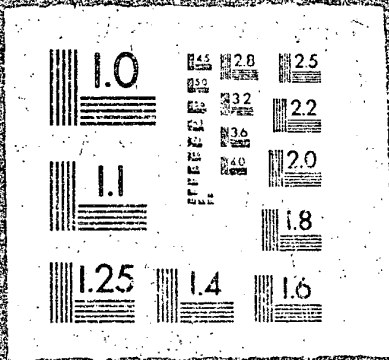


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Rape Reporting: Causes and Consequences

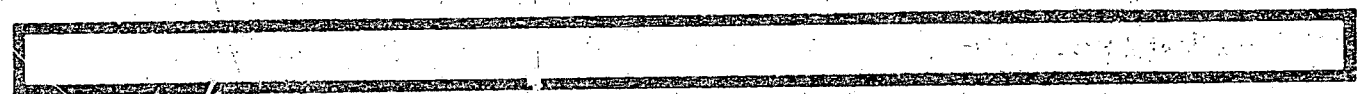
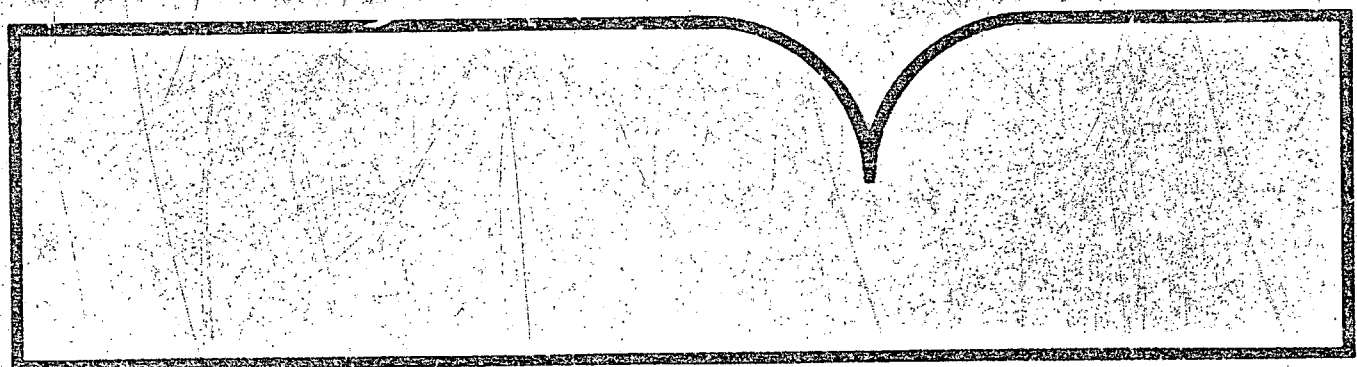
Washington Univ., Seattle

Prepared for

National Inst. of Mental Health
Rockville, MD

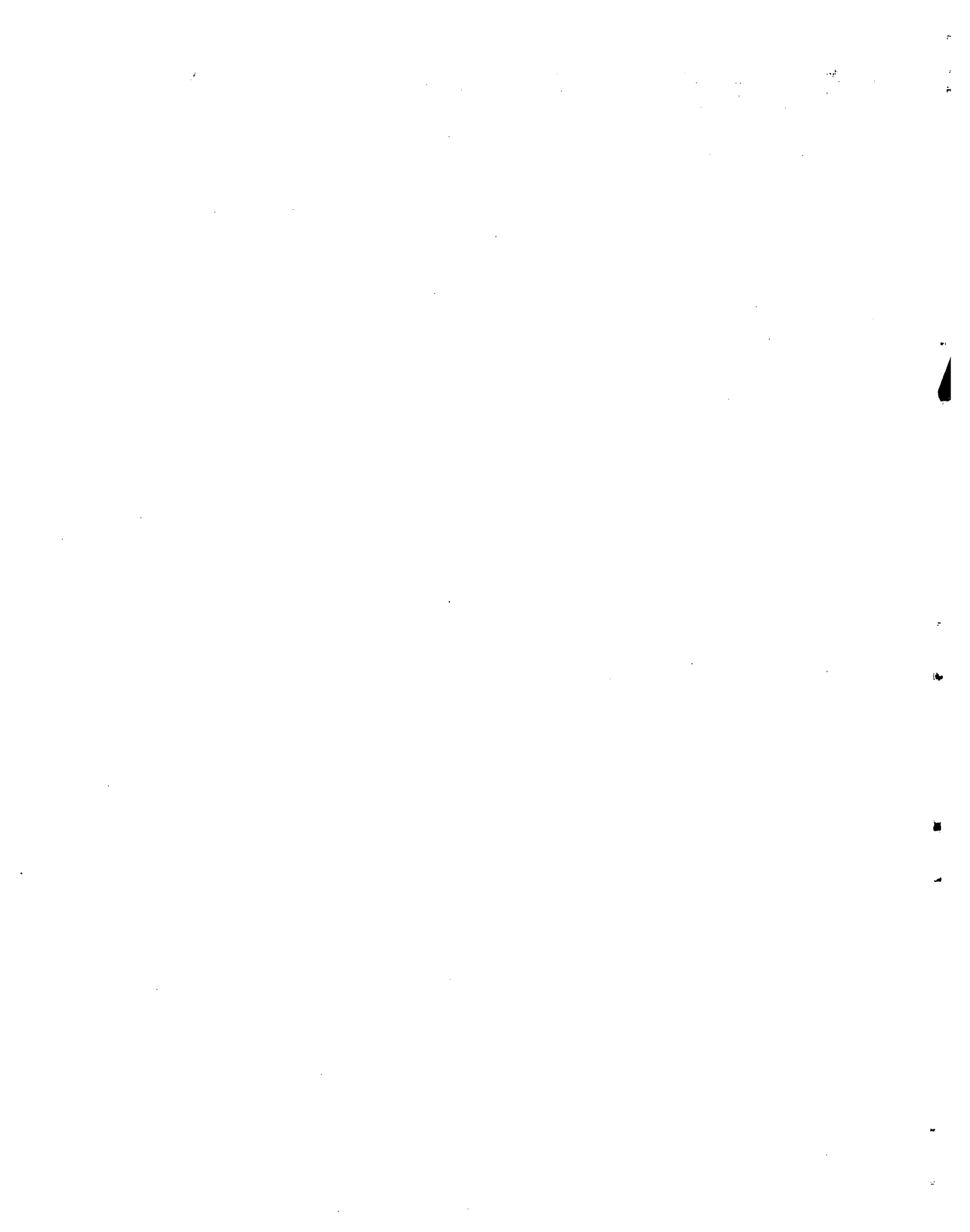
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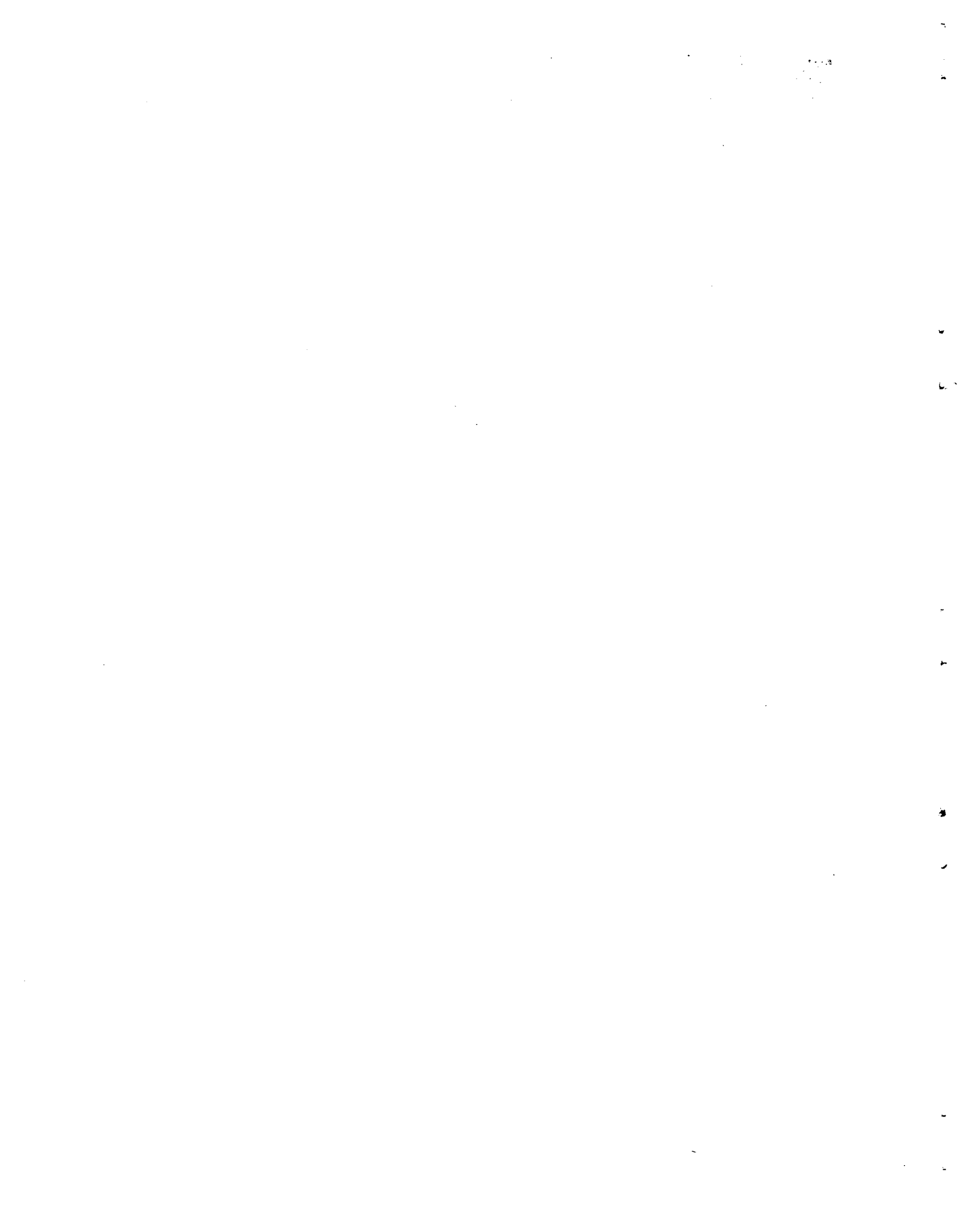
15. Supplementary Notes

16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) Two studies on the causes and consequences of reporting, or not reporting, a rape were conducted. In the first study 400 potential victims from four ethnic communities (100 each Anglo, Asian-American, Black and Hispanic) were interviewed regarding intention to report, if raped. Replies varied according to ethnic identity. In the second study 179 rape victims who did or did not report the crime were interviewed. Actual outcomes experienced following the decision to report or not report are discussed.

27. Document Analysis a. Descriptors b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms c. COSATI Field/Group

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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
DIVISION OF EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS

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FINAL REPORT GUIDELINES

INSTRUCTIONS

PHS policy requires that grantees submit a "terminal progress report" (final report) within 90 days after completion of the grant.

Please complete this series of items as this final report. The report will be filed with your applications, reports and other grant business in NIMH's central files. It will be read by staff in research program areas, and may be read by other Institute staff concerned with program analysis, communication, evaluation and planning. The report will be used for information about your research, i.e., to describe and summarize the information (procedural as well as substantive) resulting from NIMH support, and to relate that information to mental health problems and research. Your report will often be used apart from your application; however, other documents, such as publications and applications, will be available from the project file if needed.

These guidelines have been designed with relatively small response spaces to encourage brevity. However, do not restrict your response if more space is needed: be complete, using additional labeled pages inserted where necessary (sample page included). Extensive descriptions and discussions, if desired, should be made in addition to your summary response to the item, and should be placed as appendices. Discussions of issues not covered by these guidelines are also welcome as appendices. Use clear, concise language, avoiding highly technical language where practicable (this will vary for different types of research); appendices could be more technical than responses to the items.

All publications resulting from this project, and not previously submitted, should be submitted with this report (or as soon as available); see the section on Dissemination. Publications should not be used in lieu of responses to particular items.

Send copies of this report and all appendices as indicated below.

