dangerous offenders.

Forcible rape of a victim under 13 years old will mean life behind bars.

Finally, the crime of rape will include far more than forced sexual intercourse with a female as current law defines it.

Anal intercourse, cunnilingus and fellatio also will be considered rape if force is involved, because they can do serious physical or psychological harm under those circumstances.

Women as well as men will be prosecutable for the crime. Authors of the code reasoned that homosexual and lesbian assaults can be as dangerous to victims as heterosexual attacks.

And the law explicitly prohibits rape by "purposely drugging the victim or getting a person drunk, although it would not be a crime if drugs or liquor are taken voluntarily."

Despite permitting adultery (intercourse between a married person and some one other than his or her spouse) and fornication (intercourse between unmarried persons), the new sex law forbids a variety of situations in which an offender takes advantage of the victim.

Adulterers, incidentally, still will be liable in civil suits for alienation of affections.

Under a new sexual battery offense, a third-degree felony, sexual conduct is prohibited when the victim's judgment is impaired or when the offender knows the victim submits because he or she is unaware of the act.

In a section dubbed the "blind lover" clause, sexual contact is barred in cases where a person mistakenly identifies the offender as his or her spouse.

Incest is broadened under the new law to cover more than sexual conduct by a parent with a child. It also will include sex between a step-parent and a step-child and a guardian with his ward.

Finally, sexual battery also prohibits supervisors from having sexual contact with prisoners or hospital patients.

The Code revamps sex laws in several other key ways.

#### MINORS

While voluntary sexual intercourse by a male at least 18 years old and a female under 16 was a crime under the old law, the revised code views such contact as more serious the older the male is than the female.

So the offense is a third-degree felony if committed by a person at least four years older than the victim, while a lesser first-degree misdemeanor if the age difference is less than four years.

#### IMPOSITION

Sexual contact - Touching an erogenous zone of another for the purpose of arousal - is made a crime similar to the old law against sexual battery, which was limited to unnatural sex acts.

Conviction for touching without consent, however, will require supporting testimony from persons other than the victim.

Penalty is up to two months in jail and a \$500 fine.

#### IMPORTUNING

"Just asking" is a crime if the person approached for sexual purposes is under 13 or is under 15 and the asker is at least four years older.

Soliciting by homosexuals and lesbians is barred under this section too, since the approach itself can disgust a person to the point of violent reaction.

#### VOYEURISM

In a significant expansion of current law against trespass, the code takes aim at "Peeping Toms" spying for vicarious sexual thrill.

It will be a third-degree misdemeanor to use binoculars from private or public property to gain sexual stimulation or to eavesdrop with a stethoscope to the bridal suite wall.



### NUDIST CAMPS

Public indecency prohibitions in the new code allow nudist camps if the nudist takes reasonable precautions to insure privacy.

### PROSTITUTION

The old law forbidding promiscuous intercourse without hire as well as a single act for hire is narrowed to promiscuous activity for pay only.

But the law will cover a whole range of sexual activity rather than sexual intercourse alone.

The customer, who could be charged with prostitution under the old law, now will be subject only to complicity laws.

Lighter penalties are provided for prostitution. The old law meant up to one year in jail for first offense and 1 to 3 years in the penitentiary for subsequent offenses within one year. Prostitution in the new code is a third-degree misdemeanor - up to 60 days in jail and a fine up to \$250.

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<sup>1</sup>William Merliman, Ohio Scripps Howard Bureau  
(Citizen Journal - December 19, 1973), p. 18.

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT:  PURPOSED ACTION GROUP

The Columbus Free Press dated December 1973, contained an article entitled, "Rape Crisis Center." The article described proposed citizen involvement thru an action group organized by Women Against Rape.

This group of volunteers, size and base of operations unknown, will attempt to open a center on February 1, 1974, to assist rape victims. Help is purported to be in the form of advice.

The Police Rape Reduction Study team has no quarrel with the proposed concept of volunteers providing correct information to rape victims. We do object to the proposed plan to accompany the rape victim thru the reporting procedure.