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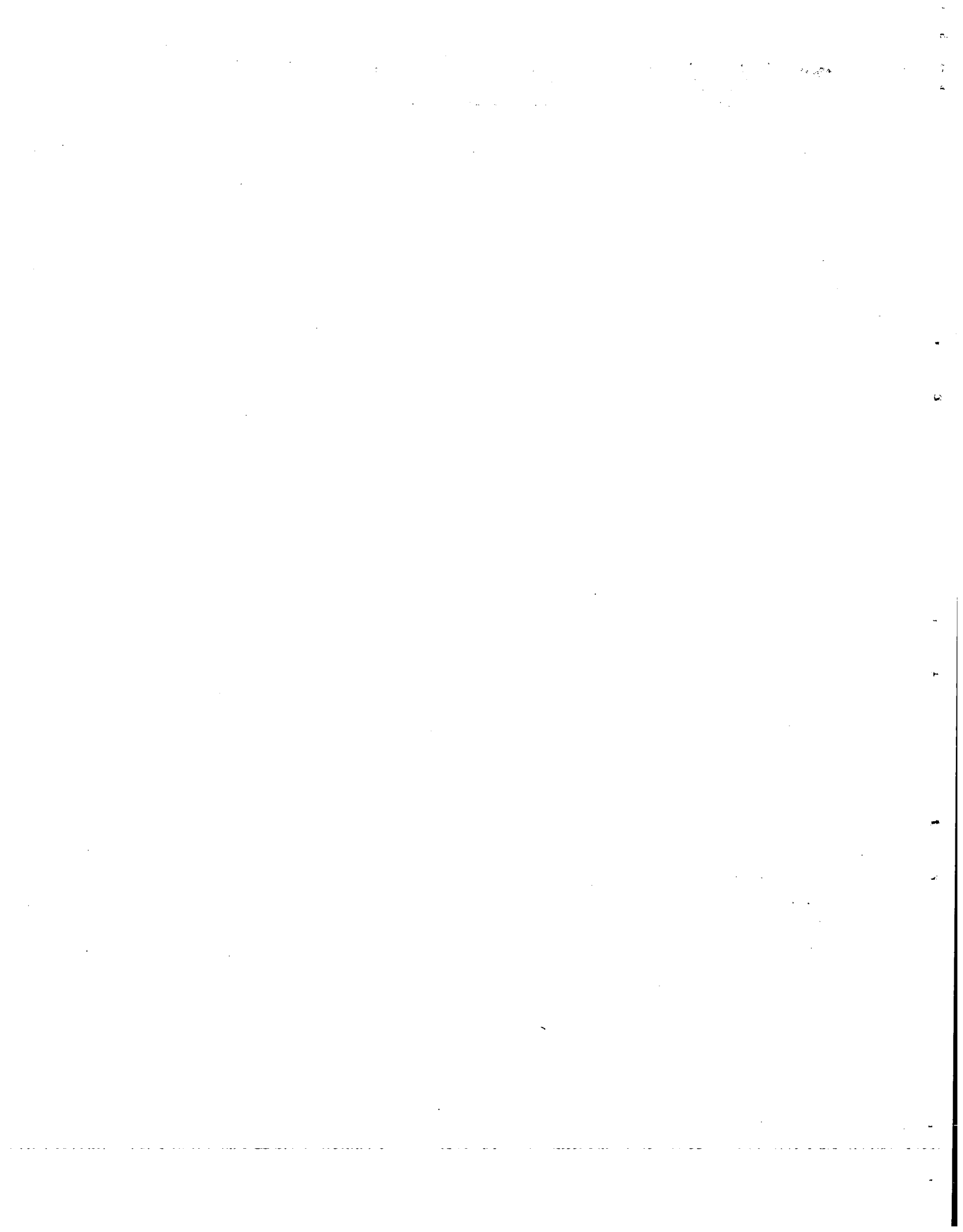
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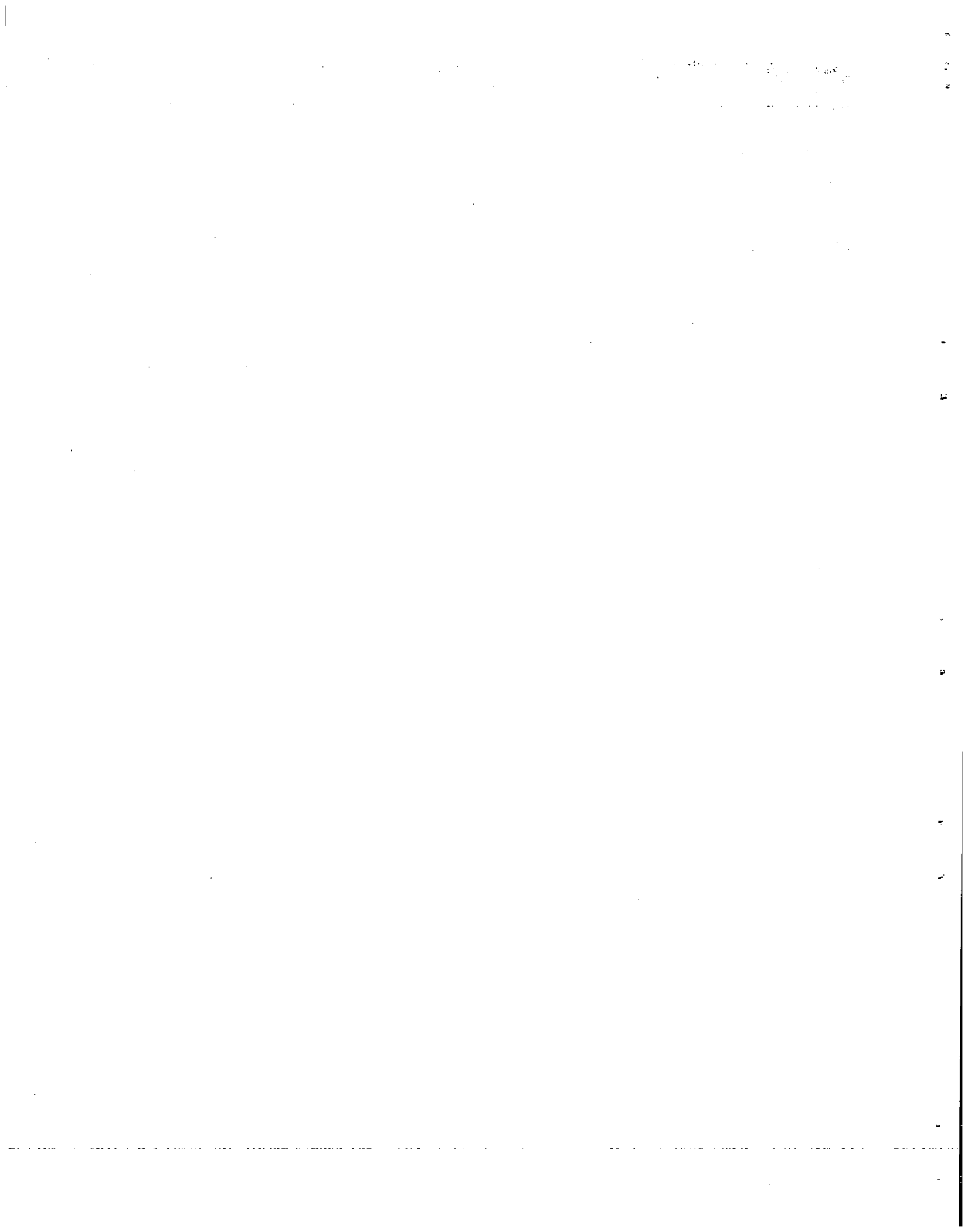
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National Institute of Mental Health
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 10C-03
Rockville, MD 20857

* Send two copies only of any books included.

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<p>ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:</p> <p>(NOTE: If items 1-4 have changed, give the latest information)</p>	<p>1. GRANT NUMBER</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>R</td><td>O</td><td>1</td><td>M</td><td>H</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>3</td><td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(05)</td><td>(06)</td><td>(07)</td><td>(08)</td><td>(09)</td><td>(10)</td><td>(11)</td><td>(12)</td><td>(13)</td><td>(14)</td> </tr> </table>	R	O	1	M	H	2	7	8	3	0	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	<p>2. TITLE OF GRANT</p> <p>Rape Reporting: Causes and Consequences</p>
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<p>3. NAME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR</p> <p>Shirley Feldman-Summers</p>	<p>4. SPONSORING INSTITUTION</p> <p>University of Washington Seattle, WA 98195</p>																					
<p>SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR</p> <p><i>Shirley Feldman-Summers</i></p>	<p>5. NAME AND POSITION OF PERSON WRITING THIS REPORT IF OTHER THAN ITEM 3</p>																					





CONDUCT
OF
RESEARCH:

9. Describe the methodology used in your research, including characteristics of any sample used:

Study 1. A questionnaire was constructed to assess (a) likelihood that a potential victim would report having been raped to each of several potential report recipients; (b) the perceived outcomes of reporting a rape to various report recipients; and (c) the perceived social pressures to report. This questionnaire was administered to a sample comprised of approximately 100 Anglo, 100 Asian, 100 Black, and 100 Hispanic women, 18 years of age and over, in the Seattle metropolitan area.

Study 2. A questionnaire was constructed to assess (a) biographic characteristics of rape victims; (b) attitudes toward self and others; (c) beliefs and attitudes about rape; (d) sex role attitudes; (e) feelings and actions concerning safety; (f) sexual behavior; (g) circumstances surrounding the rape; (h) physical and psychological difficulties before and after the rape; (i) perceived or actual outcomes of reporting to the police and/or a local agency established to help rape victims (hereafter referred to as "SAC/RR"); and (j) perceived or actual social pressures to report to the police and/or SAC/RR. The questionnaire was administered to women who (1) reported to the police only (N=48); (2) reported to SAC/RR only (N=8); (3) reported to both (N=73); and (4) reported to neither (N=50). The groups did not differ significantly in terms of biographic and demographic characteristics. The characteristics of reporters and non-reporters are summarized in Table 1 of Appendix C.

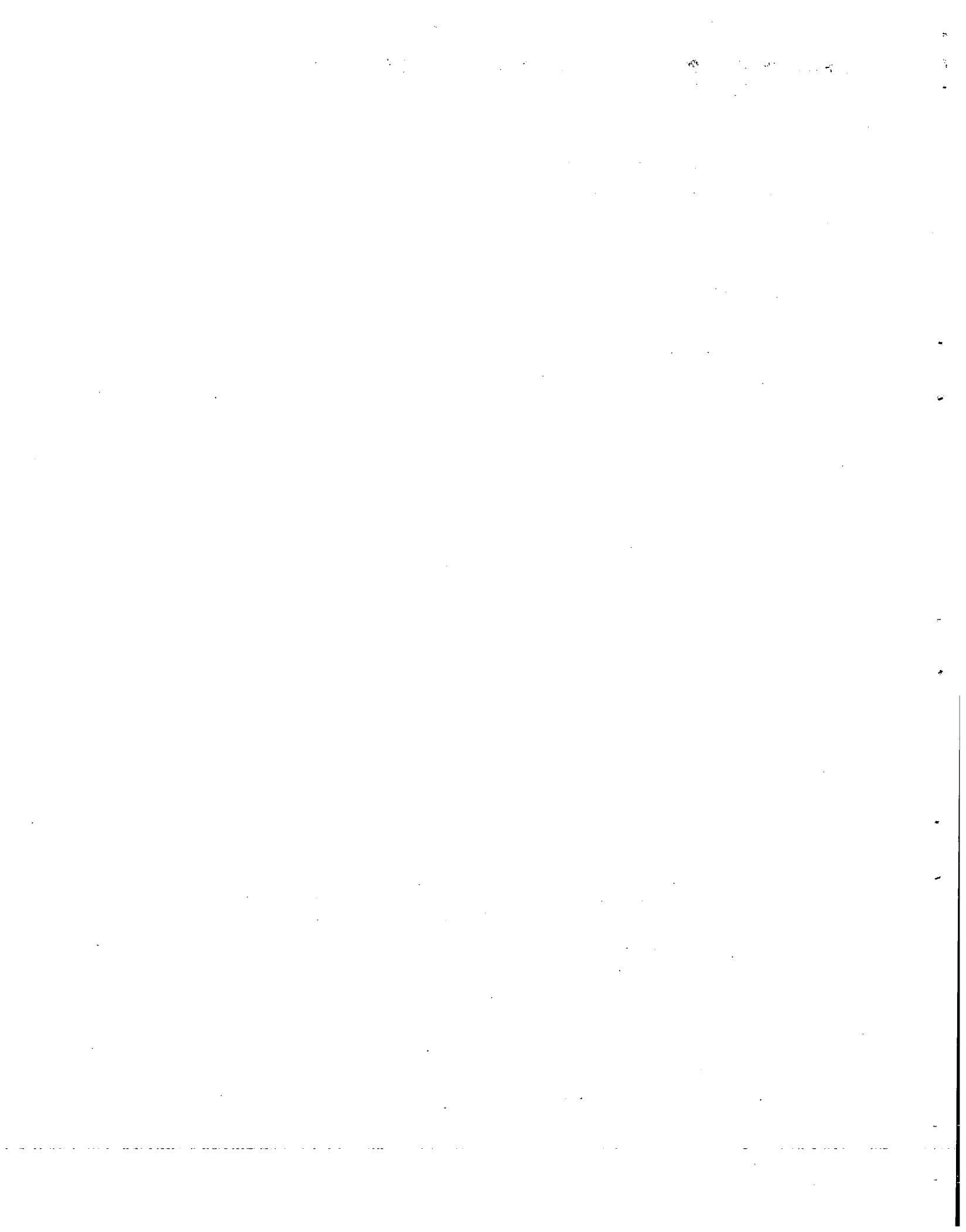
10. Did you have significant *technical methodological* difficulties?
(Examples: necessary measurement tools undeveloped; unexpected inadequate data base)
If yes, describe, and explain how you dealt with them.

1 Yes
2 No (21)

In Study 2, two difficulties with the data base arose: (1) a very small number of victims who reported only to SAC/RR volunteered to participate; and (2) a very small number of ethnic minority victims (N=11) volunteered to participate.

11. Did you have significant *practical operational* difficulties?
(Examples: trouble with equipment; loss of sample or data; difficulties with cooperating units)
If yes, describe, and explain how you dealt with them.

1 Yes
2 No (22)



RESULTS:

12. Describe (a) your *conclusions or results* as they relate to your specific aims (*please include negative results*), and (b) their *significance* in relation to the field. Avoid highly technical language where practicable.

Study 1. The results of Study 1 relate to specific aims 1, 2, and 3 under Objective I of the Project. In this regard, three findings of note were obtained. First, intentions to report varied substantially according to the ethnic identity of the participant and according to the potential recipient of her report. Second, in the aggregate, normative expectations to report or not to report tended to be better predictors of intentions to report than did perceived outcomes of reporting. Third, with certain exceptions, the specific perceived outcomes varied according to ethnic group, while the normative expectations which best predicted behavioral intentions tended to be the same for all four ethnic groups. For full details, see the manuscript entitled, "Factors Related to Intentions to Report a Rape" which is attached as Appendix B of this Final Report.

Study 2. There were three objectives for Study 2, and the results relevant to each are summarized in turn:

The first objective was to determine the extent to which anticipated outcomes of reporting correspond to actual outcomes of reporting a rape. With regard to the police, women who reported indicated the outcomes they experienced, while women who did not report indicated the outcomes they anticipated. Significant differences between the two groups were obtained on 16 of the 24 outcomes included on the questionnaire. Specifically, when asked to indicate agreement or disagreement with statements about whether various outcomes would occur (for non-reporters) or did occur (for reporters), women who did not report indicated stronger agreement with statements of unfavorable outcomes than did women who reported; the opposite was obtained for statements of favorable outcomes. Additional significant differences were obtained in connection with all three of the normative referents; i.e., the women who reported to the police indicated stronger expectations of husband, family members, and close friends to report than did women who did not report (see Tables 2 and 3 of Appendix C).

With regard to SAC/RR, significant differences between women who reported to SAC/RR and those who did not were obtained on 7 of the 24 outcomes. Again, women who did not report indicated stronger agreement with statements of unfavorable outcomes than did those who reported, with the opposite being true for statements of favorable outcomes. Additional significant differences were obtained in connection with all three normative referents; i.e., the women who reported to SAC/RR indicated stronger expectations of husband, family members, and close friends to report to SAC/RR, than did women who did not report (see Tables 3 and 4 of Appendix C).

It is possible that the differences obtained here represent after-the-fact rationalizations by the reporters and non-reporters. However, the results of Study 1 render that possibility highly unlikely. That is, Study 1 was based on women who had not yet been required to make a decision about reporting or not reporting, and who therefore had not been put into a situation in which after-the-fact rationalizing might occur. Nevertheless, it was found that their intentions to report, if ever raped, were significantly related to (a) anticipated outcomes of reporting, and (b) normative expectations to report or not. It should be noted that numerous studies have indicated that behavioral intention tends to be closely related to actual behavior; see the literature review in "Factors Related to Intentions to Report a Rape" (Appendix B). Thus, the most plausible conclusion is that the decision to report or not report to the police

(continued on page 8, et. seq.)



RESULTS
(Continued)13. Did you have *other findings* not directly related to the specific aims ("*serendipitous findings*")?

If yes, describe:

- 1 Yes (23)
 2 No

14. How do the *overall results* of your project fit into these descriptions?(If you had *multiple expectations or hypotheses*, base your response on the *predominant trend of the results*).

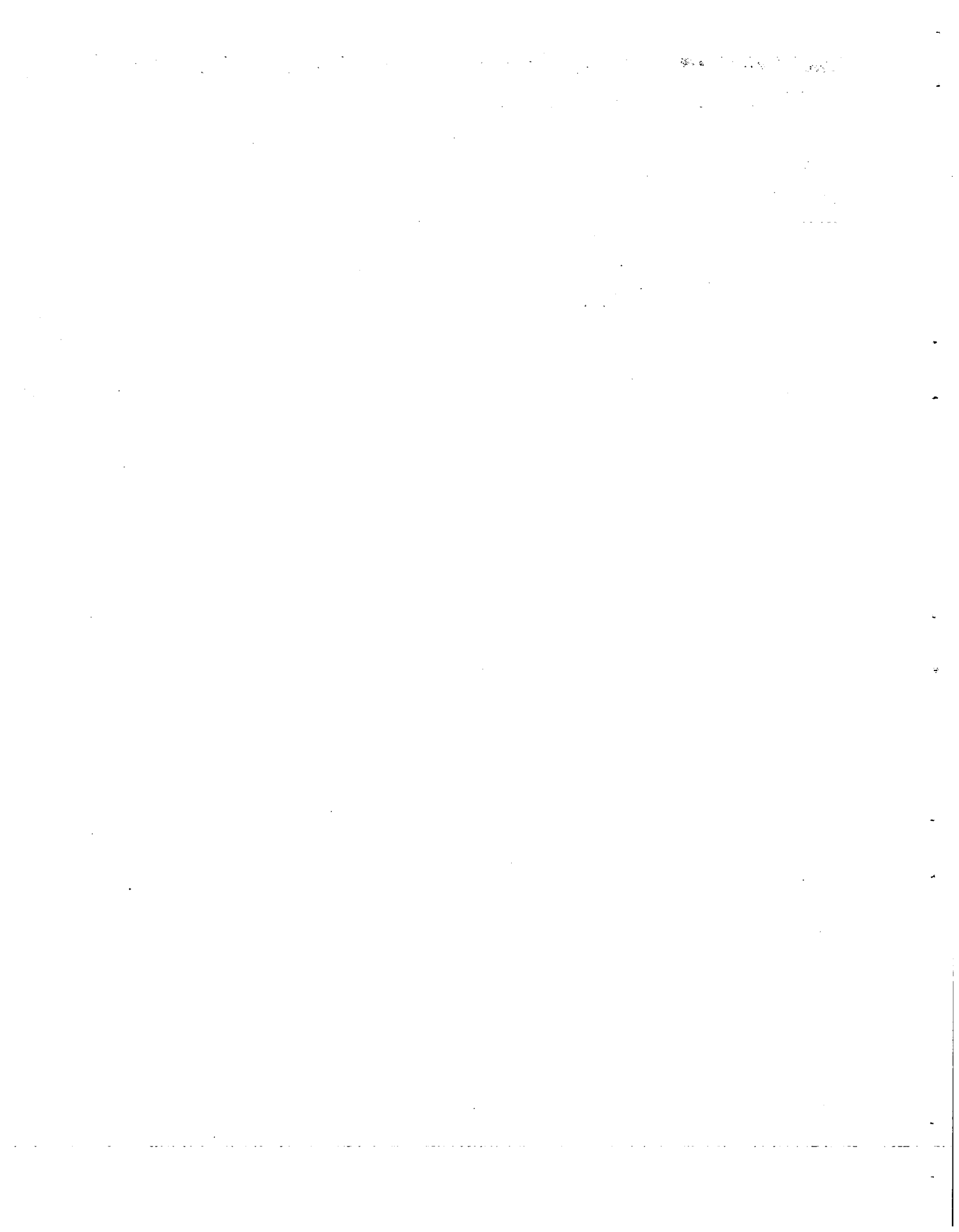
- Confirming your hypotheses or expectations (24)
 Disproving your hypotheses or expectations (25)
 Inconclusive (26)

15. Did your research result in significant *methodological developments*?

If yes, describe:

- 1 Yes (27)
 2 No

The use of multiple report recipients in Study 1 permitted the application of a within-subjects decision analysis, as well as the traditional between-subjects analysis. As pointed out in the attached manuscript ("Factors Related to Intentions to Report a Rape"), the within-subjects analysis constitutes an improvement over the usual approach.



IMPLICATIONS:

16. How would you describe the *impact* of your project?
(Rank any multiple answers, using "1" as most appropriate)

- (28) Opening up a new line of research
 (29) Contributing to the knowledge base of the field
 (30) Providing facts ready for application in a field
 (31) Indicative of a "dead-end" line of pursuit

17. Do you have immediate plans for *further research* in this area?

If yes, describe:

- 1 Yes (32)
 2 No

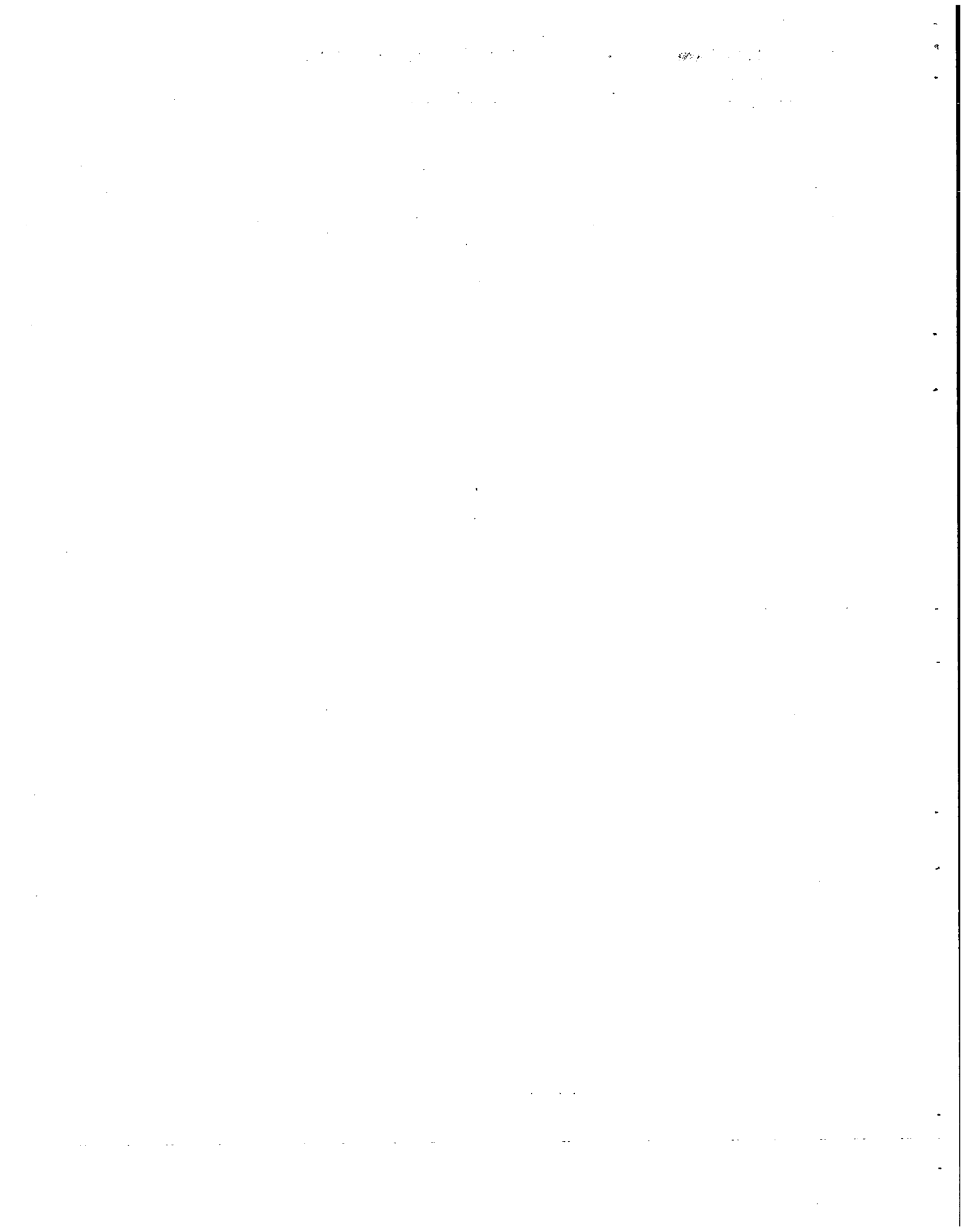
18. Beyond your own plans, what is your opinion of the future directions this research area should take?

Findings from Study 1 and Study 2 reveal that "significant others" (e.g., husband/boyfriend/lover, parents, close friends) influence the victim's intention to report, as well as actual reporting behavior. We need to learn more about the ways in which this influence is exerted, and also about the impacts of these significant others on the psychological adjustment of the rape victim.

19. Do you have *specific suggestions* (experiments, cautions, etc.) for other research in this area?

If yes, describe:

- 1 Yes (33)
 2 No



<p>IMPLICATIONS (Continued)</p>	<p>20. Are you aware of other researchers using your techniques, or planning to replicate your study, or of some individual or organization continuing your work? If yes, describe, and check the type of impact which best characterizes the impact of your research at this time.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (34) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Specific utilization (35) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General field impact (36)</p> <p>Numerous other researchers have requested and have been given copies of my research instruments, and reports of my findings.</p>
<p>DISSEMINATION:</p>	<p>21. As an appendix, list all publications (and articles accepted for publication) resulting from this project. Send any publications which have not already been submitted as appendices, with grant number indicated on each. (See instructions, page 1, regarding submission of books)</p> <p>22. Do you have any plans for future publications, papers, and/or demonstrations dealing with the results of this project? If so, describe briefly. Send in any future publications based on this project as per instructions on page one.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (37) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Two additional papers will be written based on the results of Study 2: (a) a paper which focuses on the differences (and similarities) between victims who report to an agency and those who do not; and (b) a paper which presents a model which predicts psychological impacts of rape on the victim.</p> <p>23. The official PHS policy indicates that if results incorporated in the report have been submitted for publication but not yet published, contents of the report will, as far as possible, be held as restricted information for six months unless the investigator agrees to an earlier release. Do you request this restriction?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (38) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>APPENDICES:</p>	<p>See instructions, page 1, paragraph 3.</p> <p>Appendices A, B, and C are attached.</p>



or SAC/RR, is a function of (a) anticipated outcomes of reporting, and (b) expectations of certain referents, such as husband, family members, or friends.

Note that individual characteristics of the respondents were assessed in a variety of ways: (a) attitudes toward self, closest male associate, and closest female associate; (b) beliefs about the causes of rape; (c) beliefs about ways to prevent rape; (d) sex role orientation; (e) definition of rape; (f) interpersonal relations; (g) safety attitudes and actions; and (h) incidence of rape or molestation as a child. No differences between women who reported and those who did not were obtained on any of the above measures. Therefore, the data were pooled to provide a profile of the study sample with regard to these sections of the questionnaire (see Table 6 of Appendix C).

The second objective of Study 2 was to assess the psychological impacts of reporting or not reporting a rape to an agency. Two sections of the questionnaire asked the victim to indicate changes in her life which had occurred in connection with (a) sexual behavior and sexual satisfaction; (b) psychological and physical problem areas; and (c) treatment seeking activities. The results are discussed below:

(a) Sexual behavior and satisfaction. Each victim indicated, for each of six sexual behaviors, whether frequency of or satisfaction with the sexual behavior had (1) increased, (2) stayed the same, or (3) decreased since the rape. Chi-squares which compared reporters¹ to non-reporters on each of these six items failed to yield significant differences, and as a consequence, the data were pooled for presentation here. Note that a substantial proportion of the victims indicated a decrease in the frequency of their sexual activities, i.e., ranging from 12.8% for anal sex to 29.9% for sexual intercourse. Note also that approximately one third of all victims reported a decrease in satisfaction with sexual relations (see Table 7 of Appendix C).

Additional data were gathered from victims who (a) had engaged in intercourse prior to the rape, (b) had a steady sexual partner prior to the rape, and (c) had maintained the same partner for at least 2 months following the rape. Satisfaction with purely sexual behaviors decreased significantly after the rape; autoerotic and affectional behaviors, however, appeared to be unaffected. Moreover, there was evidence that even as late as two years after the rape, victims were significantly less satisfied with their current sexual relations than were a matched sample of non-victimized women (see article entitled, "The Impact of Rape on Sexual Satisfaction" by Feldman-Summers, Gordon and Meagher, attached).

(b) Psychological and physical problem areas. Each victim indicated, for each of 18 "problem areas", whether that problem had been experienced (1) during the year prior to the rape; (2) immediately after the rape; and (3) one to six months after the rape. Of particular interest were victims who did not experience a given problem prior to the rape: did they experience that problem after the rape?² Two findings emerged with regard to immediate impacts. First, as

¹No differences were obtained between those who reported to the police only, SAC/RR only, and both; hence, these three groups were combined to form a group labeled "reporters".