IX RECOMMENDATIONS

## IMPROVE REPORT WRITING PROCEDURE

We recommend that each first-line supervisor take the necessary time to read the Offense Report BEFORE APPROVAL. Too many reports are being forwarded with data missing or incorrectly entered on the report form.

It became very apparent in reviewing our report writing operation that the Division Report Review officers contact with the report is "after the fact". This officer's good work in returning corrected reports is not being used as a learning experience by the officer on the street.

The first-line supervisor must do more in detecting poor quality reports and seek "on-the-spot" corrections. He must be the initial "report review officer" on all reports submitted for approval.

Spelling is another area of major concern in report writing. Some examples are as follows: Assult (Assault), recked (wrecked), realeased (released), stepps (steps), rinch (wrench), lisence (license), through (threw), bussiness (business), and braking (breaking).

It all points up to a careless reporting officer whose poor quality of work is compounded by the supervisor's inadequate inspection.

We recommend the initial rape report contain the minimum necessary data to start the investigation process. This request is in deference to:

1. Condition of the victim (starts telling her story)
2. Economy of search time (in many instances)
3. Attempt to hold out some details for:
  - a. Interviewing suspect
  - b. Court presentation
  - c. Determine if report is bad

4. Avoid incomplete or inaccurate accounts
5. Reduce adverse publicity for victim.

### PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

As mentioned earlier in this report under Police Inadequacies, it was pointed out that the public education effort must be crime specific and must also reach the general public, as well as the specific target, i.e. women.

It is, therefore, recommended that an aggressive educational program be instituted towards two target audiences; the general public and women.

The general public must be made aware of the special problems of the rape victims. They should understand how they can assist a potential rape victim. They should also be encouraged to assist the police by reporting suspicious circumstances, acts, or persons.

The women must be educated in more specific areas. Rape prone situations should be identified. Victims behavior in a possible rape situation should be discussed. Defense action to be taken in a rape situation should be covered. Efforts must alone be taken to encourage victims to report the incident promptly and encourage victim cooperation with law enforcement agencies.

It is further recommended that an informative pamphlet be developed for the public, addressing itself to rape reduction.

"Rape reduction" lectures should be developed and provided for the general public upon request.

## IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR POLICE

Every police agency should provide 40 hours of formal in-service training annually to sworn police employees up to and including captain or its equivalent. This training should be designed to maintain, update, and improve necessary knowledge and skills. Where practical and beneficial, employees should receive training with persons employed in other parts of the Criminal Justice System, Local Government and Private Business where there is a common interest and need.<sup>1</sup>

We recommend that all police personnel receive special in-service training in the report taking and investigation of rape offenses. Instructors should be supplied by the Police Investigative Sub-Division, Police Prosecutor's Office, The Municipal Court Judges, and the Probation Department. This array of instructional talent will present to and obtain from the other branches some exposure to the many problems associated with rape reporting and investigations as they are conducted in Columbus, Ohio today.

An important consideration is the need to apply new and innovative in-service training to the yearly exposure of police personnel.

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<sup>1</sup>Police (National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals - January 23, 1973), p. 404-408.

### ADDITIONAL MANPOWER

We recommend the formation of a special squad within the Assault Squad, to investigate only rape offenses. A minimum of three police officers should be assigned to each watch. With this additional personnel, we would expect to immediately increase our percentage of clearances. We should convict additional persons charged with rape offenses, and by immediate response to these complaints, reduce the actual number of official complaints taken by the department.

The formation of this squad will additionally improve night crime scene investigations, enable us to obtain additional witnesses, and obtain better descriptions of assailants. This additional manpower would be available for stakeouts or surveillances where a series of crimes have occurred.

This would also give us around-the-clock coverage for the necessary follow-up investigations on all reports for the convenience of the victims or victims' parents.

With the addition of this special squad, both the Police Department, and the citizens would be the beneficiaries. With the additional time that could be spent on the investigations, better court cases could be prepared, and should reflect in our clearance and conviction rate.