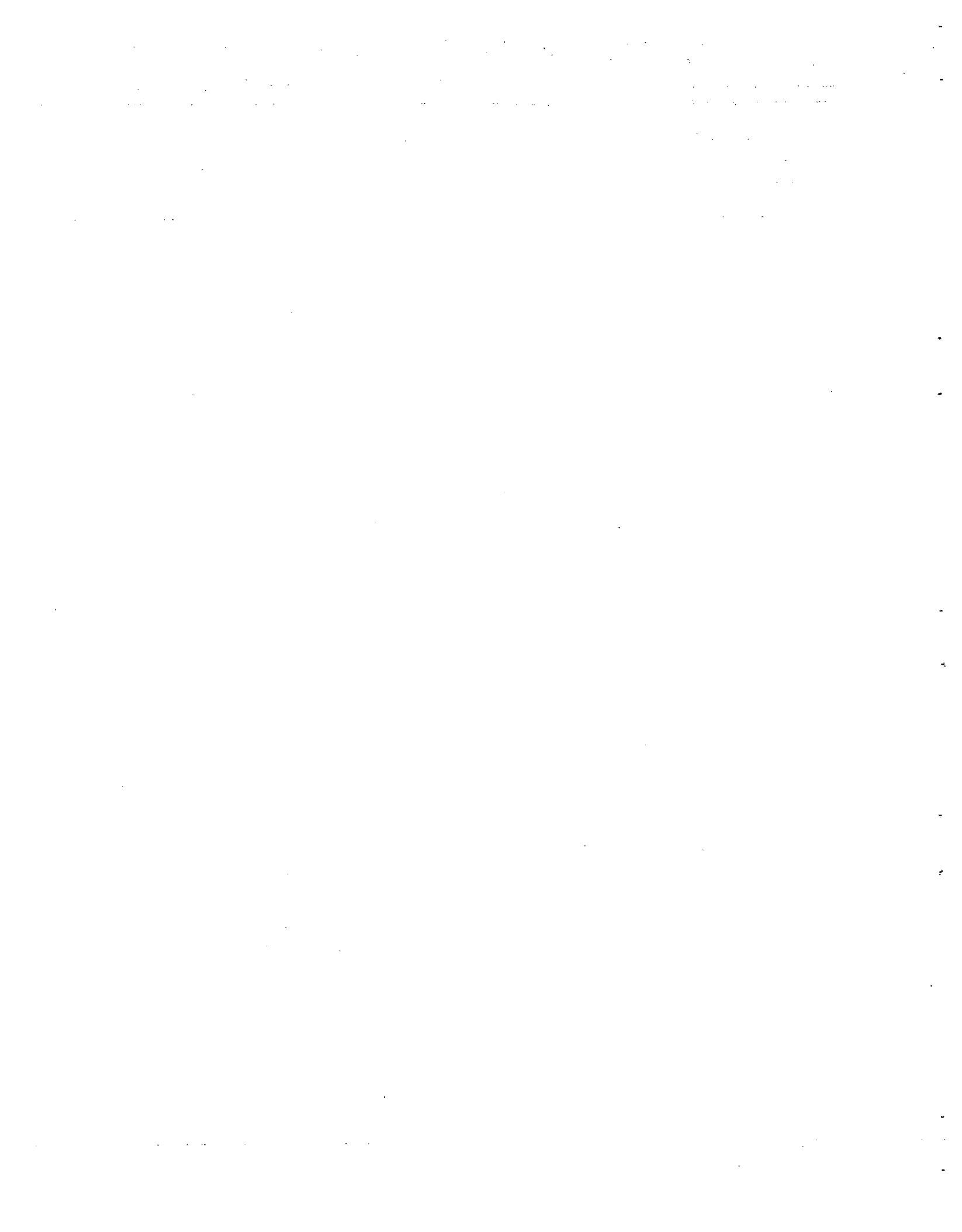
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can be seen in Table 8 of Appendix C, over 50% of the victims reported the emergence of problems with appetite, sleep, anxiety, changes in mood, depression, frequent crying, concentration, and loneliness immediately after the rape (i.e., immediately after the rape was defined as one week after the rape). Second, Chi-square analyses revealed that the reporters differed from the non-reporters on only one problem area, namely "use of tranquilizers". That is, reporters (38.7%) were more likely to be using tranquilizers immediately after the rape than were non-reporters (16.7%), $\chi^2_{(1)} = 4.93, p < .03$. As also can be seen in Table 8 of Appendix C, similar results were obtained for the time period of one to six months following the rape. Three differences should be noted, however. First, the percentage of victims reporting a problem tended to decrease, i.e., the percentage declined for 13 of the 18 problem areas. Second, only five of the eight problems experienced by a majority of the victims immediately after the rape continued to be experienced by a majority one to six months later. Third, certain group differences emerged during the one to six month period which had not been observed immediately after the rape, as follows: (a) a higher proportion of reporters (65.3%) than non-reporters (42.5%) indicated difficulties sleeping, $\chi^2_{(1)} = 5.27, p < .03$; (b) a higher proportion of reporters (27.5%) than non-reporters (11.4%) indicated using tranquilizers, $\chi^2_{(1)} = 2.90, p < .10$; (c) a higher proportion of non-reporters (35.9%) than reporters (13.7%) indicated heavy alcohol use, $\chi^2_{(1)} = 7.38, p < .01$; and (d) a higher proportion of non-reporters (28.2%) than reporters (8.8%) indicated heavy non-prescription drug use, $\chi^2_{(1)} = 7.19, p < .01$.

(c) Treatment seeking activities. Each victim indicated whether she had seen a physician or counselor (1) during the year prior to the rape; (2) immediately after the rape; and (3) one to six months after the rape. Again, victims who had seen a physician or counselor prior to the rape were omitted from the analyses. Group differences emerged with regard to both types of treatment seeking activities immediately following the rape. Specifically, a higher proportion of reporters (75.8%) than non-reporters (36.4%) went to a physician immediately following the rape, $\chi^2_{(1)} = 9.50, p < .005$. Also, a higher proportion of reporters (40.0%) than non-reporters (14.3%) went to a counselor immediately after the rape, $\chi^2_{(1)} = 6.52, p < .01$. Group differences did not occur during the one to six month time interval. During this time period, 35.2% of the victims saw a counselor and 43.8% saw a physician. The differences which had been previously observed disappeared because of changes in the non-reporters' behavior. Specifically, there was an increase in the proportion of non-reporters who sought psychological and medical treatment.

The third and final objective of Study 2 was to determine the extent to which the circumstances which surround a rape are related to the decision to report or not report a rape. There were several circumstances of the rape which did not significantly distinguish the reporters from the non-reporters. Specifically, no significant differences were found as a function of (1) time of day when rape

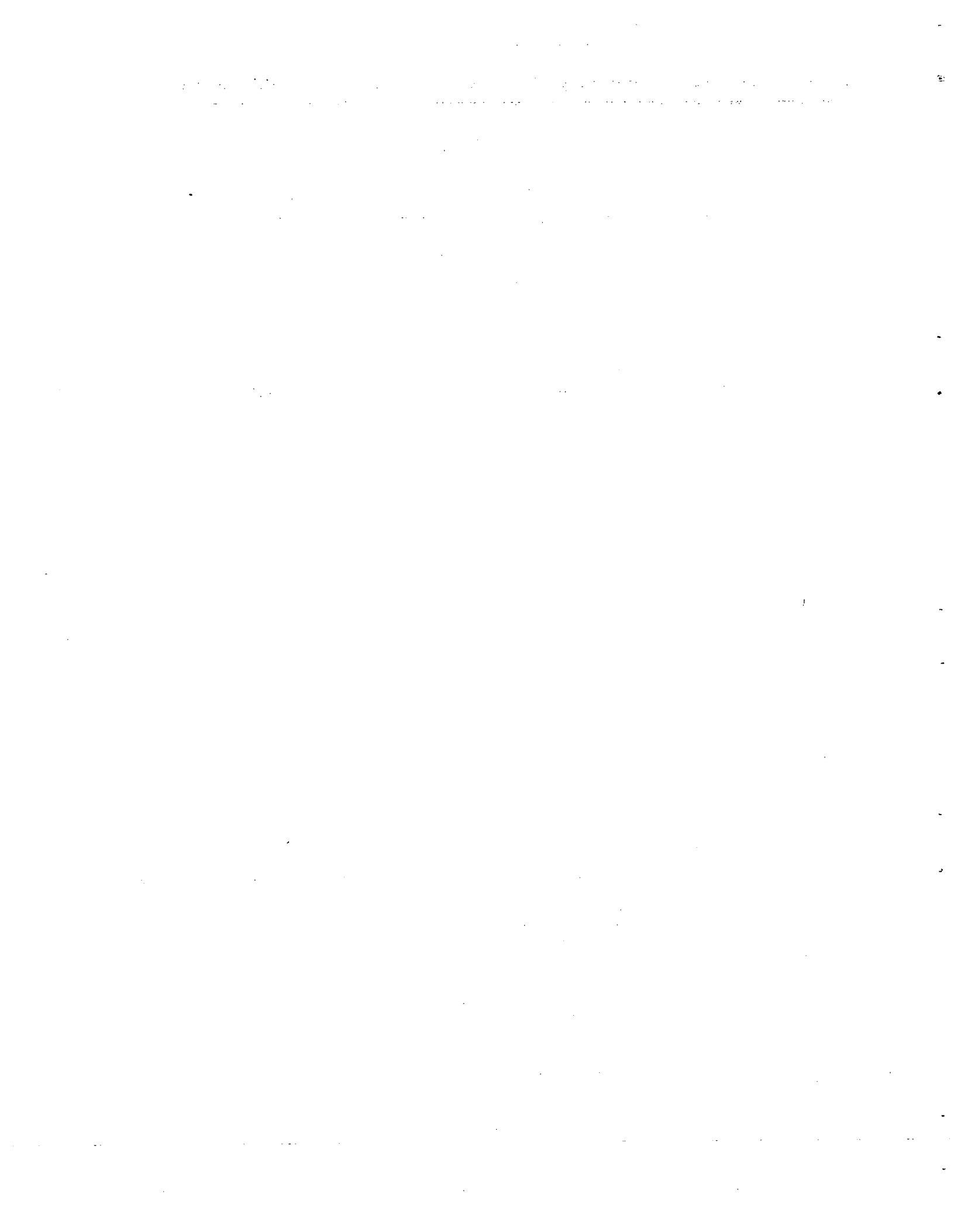
² Note that group differences prior to the rape were quite small and never reached significance. Nevertheless, only women who indicated that a given problem had not occurred during the year prior to the rape were included in the analysis for that problem area; hence, group differences (if any) following the rape are not confounded by differences prior to the rape.



occurred; (2) whether it was dark outside; (3) whether the victim had previously had sexual relations with the assailant; (4) assailant's drug use; (5) likelihood that the victim had engaged in drug use immediately prior to the rape; (6) assailant's ethnic identification; (7) assailant's approximate age; (8) assailant's approximate size; (9) whether assailant physically threatened the victim; (10) victim's verbal response to the assailant; (11) victim's physical response to the assailant; (12) type of sexual act performed; (13) presence of bruises requiring medical attention; (14) presence of bruises not requiring medical attention; (15) presence of injuries to the body; and (16) presence of injuries to the genital area. Because no group differences were obtained for these circumstances, the data were pooled, and have been summarized in Table 9 of Appendix C.

Significant differences were observed in connection with six of the circumstances surrounding the rape as follows: (1) Location of the rape. A higher proportion of non-reporters (31.3%) than reporters (4.7%) were raped in the assailant's home (see Table 10 of Appendix C); (2) Acquaintance with assailant. Non-reporters (87.5%) tended to have had some amount of contact with the assailant prior to the rape, while reporters (41.8%) tended to have been raped by a stranger (see Table 11 of Appendix C); (3) Type of victim drug use. Of those victims using drugs prior to the rape, a higher proportion of reporters (64.1%) than non-reporters (33.3%) were using alcohol. In contrast, a higher proportion of non-reporters (66.7%) than reporters (35.9%) were using illegal drugs (e.g., marijuana, psychedelics) prior to the rape (see Table 12 of Appendix C); (4) Assailant having a weapon. A smaller proportion of non-reporters (22.2%) than reporters (58.6%) were raped by an assailant having a weapon (see Table 13 of Appendix C); (5) Verbal threats. A higher proportion of reporters (87.0%) than non-reporters (70.3%) were verbally threatened by the assailant (see Table 14 of Appendix C); and (6) Presence of facial injuries. A higher proportion of reporters (34.9%) than non-reporters (12.0%) indicated the presence of facial injuries (see Table 15 of Appendix C).

In short, data heretofore obtained regarding characteristics surround rape incidents are probably not representative of all rapes. On the contrary, the results obtained here clearly indicate that certain rape victims are unlikely to report--namely, those who were raped in the assailant's home, who had some prior contact with the assailant, who were using illegal drugs prior to the rape, who were raped by a person who did not display a weapon and who did not use verbal threats, and who did not suffer facial injuries (which would have made the victimization apparent to others).



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GRANT NUMBER: RO1MH27830

Appendix A

Publications Resulting from Project

Feldman-Summers, S., Gordon, P. and Meagher, J. The impact of rape on sexual satisfaction. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1979, 88, 101-105.

Feldman-Summers, S. and Palmer, G. Rape as viewed by judges, prosecutors and police officers. Criminal Justice and Behavior, In press.

Feldman-Summers, S. and Ashworth, C. Factors related to intentions to report a rape. Journal of Social Issues, In press. (This paper is included in this report as Appendix B.)



GRANT NUMBER: RO1MH27830

Appendix B

Journal of Social Issues. In press.

Factors Related to Intentions to Report a Rape

Shirley Feldman-Summers and Clark D. Ashworth

University of Washington



Abstract

Approximately 400 women participated in this study; one hundred women in each of four different ethnic groups (Anglo, Asian, Black and Hispanic). Each woman completed a questionnaire consisting of items to assess (a) intentions to report having been raped to each of ten potential report recipients, (b) perceived outcomes of reporting the rape to each of these report recipients, and (c) the normative pressures for or against reporting. Three types of analyses were conducted. First, across subjects analyses were conducted in which behavioral intentions were regressed, over all participants, onto perceived outcomes and normative scores for each of the ten report recipients. Second, subject-by-subject analyses were conducted in which behavioral intentions were regressed over the ten report recipients onto each participant's perceived outcomes and normative scores. Finally, for each ethnic group, the most important perceived outcomes and normative expectations were assessed by employing a repeated measures regression analysis. Although both the across subjects and subject-by-subject analyses indicated that the decision making model was successful in predicting intentions to report a rape, the latter method was superior. In addition, the following findings were obtained: (a) normative pressures tended to be a stronger predictor of intentions to report than perceived outcomes; (b) ethnic differences were obtained with regard to the intention to report a rape; and (c) with certain exceptions, the specific perceived outcomes varied according to ethnic group, while the normative expectations which best predicted behavioral intentions tended to be the same for all groups.



Factors Related to Intentions to Report a Rape
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The purpose of the present study was two-fold: (a) to identify the factors that are related to a woman's intention to report or not report a rape to various potential report recipients (e.g., police, rape crisis center, husband); and (b) to ascertain the extent to which Fishbein's model of behavioral intentions is a useful research tool in this domain. Each is discussed in turn:

Intentions to report. It is generally agreed that many rape victims, perhaps most, do not report their victimization to the police or to other public authorities. A recent survey carried out in five metropolitan areas suggests that only about 50% of most crimes--including rape--are ever reported to the police (LEAA, 1974). The FBI Crime Reports (1974) contain estimates that no more than 25% of all rapes nationally are reported to the police. Other estimates of the percentage of reported rapes are even lower (e.g., see Gager and Schurr, 1976).