We believe that, with the additional personnel actively involved in the investigations, the victim will be required to relate the grisly details of her rape report fewer times.



ADDITIONAL SPACE

Space is a serious problem for everyone in the Detective Bureau, cramped office space, shared desks, and inadequate space for files. It is difficult to work under the above conditions, but they can be lived with if there is some expectation of future relief.

The critical problem is interrogation or interview rooms. There are 63 officers assigned to 1st watch in the Detective Bureau. There are 4 interrogation or interview rooms for all 63 officers. This means if these rooms are occupied, you have a choice of interviewing in the outer lobby, the hallway, the crowded office room with other officers present, or keep the victim waiting until a room becomes available. This is a bad situation for everyone in the Detective Bureau, but the victim of a rape, sodomy, molesting or exposure is subject to a special embarrassment not involved in other types of crimes. Privacy is essential for a good interview with the victim.

The same privacy is necessary when a suspect, witness or prisoner, is being interviewed. As this letter is being written, the Homicide Squad is interviewing a witness in the Crime Lab - Polygraph Section in reference to a murder case and an Assault Squad officer is taking a history on a felon registraion (rape and robbery) in the offices with 4 other officers present.

We strongly recommend a diligent search for more space in order to alleviate this problem of cramped and crowded quarters.

#### OTHER GUIDELINES FOR IMPROVEMENT

1. We recommend investigators be trained in the proper reception of sex crime complaints. Complainants should be accorded courtesy, and sympathetic, or at least nonjudgemental reception should be given. Above all, concern should be shown.
2. We recommend complainants be spot-checked subsequent to their report to ascertain the quality of police handling.
3. We recommend a delegate to talk to hospital administrators to explain the problem of rape victims, and to request the hospital's cooperation to instruct their doctors and nurses who are involved in examinations relating to rape cases, that the story is immaterial to the examination. The evidence doctors and nurses are seeking is basically physical by nature.
4. We recommend more cases of rape be taken directly to the Grand Jury for the purpose of eliminating one of the steps, preliminary hearing, where the victim must relate her story.
5. We recommend that Informational Order #71-6 "Obtaining Evidence of Rape" dated March 26, 1971, be reviewed and updated due to various changes brought to the attention of the Rape Reduction Committee.

APPENDIX

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES INCLUDED IN INCIDENCE OF RAPE SURVEY

Albuquerque, NM.	
University of Albuquerque	3,200
University of New Mexico	<u>18,853</u>
	22,053
Ann Arbor, MI.	
University of Michigan	41,178
Concordia Lutheran Junior College	520
Washtenaw Community College	<u>3,758</u>
	4,278
Austin, TX.	
Houston -Tillotson College	648
St. Edward's University	1,282
University of Texas	<u>39,900</u>
	41,830
Concordia - Lutheran College	260
Baton Rouge, LA.	
Louisiana State University	20,243
Southern University	<u>8,107</u>
	28,350
Birmingham, AL.	
University of Alabama	8,097
Birmingham - Southern College	880
Daniel Payne College	300
Miles College	1,100
Samford University	<u>2,713</u>
	13,090
Jefferson State Junior College	5,113
Theodore Alfred Lawson State Junior College	<u>1,388</u>
	6,501
Boise, ID.	
Boise State College	9,561
Buffalo, NY.	
Canisius College	4,098
D'Youville College	1,236
Medaille College	453
State University of New York	20,963
State University College	10,660
Buffalo Health Science Center	2,189
Rosary Hill College	<u>1,331</u>
	40,930

Cincinnati, OH.	
Art Academy of Cincinnati	170
University of Cincinnati	29,506
Edgecliff College	904
Xavier University	<u>6,236</u>
	36,816
Columbia, S.C.	
Allen University	381
Benedict College	1,364
Columbia Bible College	557
Columbia College	965
University of South Carolina	<u>23,080</u>
	26,347
Midlands TEC	1,922
Columbus, OH.	
Capital University	1,903
Columbus Business College	545
Columbus College of Art and Design	589
Franklin University	3,341
Ohio Dominican College	949
Ohio Institute of Technology	1,050
Ohio State University	45,074
Otterbein College	<u>1,296</u>
	54,747
Bliss College	300
Des Moines, IA.	
Drake University	6,944
College of Osteopathy, Medicine and Surgery	<u>434</u>
	7,378
Grandview Community College	867
Hartford, CT.	
University of Hartford	7,959
St. Joseph College	986
Trinity College	<u>2,029</u>
	10,974
Greater Hartford Community College	1,313
Hartford College for Women	220
Hartford State Technical College	471
Morse School of Business	<u>220</u>
	2,224

Honolulu, HI.	
Chaminade College of Honolulu	1,711
University of Hawaii	<u>27,016</u>
	28,727
Honolulu Business College	475
Honolulu Community College	<u>2,215</u>
	2,690
Huntington, WV.	
Marshall University	7,794
Jacksonville, FL.	
Edward Waters College	635
Jacksonville University	2,239
Jones College	<u>1,618</u>
	4,492
Florida Junior College of Jacksonville	9,148
Kansas City, MO.	
Avila College	948
Calvary Bible College	345
Central Technical Institute	396
Kansas City Art Institute	825
Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine	456
University of Missouri - Kansas City	9,439
Park College	497
Rockhurst College	2,040
William Jewel College	<u>1,146</u>
	16,192
Donnelly College	525
Kansas City, Kansas Community Junior College	2,156
Longview Community College	2,900
Maple Woods Community College	1,650
Penn Valley Community College	<u>4,867</u>
	12,098
Knoxville, TN.	
Johnson Bible College	220
Knoxville College	1,100
University of Tennessee	<u>26,370</u>
	27,690
Lincoln, NB.	
University of Nebraska	21,581
Nebraska Wesleyan College	1,080
Union College	<u>819</u>
	22,480
Little Rock, AR.	
Arkansas Baptist College	561
University of Arkansas	4,171
Philander Smith College	<u>651</u>
	5,383

Louisville, KY.	
Bellarmino College	1,395
University of Louisville	10,781
Spalding College	<u>1,081</u>
	13,257
Lubbock, TX.	
Lubbock Christian College	946
Texas Technical University	<u>19,787</u>
	20,733
Madison, WI.	
Edgewood College	500
Madison Business College	293
University of Wisconsin	<u>34,000</u>
	34,793
Madison Area Technical College	4,331
Madison Business College	<u>275</u>
	4,606
Memphis, TN.	
LeMoyne - Owen College	827
Memphis Academy of Arts	204
Memphis State University	20,293
Southern College of Optometry	529
Southwestern College of Memphis	1,090
University of Tennessee - Memphis	<u>1,562</u>
	24,505
Memphis State Technical Institute	1,729
Miami, FL.	
Barry College	1,353
Biscayne College	1,016
Florida International University	4,500
Florida Memorial College	687
University of Miami	<u>15,807</u>
	23,363
Miami-Dade Junior College	28,025
Milwaukee, WI.	
Alverno College	1,159
Cardinal Stritch College	740
Layton School of Art and Design	257
Marquette University	10,671
Milwaukee School of Engineering	1,880
Mt. Mary College	825
University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee	<u>22,466</u>
	37,998
Milwaukee Area Technical College	8,978
Concordia College	<u>425</u>
	9,403

Mobile, AL.	
Mobile College	612
University of South Alabama	4,686
SpringHill College	900
	<u>6,198</u>
Nashville, TN.	
Belmont College	911
David Lipscomb College	1,858
Fisk University	1,473
Free Will Baptist Bible College	480
George Peabody College for Teachers	1,980
Meharry Medical College	622
Scarritt College for Christian Workers	150
Tennessee State University	4,401
Trebecca Nazarene College	730
Vanderbilt University	6,467
	<u>19,072</u>
Aquinas Junior College	341
New Haven, CT.	
Albert Magnus College	472
University of New Haven	5,100
Southern Connecticut State College	11,844
Yale University	9,912
	<u>27,328</u>
South Central Community College	1,279
New Orleans, LA.	
Dillard University	985
Louisiana State University-Medical Center	1,360
Louisiana State University	11,305
Loyola University	4,201
St. Mary's Dominican College	831
Tulane University	8,212
Newcomb College	1,235
Xavier University of Louisiana	1,619
	<u>29,748</u>
Delgado Junior College	5,768
Norfolk, VA.	
Norfolk State College	5,621
Old Dominican University	9,612
Virginia Wesleyan College	626
	<u>15,859</u>
Oklahoma City, OK.	
Oklahoma Christian College	1,079
Oklahoma City University	2,300
University of Oklahoma	19,115
	<u>22,494</u>