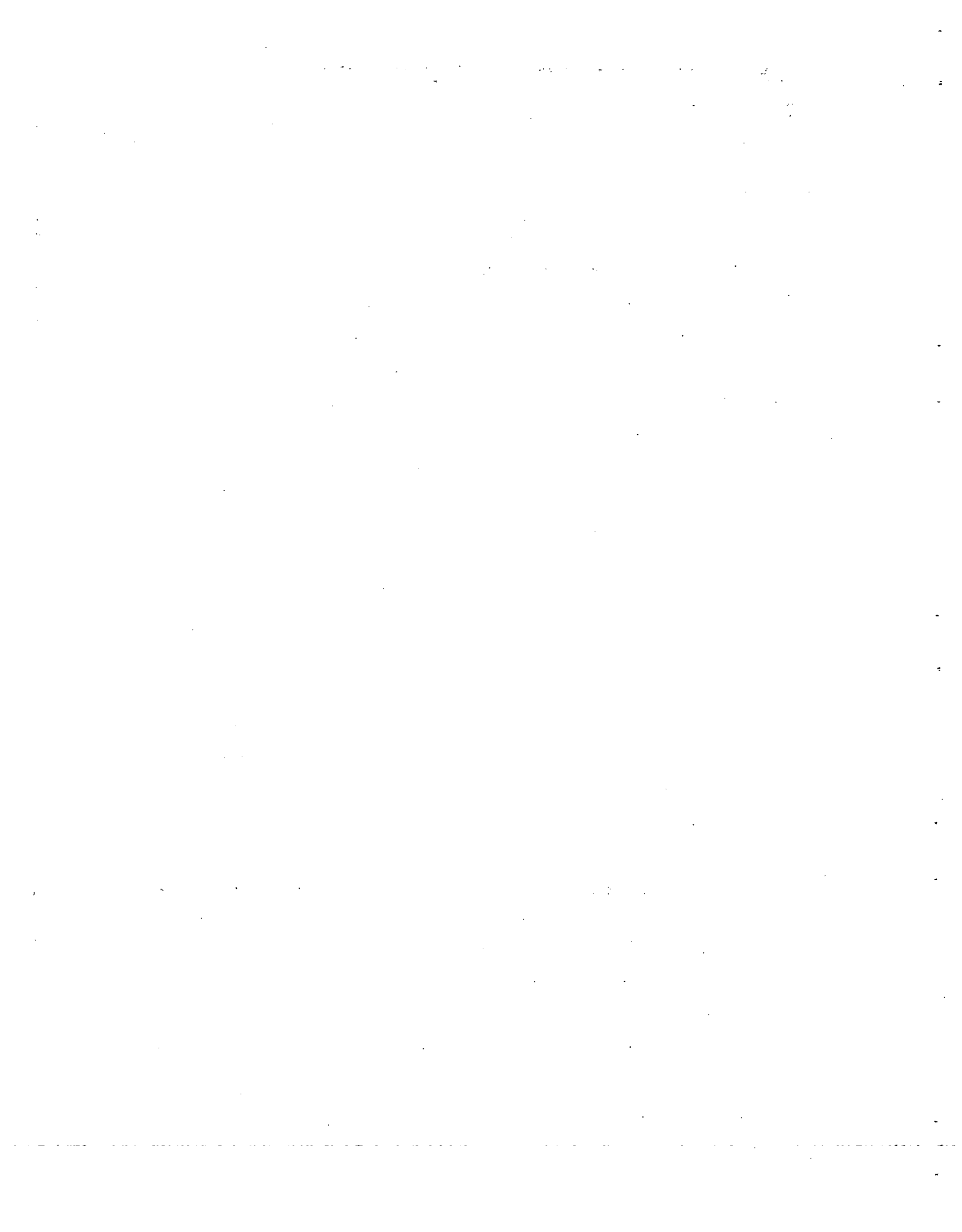
Several factors may contribute to the low rate of reporting. To begin with, many victims may decide not to report because they believe that the outcomes of reporting would be unfavorable. There is some evidence, largely anecdotal, which supports this view. That is, it has been proposed that rape victims are reluctant to report because they believe that (a) it wouldn't "do any good" (LEAA, 1974); (b) they will receive harsh treatment by law enforcement officials (Griffin, 1973); (c) they will suffer embarrassment (Flynn, 1974); and (d) the assailant will retaliate if they report (MacDonald, 1971; Amir, 1971). The importance of these and other perceived outcomes has not been supported by systematically obtained evidence, however.

Another factor which may contribute to the low reporting rate of rape is

social pressure. That is, many rape victims may be responding to what they believe are normative expectations not to report. There is some evidence that suggests that many rape victims are likely to look to their friends or family for support and guidance following the rape (see Burgess and Holmstrom, 1974). Hence, it seems reasonable to hypothesize that what the victim does in the way of reporting will be affected by what certain significant others, such as friends or family, think that she ought to do. Insofar as intentions to report a rape are concerned, the importance of this type of normative expectation in comparison with perceived outcomes of reporting has not been studied.

Other factors which should be explored with regard to the low reporting rate include characteristics of the victim such as her ethnic identity, age, marital status, etc. Although it has been suggested that minority women, for example, are less likely to report a rape than Anglo women (see Brownmiller, 1975), evidence which indicates the role such a factor may play in the reporting of sexual victimization (directly or indirectly) is not available.

Fishbein's model. The analytic approach employed here was based upon Fishbein's model of behavioral intentions. According to a widely adopted version of this model (Fishbein, 1963), the intention to engage in a particular behavior is a function of two factors. The first factor is a product of the perceived likelihood of an outcome and the evaluation of that outcome. Though typically referred to as the "attitude" component, this factor will be referred to here as the perceived outcomes component. The second factor is a product of the perceived expectation of a social referent and the motivation to comply to that referent, and is ordinarily referred to as the "normative" component. Several studies have shown that these two factors predict behavioral intentions quite well (Davidson and Jaccard, 1975; Schlegel, Crawford and Sanborn, 1977). More-



over, the relation between behavioral intentions and overt behavior tends to be strong (Ajzen and Fishbein, 1973, 1977; Fishbein and Ajzen, 1974). The usefulness of the model as a means of studying the intentions to report or not report a crime such as rape has not been ascertained, however.

Previous reported studies which have tested the Fishbein model have done so on a nomothetic basis. That is, correlations between predicted and actual behavioral intentions have been carried out across subjects, thus yielding a single index of model effectiveness for the sample as a whole. How adequately the model predicts the behavioral intentions of a given individual, however, has not been demonstrated. Here, intentions to report to several potential report recipients will be assessed, thereby making it possible to apply the model on an idiographic basis. That is, an index of model effectiveness will be derived for each member of the sample, thus affording a comparison between two quite different ways of using the model.

In summary, the present study seeks to identify the factors which influence a potential rape victim's intention to report or not report her sexual victimization to various agencies and individuals, and to ascertain the extent to which the Fishbein model will account for her response. To increase the generalizability of the findings, a multi-ethnic sample was obtained.

Method

Questionnaire construction. To identify (a) the outcomes a potential victim might associate with reporting a rape to various report recipients and (b) the relevant social referents of these potential victims, interviews using an open-ended format with women from four different ethnic groups (Anglo, Asian, Black, and Hispanic) were conducted. Fifty women were interviewed by same-ethnic female interviewers, and were asked the following questions: 1) "If you were

- raped, who would you tell (or not tell)?"
- 2) "If you were raped, what do you think would happen if you told the police (or other potential report recipient)?"
- 3) "What persons or groups of people would want you to inform the police?"
- 4) "What persons or groups of people would not want you to inform the police?"

On the basis of the responses obtained in the interviews, five categories of questionnaire items were developed. First, items were generated to assess a potential victim's behavioral intention to report a rape to each of ten report recipients. Respondents were asked to indicate the likelihood of reporting a rape to each of the following potential report recipients: police, Sexual Assault Center or Rape Relief (SAC/RR), hospital or health clinic, personal physician, mental health professional, husband/boyfriend/lover, parents, sibling or other relative, closest female friend, and member of the clergy.³ Second, items were generated to assess a respondent's perception of the likelihood of 24 outcomes of reporting to each report recipient. These items asked for a judgment of the likelihood that reporting a rape to a specific individual or agency would result in adequate medical attention, or fear of retaliation by the rapist, or treatment as an immoral person, or nothing being done, etc. Third, items were generated to assess the evaluation of these outcomes, i.e., how "good" or "bad" were each of these 24 outcomes. For each outcome a response could be made on a scale ranging from -3 ("very bad") to +3 ("very good"). Fourth, items were generated to assess participants' perceptions of the normative expectations of three referents: husband/boyfriend/lover, close family members, and close friends. The respondent was asked to indicate the likelihood that each of these referents would want her to report to each of the ten report recipients if she were raped. Finally, items were generated to assess the motivation of the participant to comply with these normative expectations. The respondent indicated her agreement or

disagreement with a statement that, generally speaking, she wanted to do what the referent thought she should do. Responses were made on a scale ranging from 1 ("disagree strongly") to 7 ("agree strongly").

Four forms of the questionnaire were developed. Specifically, there were two English forms, identical except that the order of the items was systematically varied and there were two Spanish forms, identical except for the order of the items. In addition, every questionnaire included several items to assess the demographic characteristics of the participant, e.g., age, marital status, occupation, yearly family income, educational background, and religious preference.

Sampling. Approximately 400 women were recruited for the study, about one hundred women in each of four different ethnic groups (Anglo, Asian, Black and Hispanic). Using the Seattle phone directory, the interviewers randomly sampled according to the most common surnames for each ethnic group. Potential participants were then contacted by telephone. For example, to recruit Chinese women, Chinese women interviewers called persons with names such as Wong, Eng, and Chin. To recruit Hispanic women, Hispanic women interviewers called persons with names such as Rivera, Hernandez, and Gonzales. A potential participant was not rejected from the sample unless at least ten attempts had been made to contact her, her listed phone was out of service, or she refused to participate. When a man or child answered, the interviewer would ask to speak to the woman of the household. Once a woman was on the phone, the interviewer then described our research project to her in detail and asked if she would be willing to complete a questionnaire. If she was willing to participate, an interview time was scheduled. Whether or not a woman agreed to participate, she was asked to indicate her ethnic identification, age, and educational background. Of those women who were eligible to participate (at least 18 years of age, reading ability in English or Spanish),



48% of them agreed to be in our study.⁴

Administration of the questionnaire. Women who indicated a willingness to participate were interviewed by a woman of the same ethnic membership who explained the project, answered questions, and asked the potential participant to sign a consent form. When the woman had signed the consent form, the interviewer gave her a questionnaire and explained how the questionnaire was to be completed. She then indicated that in order to insure confidentiality, the questionnaire would be self-administered. The interviewer was present only to answer questions. After completing the questionnaire, the participant placed it in an envelope marked "CONFIDENTIAL" and sealed the envelope. The questionnaire had no identifying marks on it and the consent form was kept separate from the questionnaire. The participant was then paid \$10 for her time and the interviewer encouraged her to discuss any problems or questions about the study. None of our participants expressed any form of dissatisfaction about their role in the project.

Response measures. For each participant, a perceived outcomes and normative score was computed for each report recipient. Each of the 24 anticipated outcome responses was multiplied by the corresponding outcome evaluation responses. These 24 products were then summed to yield a perceived outcomes score. Similarly, the three normative belief responses were multiplied by the corresponding motivation to comply responses, and then summed to yield a normative score. Note that 10 outcome and 10 normative belief scores are derived for each participant, one for every report recipient. If a participant did not respond to an item, that item was assigned a value of zero. In the event that a participant did not respond to any of the outcome or normative items for a given report recipient, that participant was omitted from all analyses involving the component in question. Missing behavioral intentions were treated in a similar manner, i.e., participants



who failed to provide a behavioral intention response for a particular report recipient were omitted from analyses involving that behavioral intention.

Results

Three types of analyses were carried out. First, across subjects analyses were conducted in which behavioral intentions were regressed, over all participants, onto the Fishbein model components, i.e., the perceived outcomes and normative scores. Since respondents indicated their behavioral intention to report to each of ten report recipients, these across subjects analyses resulted in ten separate regression models. The effects of individual differences on intentions to report, independent of the model components, were also assessed. Second, subject-by-subject analyses were conducted for each participant separately. Specifically, behavioral intentions to report were regressed, over the ten report recipients, onto each participant's perceived outcomes and normative scores derived for each report recipient. Thus a regression model was constructed for each participant. Individual differences in model parameters were then assessed. Finally, for each ethnic group separately, the most important perceived outcomes and normative expectations were assessed by employing a repeated measures regression analysis (see Edwards, in press). Specifically, behavioral intentions were regressed onto the 24 perceived likelihood scores, over all ten report recipients and over all subjects. In short, all responses were included, without resort to pooling. This approach yielded 24 b-coefficients, one for each potential outcome of reporting, where each b-coefficient was based on approximately 1000 observations, i.e., the number of participants in each ethnic group multiplied by the number of report recipients (10). The same procedure was used with the normative component of the model. Namely, behavioral intentions were regressed onto the perceived expectations for each of the three referents (i.e., husband/boyfriend/lover,



close family members, and close friends), over all ten report recipients and over all subjects. This approach yielded three b-coefficients, one for each of the referents, where each coefficient was based on approximately 1000 observations.

Across Subjects Analyses

Model components. Here, behavioral intentions to report a rape were regressed onto the perceived outcomes and normative scores, over all participants, thereby yielding a regression model for each report recipient. The results of these analyses are presented in Table 1. Columns 2 and 3 of the table present the unstandardized regression coefficients obtained for the perceived outcomes and normative components of the model, while Columns 4 and 5 present the standardized regression coefficients (beta weights) for the two components. All regression coefficients reported in Table 1 are significant at or beyond the $p \leq .01$ level. Note that Column 1 presents the mean Behavioral Intention (BI) score for each potential report recipient. Averaged over all participants, the most likely report recipient was "husband/boyfriend/lover"; while the least likely was "clergy".

As can be seen in Columns 2 and 3 of Table 1, regression coefficients for the normative components of the model are typically about twice the size of those for the ^{perceived} outcomes component, suggesting that the participants' beliefs about norms and motivation to comply with those norms are stronger determinants of intentions to report a rape than are the perceived outcomes of reporting. However, when the analyses are carried out with standardized scores, such a conclusion is less easily drawn. That is, beta weights for the two components tend to be quite similar with the normative component yielding a substantially higher beta weight for only "mental health professional" and "clergy". In addition, the beta weight associated with the perceived outcomes component is substantially higher for "SAC/RR"

and "husband/boyfriend/lover".

Column 6 of Table 1 presents the squared multiple correlation between behavioral intentions and the two components of the model. These coefficients, all corrected for shrinkage and all significant at or beyond $p < .001$, represent the percentage of variance in behavioral intention scores accounted for by a weighted linear sum of the perceived outcomes and normative expectations scores. In short, the coefficients presented in Column 6 measure the predictive utility of the two-component model tested here. On the whole, a fairly good fit is obtained, i.e., the mean R^2 is .27 and the median R^2 is .23.