U I V W X Y

Z A B C D E

F G H I J



Phoenix, AZ.	
Grand Canyon College	750
Thunderbird Graduate School of International Management	632
Arizona State University	<u>27,322</u>
	28,704
Phoenix College	10,089
Portland, OR.	
Lewis and Clark College	2,352
Multnomah School of the Bible	675
Portland State University	12,050
University of Portland	1,985
Reed College	1,208
Warner Pacific College	380
	<u>18,650</u>
Concordia College	158
Portland Community College	<u>20,964</u>
	21,122
Providence, RI.	
Brown University	6,269
Johnson Wales College	2,000
Providence College	3,635
Rhode Island College	7,058
Rhode Island School of Design	<u>1,657</u>
	20,619
Rhode Island Junior College	4,470
Reno, NE.	
University of Nevada	6,908
Richard, VA.	
University of Richard	5,290
Virginia Commonwealth University	15,068
Virginia Union University	<u>1,137</u>
	21,495
Sacramento, CA.	
California State University	18,200
American River Junior College	15,475
Consumnes River Junior College	1,953
Sacramento City Junior College	<u>11,920</u>
	29,348
Salt Lake City, UT.	
University of Utah	21,668
Westminster College	<u>741</u>
	22,409

LDS Business College	754
Stevens Henager College	<u>550</u>
	1,304
Savannah, GA.	
Armstrong State College	2,800
Savannah State College	<u>2,120</u>
	4,920
Seattle, WA.	
Seattle Pacific College	1,884
Seattle University	2,900
University of Washington	<u>30,765</u>
	35,549
Seattle Community College	6,839
Shoreline Community College	<u>6,197</u>
	13,036
Springfield, IL.	
Sangamon State University	2,475
Lincoln Land Community College	4,147
Springfield College in Illinois	<u>421</u>
	4,568
Springfield, MA.	
Springfield College	2,657
Western New England College	3,231
American International College	<u>2,546</u>
	8,434
Springfield Technical Community College	4,500
Springfield, MO.	
Central Bible College	958
Drury College	2,301
Evangel College	1,120
Southwest Missouri State College	<u>9,000</u>
	13,379
Syracuse, NY.	
LeMoyne College	1,654
Environmental Science and Forestry College	1,867
Upstate Medical Center	914
Syracuse University	<u>21,333</u>
	25,768
Onondaga Community College	4,373

Tallahassee, FL.	
Florida A & M University	4,011
Florida State University	<u>19,032</u>
	23,043
Tallahassee Community College	2,456
Tampa - St. Petersburg, FL.	
Eckerd College	945
University of South Florida	16,104
University of Tampa	<u>2,024</u>
	19,073
Hillsborough Community College	4,600
St. Petersburg Junior College	<u>9,248</u>
	13,848
Toledo, OH.	
University of Toledo	14,903
Davis Junior College	325
Tucson, AZ.	
University of Arizona	26,786
Tulsa, OK.	
Oral Roberts University	1,900
University of Tulsa	<u>5,541</u>
	7,441
Oklahoma School of Business, Accounting, Law and Finance	682
Tulsa Junior College	<u>3,066</u>
	3,748
Witchita, KN.	
Friends University	922
Kansas Newman College	609
Witchita State University	<u>12,896</u>
	14,427
Youngstown, OH.	
Youngstown State University	13,353