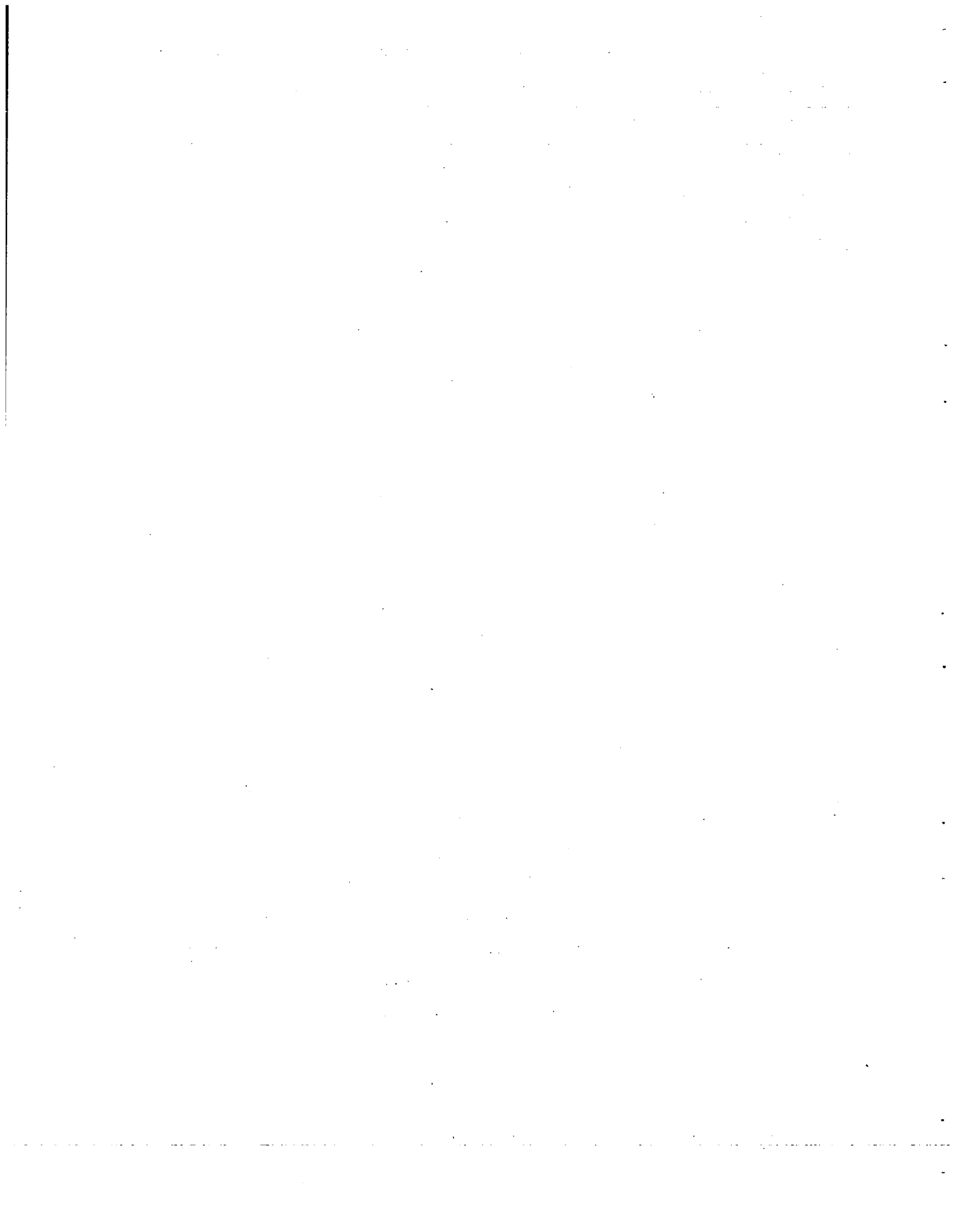
 Insert Table 1 about here

Individual differences independent of the model. Data regarding age, ethnicity, family income, number of children, religious preference, education, and number of adults in the household were obtained from each participant. Only two of these variables were related to behavioral intentions in a reliable fashion--namely, ethnicity and age. As can be seen in Table 2, intentions to report varied significantly according to ethnicity of the participant for most report recipients.

 Insert Table 2 about here

In addition, small but significant correlations ($p < .05$) between age of participant and intention to report were found for the following report recipients: "police" (.139), "physician" (.197), "parents" (-.131), "female friend" (-.174), and "clergy" (.115).

To determine whether ethnicity and age had effects on behavioral intentions which were not already incorporated into the model (by way of the perceived out-



comes and normative components), each was added to the regression analysis. Membership in the four ethnic groups was dummy coded as a set of three vectors (see Edwards, 1976), which were then added to the two-component regression model described earlier. The addition of ethnicity improved the predictive utility of the model very little. The largest increase in variance accounted for was .035, and was obtained in connection with intentions to report to the "police". Over all ten report recipients the average increase in R^2 was .015.

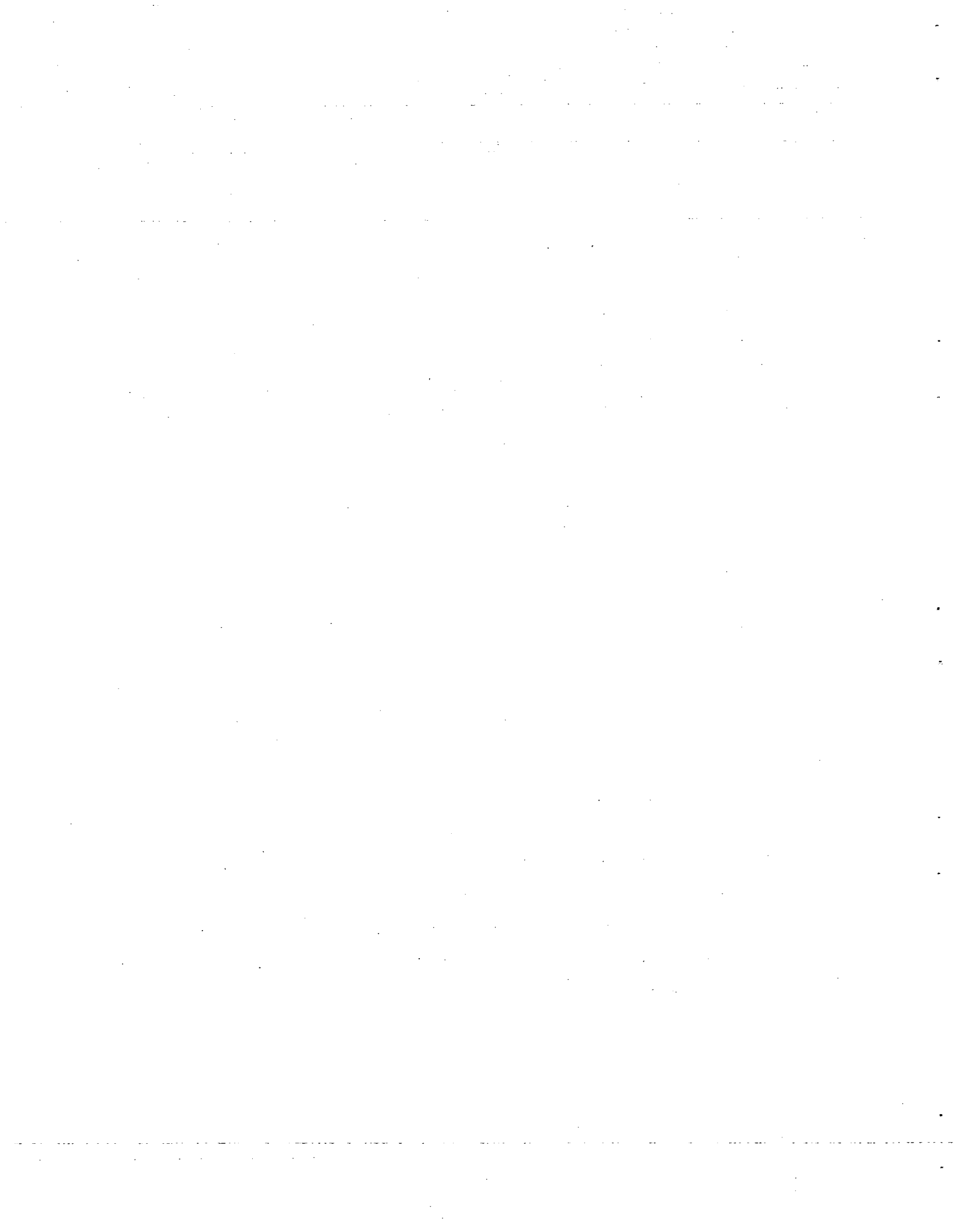
Similar results were obtained when age was added to the model as a single vector in addition to the perceived outcomes and normative components. The largest increase in R^2 was .029, obtained for intentions to report to "female friend". The average increase in R^2 was .010. Finally, when ethnicity and age were added to the model simultaneously the largest increase in R^2 was .059 for "female friend". The average increase in R^2 was .024.

In short, the individual difference variables reliably related to behavioral intentions were found to be adequately incorporated by the perceived outcomes and normative expectation responses given by the participants.

Subject-by-Subject Analyses

For each participant, behavioral intention scores were regressed (over the 10 report recipients) onto the summed perceived outcomes and normative scores derived from that participant's responses. This procedure yielded a two-predictor regression model for each participant, with the parameters of the model based on 10 observations.

The results of this analysis compare favorably with the results obtained from the across subjects analysis. That is, 53% of the 407 resulting multiple correlations were significant at or beyond $p \leq .05$. Note that an $R^2 = .58$ is required for statistical significance for these analyses. After correction for



shrinkage, the mean R^2 was .43, the median R^2 was .46.

The regression weights obtained from this analysis were similar to those obtained from the across subjects analysis. That is, a mean and median regression coefficient of .010 was obtained for the perceived outcomes component, while mean and median coefficients of .059 and .048 (respectively) were obtained for the normative component. Moreover, this pattern was observed even when standardized scores were employed. That is, the mean and median beta weights were .198 and .194 for the perceived outcomes component and .477 and .519 for the normative component. A correlated samples t-test performed on the beta weights revealed the difference between the mean weights for the perceived outcomes and normative components (.198 vs. .477) was statistically significant, $t(399) = 8.36$, $p < .001$. In short, when the model parameters are derived on a subject-by-subject basis, the normative component is a significantly stronger predictor of intentions to report a rape than is the perceived outcomes component.

Individual differences in model parameters. The squared multiple correlation coefficient and the two beta weights derived for each participant were related in a reliable fashion only to ethnicity, family income, and marital status.⁵ Table 3 presents the average R^2 and beta weights for participants in each of the four groups.⁶ As measured by R^2 , the two-component model is most effective in predicting intentions to report for the Anglo women and least effective for the Black women, although for all groups the model performs well. Note also that while the weight obtained for the normative component differed significantly according to group membership, the beta weight for that component was higher than for the perceived outcomes component for all groups.

Family income and marital status were not significantly related to the size of the multiple correlation, but were related to the size of the beta weights



for both components of the model. Specifically, income was negatively correlated ($r = -.16$, $p < .01$) with the beta weight for the perceived outcomes component. In addition, married participants had smaller beta weights for the perceived outcomes component ($M = .165$) than did single participants ($M = .294$), a difference that was statistically significant, $t(346) = 2.96$, $p < .01$ (two-tailed). Also, income was positively correlated ($r = .18$, $p < .01$) with the normative beta weight. Moreover, married participants had higher beta weights for this component ($M = .520$) than did single participants ($M = .397$), a significant difference, $t(344) = 2.72$, $p < .01$ (two-tailed).

Identification of Specific Perceived Outcomes and Normative Expectations

Perceived likelihood scores.⁷ For each ethnic group, repeated measures regression analyses were conducted in which behavioral intentions to report were regressed onto the 24 perceived outcome predictors over all ten report recipients. For each ethnic group, the perceived likelihood that reporting the rape "would result in my feeling calm, safe and better having talked to someone about the rape" was by far the best predictor of behavioral intention. The beta weights and F values for each ethnic group were as follows: Anglo ($\beta = .435$, $F = 147.06$); Asian ($\beta = .374$, $F = 94.42$); Black ($\beta = .399$, $F = 103.77$); and Hispanic ($\beta = .361$, $F = 100.95$). Thus, if a woman believed that reporting the rape would result in her feeling calm and safe, she indicated an intent to report. The beta weights associated with this outcome were all significant at $p < .001$.⁸

The other perceived outcomes which significantly predicted behavioral intention varied according to ethnic group and had substantially lower F values than the above outcome. For Black women, no other perceived outcomes were reliably related to behavioral intentions. For both Asian and Hispanic women, the outcome, "would result in adequate medical attention" was the second best predic-



tor of behavioral intention. The beta weight for this outcome for Asian women was .15 ($F = 13.33$); the beta weight for Hispanic women was .29 ($F = 63.43$), both significant at $p < .001$. For Anglo women, the second best predictor of behavioral intention was "would result in my being given the necessary tests to detect pregnancy, VD, etc."--the beta weight being .23 ($F = 40.72$, $p < .001$).⁹

Perceived expectations of referent. Repeated measures regression analyses in which behavioral intentions were regressed over all ten report recipients and over all subjects within each ethnic group were conducted. For each ethnic group, the perceived expectation of the "husband/boyfriend/lover" referent was a significant predictor of behavioral intention. If a woman believed that her husband wanted her to report the rape, she was quite likely to intend to report. The beta weights and F values for each ethnic group were as follows: Anglo ($\beta = .38$, $F = 64.36$); Asian ($\beta = .46$, $F = 82.38$); Black ($\beta = .30$, $F = 49.05$); and Hispanic ($\beta = .21$, $F = 22.92$). Similarly, the perceived expectation of the "close friends" referent was a significant predictor of behavioral intention. That is, if a woman believed that her close friends wanted her to report the rape, she was likely to intend to report. The beta weights and F values for each ethnic group were as follows: Anglo ($\beta = .39$, $F = 53.53$); Asian ($\beta = .38$, $F = 59.63$); Black ($\beta = .23$, $F = 22.38$); and Hispanic ($\beta = .24$, $F = 19.07$). However, "close family members" constituted a significant social referent, insofar as reporting is concerned, only for the Hispanic sample, $\beta = .21$, $F = 28.52$. Thus, if a Hispanic woman thought that close family members wanted her to report a rape, she indicated a strong behavioral intention to report. All of the reported effects were significant at the $p < .001$ level.



Discussion

Factors Related to Intentions to Report a Rape

Three findings of note were obtained: First, intentions to report varied substantially according to the ethnic identity of the participant and according to the potential recipient of her report. Second, in the aggregate, normative expectations to report or not to report tend to be better predictors of intentions to report than are perceived outcomes of reporting. Third, with certain exceptions, the specific perceived outcomes varied according to ethnic group, while the normative expectations which best predicted behavioral intentions tended to be the same for all four ethnic groups. Each finding is discussed in turn.

Ethnicity and report recipients. Although Anglo women indicated a greater likelihood of reporting a rape than minority women across all potential report recipients, this difference was most marked in relation to the "police" and "SAC/RR" (local rape crisis centers). The finding that Anglo women indicated a greater intention to report to such public agencies should not be surprising. That is, there is evidence that Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians tend to be distrustful of and alienated from public agencies in this country (see U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1970; Chu & Trotter, 1974; and Sue & McKinney, 1975). Along these same lines, it has been suggested that minority women are hesitant to report sexual victimization to the police because they do not think that they will be believed (Wong, 1975; Brownmiller, 1976; and Comment, 1968). In addition, it has been proposed that Asian cultural expectations have caused Asian women to be more reluctant than most women to discuss matters related to sex (Homma-True, 1976). If so, that reluctance may further explain the relatively weak intentions to report a rape expressed by the Asian participants in this study. In any event,



the findings obtained here suggest that the underrepresentation of minority women as rape victims (Russell, 1975) is likely to be the result of their failure to report victimization rather than a result of minority women being less likely to be raped than Anglo women.

The finding that women were more likely to report a rape to some report recipients than others comports well with common sense. For example, these women indicated that they would be most likely to report a rape to their husband/boy-friend/lover. Indeed, it would probably be difficult to hide their victimization from someone with whom they were intimately involved. This finding suggests, then, that men often learn of their partner's sexual victimization. Given these strong intentions to report to a close male, it seems reasonable to propose that such males may be able to play a significant role in helping the victim adjust to or recover from her victimization. Needless to say, if such males are firm believers in the usual myths about rape (e.g., that "good" girls cannot be raped) they can easily increase the emotional burden on the victim.

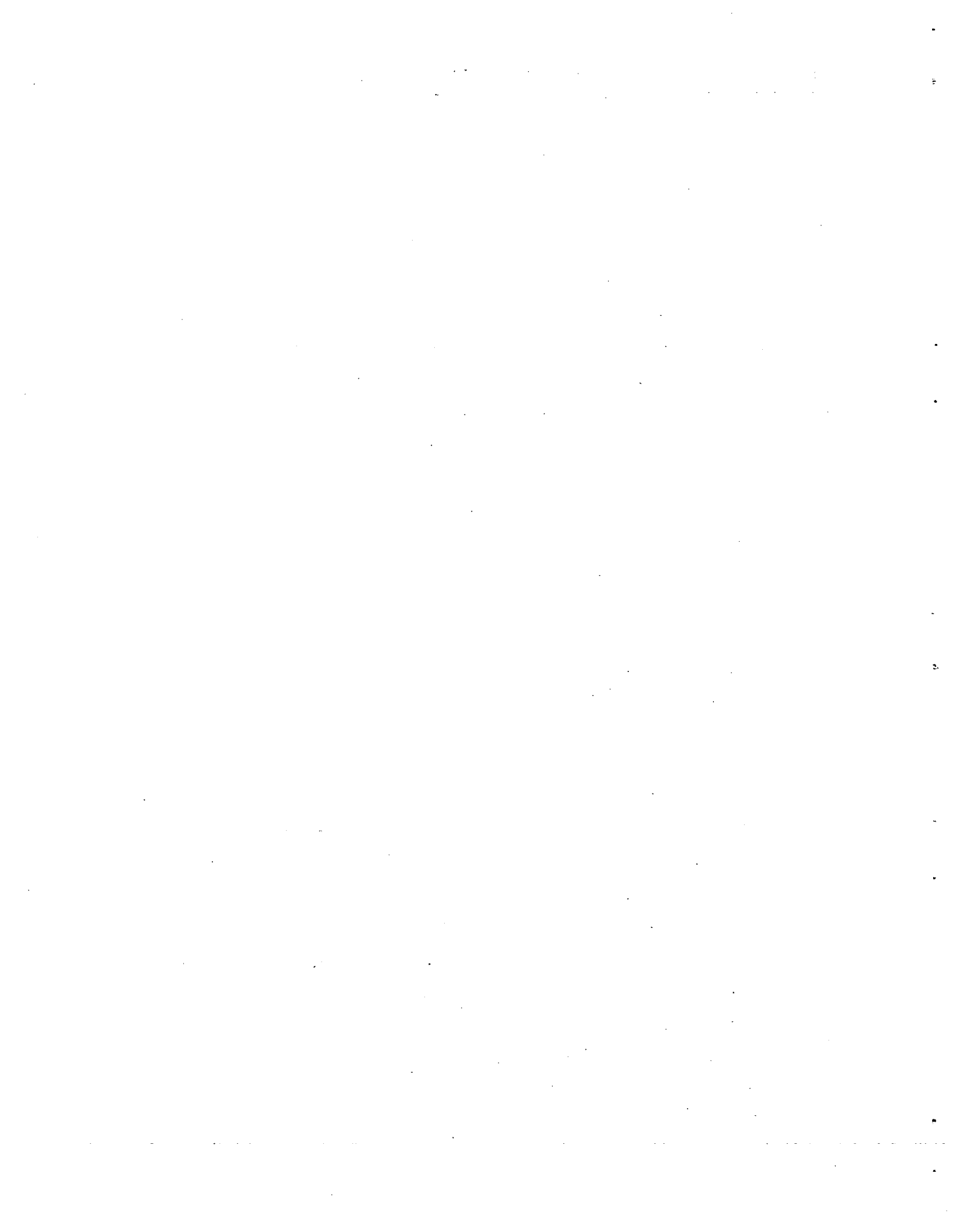
Normative expectations vs. perceived outcomes. The data from this study support the conclusion that normative expectations are better predictors of behavioral intentions to report a rape than are perceived outcomes. This finding is consistent with well-established observations that virtually any type of voluntary behavior is strongly affected by social norms (e.g., see Krech and Crutchfield, 1948). Here, the participants' perceptions of social norms relevant to rape reporting were more important determinants of intentions to report than were all of the perceived outcomes of reporting combined. This finding suggests that efforts to increase reporting should be focused not only on improving the outcomes for the victim who reports (e.g., better treatment by police, etc.) but also on changing social norms relevant to reporting. That is, efforts should be made--



through the media, for example--to encourage people to support a victim's decision to report, and to make that support known to others. Moreover, to the extent that such support for reporting now exists, efforts should also be made--again through the media, the schools, etc.--to inform actual and potential victims that our social norms do in fact support the decision to report.

Specific perceived outcomes and normative expectations. Of all the perceived outcomes, one was by far the most important--namely, feeling calm and safe. That is, the belief that such an outcome would occur was more closely related to intentions to report than any other perceived outcome of reporting, for all four ethnic groups. This finding suggests that what these participants want most is to recover the sense of well-being which they assume (probably correctly) would be lost following a rape. If so, potential report recipients (whether the police, members of the victim's family, etc.) who wish to increase the likelihood of receiving a report might be well-advised to take the following steps. First, they should develop techniques and procedures for providing a victim with the psychological support needed to help her restore her sense of well-being. Second, the availability of this support should be made known to potential victims.

The other perceived outcomes which were significantly related to intentions to report tended to vary according to the ethnic identity of the participant. In general, however, these other outcomes can be categorized as follows: psychological support, medical attention, and legal assistance. To the extent that rape victims are assured of these outcomes, reporting of rapes should increase--at least if the women who participated here are at all representative of most rape victims.



As indicated earlier, normative expectations were better predictors of intentions to report than were perceived outcomes. It is of interest that no single social referent emerged as the most important source of normative expectations insofar as the decision to report is concerned. That is, the expectations of close friends and close male associates were closely related to the intention to report for all ethnic groups, to about the same extent. Even so, a potentially important ethnic difference emerged here as well. That is, close family members were important sources of normative expectations to report only for the Hispanic women. Why this should be the case is unclear.

Model Performance

Two findings of note were obtained with regard to model performance. First, regardless of the type of statistical analysis employed, Fishbein's model tended to perform well in the domain of rape reporting. That is, a substantial percentage of the variance was accounted for whether the model was used in the traditional "across subjects" method, or in the non-traditional "subject-by-subject" manner. Second, even though the model performed fairly well when used in a traditional manner, its effectiveness as a means of predicting behavioral intentions was even more impressive when used on a subject-by-subject basis. Specifically, even when unreliability due to the very small number of observations per subject is taken into account by correcting for shrinkage, the model performed very well for the majority of subjects.

It is worth noting that a design which permits subject-by-subject analysis may have conceptual as well as statistical advantages. It has long been agreed that the representative design of psychological experiments requires a sampling of stimuli, as well as subjects (Brunswik, 1956). To ascertain how people make judgments or decisions, for example, it is inadequate to obtain responses for

many participants (even if selected using the best sampling techniques). Rather, we must also observe their responses to different stimuli, or to different sets of cues (e.g., see Hammond, 1955). Here, by obtaining responses to each of ten different report recipients, our understanding about the factors which influence intentions to report is certainly better than would be the case if responses to only one report recipient, such as the police, had been obtained. In the latter case, whatever factors might be identified would obviously be tied to that particular type of report recipient. When a sampling of report recipients is used, as was true here, we can have some modicum of confidence that the results obtained apply to report recipients in general.



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Footnotes

- 1 Requests for reprints should be sent to Shirley Feldman-Summers, Department of Psychology NI-25, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195.
- 2 This research was sponsored by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to the first author, grant number MH27830-01. The authors wish to thank the following people for their help in gathering the data: Rosalyn Bass, Moyra Contreras, Diane Dambacher, Monica Diner, JoAnne Matsuhira, Jeanette Meagher, Dayle Nelson, Gayle Palmer, Jacqueline Palmer, and Amy Wong.
Lori Feldman,
- 3 All likelihood judgments were made on a scale ranging from 1 ("very likely") to 7 ("very unlikely"). The Sexual Assault Center and Rape Relief are two rape crisis centers in Seattle.
- 4 The agreement rate was not statistically different as a function of ethnic membership, although there was a tendency for the women who agreed to be in our study to be slightly younger and ~~well~~^{better}-educated than those who refused. It should also be noted that since phone listings typically list the name of the husband when a couple is married, occasionally a woman at the household would be a member of a different ethnic group than we had anticipated. If she agreed to participate in our study, she was interviewed and placed in the correct ethnic category.
- 5 Prior to any comparisons with demographic indices, the multiple correlation coefficients were subjected to a z transformation (Edwards, 1976, p. 2).
- 6 These parameters were also calculated separately for Japanese and Chinese participants. Since no differences emerged, the two groups were combined into an Asian group. Similarly, no differences emerged between Hispanic women who completed the Spanish form and those who completed the English form. Thus, these two groups were combined into a single Hispanic group.



7 Multiple R^2 's were substantially higher when perceived likelihood responses, alone, were used for each predictor, rather than the product of the perceived likelihood and evaluation responses; e.g., .46 vs. .33, respectively, for the Anglo sample. This is not surprising in view of the fact that 48 sources of error are represented in the latter analyses as compared with only 24 in the former. The multiple R^2 's were also higher when perceived expectations, alone, were used as predictors, rather than perceived expectations multiplied by motivation to comply scores. Results from the more reliable analyses are reported here.

8 Because the repeated measures regression analysis is not based on ^{entirely} independent observations, the risk of a Type II error is increased. To avoid reporting unreliable results, only beta weights which are significant at the $p < .001$ level are reported here.

9 Other perceived likelihood scores that were significantly related to behavioral intention ($p < .001$) by at least one ethnic group were as follows: "a trial in which I would have to testify"; "gathering the necessary evidence that could be used in court"; "nothing being done to help me"; and "my being treated as an immoral person".

Table 1. Behavioral Intentions and Model Parameters Using
Between Subjects Analysis According to Report Recipient

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Report Recipient	BI	b_{out}	b_{norm}	β_{out}	β_{norm}	R^2
Police (N=401)	5.61	.007	.011	.325	.327	.214
SAC/RR (N=399)	5.62	.009	.008	.418	.148	.233
Hospital (N=398)	5.84	.006	.014	.279	.293	.221
Physician (N=398)	5.93	.006	.014	.298	.292	.227
Mental Health Professional (N=397)	4.30	.007	.023	.244	.381	.274
Husband/Boyfriend/Lover (N=391)	6.26	.007	.004	.415	.109	.212
Parents (N=372)	4.55	.011	.021	.373	.327	.380
Sibling (N=394)	4.60	.010	.021	.333	.309	.301
Female Friend (N=391)	5.14	.007	.020	.249	.298	.210
Clergy (N=389)	2.78	.008	.029	.265	.462	.398

Table 2. Behavioral Intention to Report a Rape According to Potential Recipient of Report and Ethnic Identity of Respondent

Report Recipient	Anglo	Asian	Black	Hispanic	\bar{X}_r
Police	6.24 _a	5.08 _b	5.50 _b	5.47 _b	5.57
SAC/RR	6.18 _a	5.30 _b	5.36 _b	5.32 _b	5.54
Hospital	6.05 _a	5.67 _a	6.05 _a	5.58 _a	5.84
Physician	5.97 _{ab}	5.51 _a	6.30 _{ab}	5.84 _{ab}	5.91
Mental Health Professional	4.16 _{ab}	3.65 _b	4.75 _a	4.34 _a	4.23
Husband/Boyfriend/Lover	6.50 _a	6.05 _b	6.16 _{ab}	6.21 _{ab}	6.23
Parents	4.32 _a	4.32 _a	4.85 _a	4.39 _a	4.47
Sibling	4.73 _a	3.96 _b	4.91 _a	4.61 _{ab}	4.55
Female Friend	5.07 _{ab}	4.58 _b	5.63 _a	4.99 _b	5.07
Clergy	2.36 _b	2.32 _b	2.79 _b	3.62 _a	2.77
\bar{X}_c	5.16	4.65	5.23	5.04	

Note. Means within a row which share a subscript represent homogeneous groups. i.e. means which do not share a subscript are different at $p < .05$ by Fisher's Least Significant Difference Test.

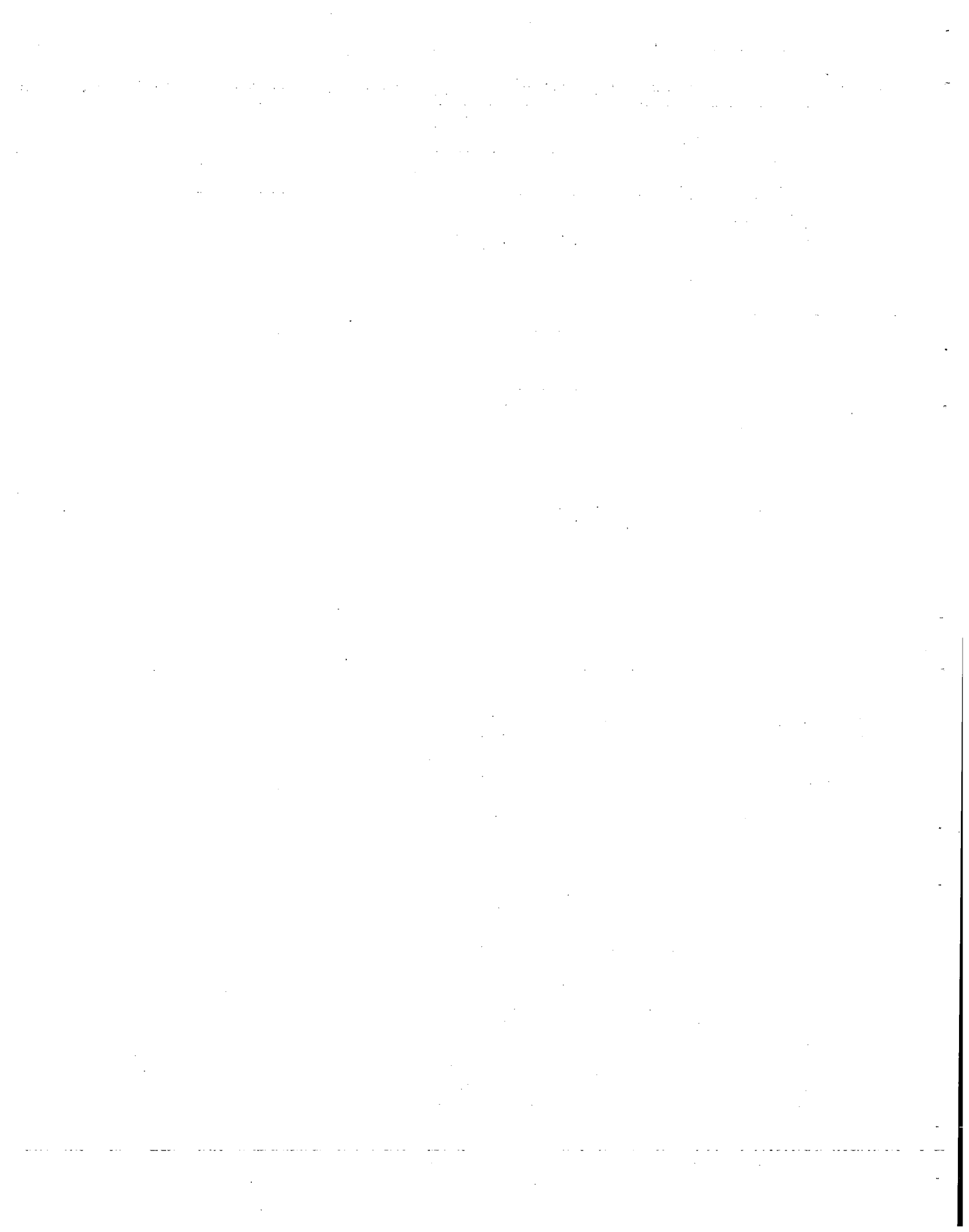


Table 3. Model Parameters According to Ethnic Group

	Asian	Hispanic	Anglo	Black
R^2	.466 _{ab}	.407 _{bc}	.486 _a	.378 _c
β outcome	.253 _a	.163 _a	.184 _a	.191 _a
β norm	.495 _{ab}	.421 _a	.582 _b	.402 _a

Note. Means within a row which share a subscript represent homogeneous groups, i.e., means which do not share a subscript are different at $p < .05$ by Fisher's Least Significant Difference Test.

Appendix C

Table 1

Biographic and Demographic Characteristics of Rape Victims
Who Reported and Who Did Not Report to a Public Agency*

	Non-Reporters N=50	Reporters N=129
<u>Age</u>		
Mean	26.30	27.96
Range	18-61	18-62
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Married	12.5%	17.1%
Single	60.4%	58.9%
Separated	2.1%	3.1%
<div style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</div>	22.9%	20.2%
<div style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</div>	2.1%	.8%
<div style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</div>		29.3%
<div style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</div>	28.3%	23.6%
<div style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</div>	15.2%	14.6%
9001 - 12000	4.3%	13.0%
12001 - 15000	6.5%	6.5%
15001 - 18000	6.5%	4.1%
18001 - 21000	2.2%	3.3%
21001 - 24000	2.2%	3.3%
Over \$ 24000	4.3%	2.4%
<u>Education Completed</u>		
Elementary	82.0%	89.1%
High School	70.0%	80.6%
GED	10.0%	16.3%
College	34.0%	32.6%
Business/Vocational	10.0%	22.5%
Professional/Graduate	8.0%	7.8%
<u>Children</u>		
None	66.0%	64.6%
One or more	34.0%	35.4%
<u>Religion</u>		
Protestant	25.5%	36.2%
Catholic	19.1%	17.3%
Jewish	2.1%	3.1%
Other	10.6%	20.5%
None	40.4%	22.8%
<u>Ethnic Identification</u>		
Anglo	93.8%	95.3%
Minority	6.2%	4.7%
<u>Living Situation</u>		
Alone	46.8%	41.0%
With other(s)	53.2%	59.0%

*Public agency includes Police, Sexual Assault Center and/or Rape Relief



Appendix C

Table 2

Consequences of Reporting to the Police as Experienced or Anticipated by Victims Who Reported or Did Not Report, Respectively*

Reporting the rape to the police (resulted/would result) in	<i>Reported to Police</i> M ₁	<i>Did Not Report to Police</i> M ₂	df	F	p <
Adequate medical attention for any physical injuries I received as a result of the rape (e.g., bruises, cuts, etc.).	5.16	4.29	1/163	5.86	.016
My being fearful of retaliation by the rapist	4.18	4.42	1/172	-	-
My being treated as an immoral person (e.g., a loose woman)	2.70	4.70	1/173	34.37	.001
In their feeling shocked, hurt, humiliated, or guilty	2.31	3.09	1/169	6.72	.010
My being treated in a positive way (e.g., their being sympathetic)	4.55	2.91	1/172	22.60	.001
My being given sound advice and help in dealing with the rape.	3.72	2.67	1/169	8.88	.003
Adequate police protection	3.44	2.30	1/170	13.48	.001
Effective counseling for my husband or family to help them deal with the rape	2.14	2.19	1/152	-	-
People whom I did not want to know about the rape learning about it	2.71	4.93	1/171	41.63	.001
Their retaliating or seeking revenge against the rapist	2.85	3.18	1/171	-	-
A more accurate picture of the number of rapes being committed than if I did not report	5.79	6.09	1/169	-	-
Gathering the necessary evidence that could be used in court if the case went to trial	5.71	5.47	1/169	-	-
An increase in their understanding of rape	4.76	3.93	1/168	6.26	.013
A trial in which I would have to testify	2.94	4.50	1/167	18.26	.001
Substantial costs to me (e.g., lost time at work)	2.37	4.02	1/170	27.96	.001
My being treated in an objective, systematic, and professional way	5.02	3.86	1/170	12.97	.001
Effective adjudication of the case (e.g., apprehension of the rapist)	3.47	2.75	1/168	3.89	.050
My being treated in a negative way (e.g., as if the rape were my fault)	2.97	5.04	1/170	37.97	.001
My feeling uncomfortable, ashamed, upset, or embarrassed by having to relate the details of the rape	4.17	5.70	1/170	18.94	.001
My feeling calm, safe and better having talked to someone about the rape	3.73	2.32	1/171	17.80	.001
Nothing being done to help me	3.17	4.93	1/171	24.91	.001
Effective counseling to help me deal with possible psychological effects of the rape (e.g., guilt)	2.58	2.57	1/168	-	-
My being given the necessary tests to detect pregnancy, VD, etc.	4.18	4.11	1/165	-	-
Sexual problems with my husband, boyfriend, or lover	2.42	3.02	1/158	-	-

* The higher the entry in the table, the greater the agreement with the statement.

Appendix C

Table 3

Normative Expectations of Reporting to the Police as Experienced
Or Anticipated by Victims Who Reported or Did Not Report, Respectively*

Normative Expectations	M_1 REPORTED TO POLICE	M_2 DID NOT REPORT TO POLICE	df	F	p <
My husband wanted me to tell the police about the rape	4.98	2.32	1/80	28.97	.001
My close family wanted me to tell the police about the rape	5.40	3.00	1/103	30.95	.001
My friends wanted me to tell the police about the rape	5.80	3.53	1/129	40.20	.001

* The higher the entry in the table, the greater the agreement with the statement.



Appendix 3

Table 4

Consequences of Reporting to the SAC/RR as Experienced or Anticipated by Victims Who Reported or Did Not Report, Respectively*

	<i>Reported to SAC/RR</i>	<i>Did Not Report to SAC/RR</i>	df	F	p <
Reporting the rape to the SAC/RR (resulted/would result) in					
Adequate medical attention for any physical injuries I received as a result of the rape (e.g., bruises, cuts, etc.)	6.12	5.60	1/165	3.70	.056
My being fearful of retaliation by the rapist	2.38	2.28	1/168	-	-
My being treated as an immoral person (e.g., a loose woman)	1.24	1.74	1/167	6.86	.009
In their feeling shocked, hurt, humiliated, or guilty	1.77	1.70	1/167	-	-
My being treated in a positive way (e.g., their being sympathetic)	6.30	5.98	1/169	-	-
My being given sound advice and help in dealing with the rape	5.47	5.53	1/166	-	-
Adequate police protection	3.53	3.29	1/162	-	-
Effective counseling for my husband or family to help them deal with the rape	3.40	4.83	1/157	20.59	.001
People whom I did not want to know about the rape learning about it	1.73	2.34	1/171	5.18	.024
Their retaliating or seeking revenge against the rapist	2.72	2.65	1/168	-	-
A more accurate picture of the number of rapes being committed than if I did not report	6.33	6.24	1/170	-	-
Gathering the necessary evidence that could be used in court if the case went to trial	5.53	5.29	1/167	-	-
An increase in their understanding of rape	5.44	5.79	1/171	-	-
A trial in which I would have to testify	2.82	3.20	1/163	-	-
Substantial costs to me (e.g., lost time at work)	2.16	2.33	1/172	-	-
My being treated in an objective, systematic, and professional way	5.48	4.82	1/169	4.84	.029
Effective adjudication of the case (e.g., apprehension of the rapist)	3.29	3.84	1/165	-	-
My being treated in a negative way (e.g., as if the rape were my fault)	1.53	1.87	1/173	-	-
My feeling uncomfortable, ashamed, upset, or embarrassed by having to relate the details of the rape	2.25	2.84	1/171	-	-
My feeling calm, safe and better having talked to someone about the rape	5.73	5.12	1/170	5.11	.025
Nothing being done to help me	1.77	2.12	1/171	-	-
Effective counseling to help me deal with possible psychological effects of the rape (e.g., guilt)	5.57	5.40	1/169	-	-
My being given the necessary tests to detect pregnancy, VD, etc.	6.32	5.75	1/169	4.43	.037
Sexual problems with my husband, boyfriend, or lover	1.75	2.02	1/164	-	-

* The higher the entry in the table, the greater the agreement with the statement.

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Table 5

Normative Expectations of Reporting to the SAC/RR as Experienced
Or Anticipated by Victims Who Reported or Did Not Report, Respectively*

Normative Expectations	<i>REPORTS TO SAC/RR</i> M ₁	<i>Did Not Report to SAC/RR</i> M ₂	df	F	p <
My husband wanted me to tell the SAC/RR about the rape	4.62	3.43	1/77	6.14	.015
My close family wanted me to tell the SAC/RR about the rape	4.94	3.46	1/99	10.30	.002
My friends wanted me to tell the SAC/RR about the rape	5.38	4.09	1/123	10.94	.001

* The higher the entry in the table, the greater the agreement with the statement.



Appendix C

Table 6

Victims' Attitudes and Beliefs

Questionnaire items on which the four groups did not differ from each other. Therefore, data are collapsed across groups (N=179).

Part II: Attitudes toward self, closest male associate and closest female associate. Mean score for 12 bipolar adjectives, 1=very positive and 5=very negative.

Attitudes toward self: M = 2.14

Attitudes toward closest male associate: M = 1.99

Attitudes toward closest female associate: M = 1.88

Part III: Beliefs about the causes of rape. Mean score for each item, 1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree.

<u>Rape occurs because</u>	<u>M</u>
1...women in this society are typically regarded as sex objects.	3.90
2...men who commit rape are psychologically disturbed, or are "mentally ill".	3.77
3...of inadequate lighting in downtown areas, inadequate public transportation systems, etc.	3.02
4...there are many sexually frustrated men who do not have a non-violent way of satisfying their sexual drives.	2.95
5...men who commit rape have not been taught that rape is wrong, but instead have learned that it is acceptable.	2.85
6...women who are raped use poor judgment; for example, about when and where to go out alone, accepting rides from strangers, etc.	2.82
7...men have been taught to believe that when a woman says 'no', she really means 'yes'.	2.71
8...rape is an inevitable part of human nature.	1.76
9...women do not resist the rape attempt as strenuously as they could.	1.69
10...women who are raped dress or behave in a seductive manner.	1.41

Part IV: Beliefs about the ways to prevent rape. Mean scores for each item, 1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree.

<u>The frequency of rape would be reduced by</u>	<u>M</u>
1...encouraging more rape victims to report the assault to the police so as to increase the likelihood of apprehending the rapist.	4.08
2...encouraging a new way of perceiving women in our society.	3.95
3...teaching women to defend themselves.	3.91
4...developing programs for early identification of potential rapists, and providing appropriate treatment for these men.	3.76
5...increasing the level of police protection in areas of the city where rape most often occurs.	3.62
6...increasing the severity of the penalties for rape.	3.59
7...improving street lighting and public transportation systems.	3.58
8...instructing all young women about the dangers of going out alone at night, accepting rides from strangers, etc.	3.40
9...legalizing prostitution so as to permit sexually frustrated men a non-violent way of satisfying their sexual drives.	2.54
10...encouraging women to dress and behave less seductively than is now the case.	2.04



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Table 6

Victims' Attitudes and Beliefs
(continued)

Part V: Sex Role Orientation. Mean score on 20 items, 1 = Traditional role orientation, 5 = Non-traditional role orientation.

Total Mean Score: 4.33

Part VI: Definition of rape. Mean score for each item, 1 = Strongly agree, 5 = Strongly disagree.

	<u>M</u>
1. If a young woman (approximately 16 years of age) consents to sexual intercourse with a young male (16 years of age), she has been raped.	4.81
2. If a young woman (approximately 16 years of age) consents to sexual intercourse with a male adult (21 years of age), she has been raped.	4.59
3. If a husband forces his wife to engage in sexual relations, she has been raped.	1.84
4. If a woman offers verbal resistance (e.g., she says, 'no') but shows no signs of physical resistance (bruises, cuts), she has been raped.	1.77
5. If a man forces an object (other than a penis) into a woman's vagina, she has been raped.	1.31
6. If a woman has been forced to have oral intercourse, she has been raped.	1.18
7. If a woman is forced to engage in sexual activity with another woman, she has been raped.	1.17
8. If a man is forced to have anal intercourse with another man, he has been raped.	1.15
9. If an ex-husband or ex-boyfriend forces a woman to have sexual intercourse, she has been raped.	1.14
10. If a woman has been forced to have anal intercourse, she has been raped.	1.13
11. If a woman has been forced to have vaginal intercourse, she has been raped.	1.11

Part VII: Interpersonal relations. Mean score for each item, 1 = Positive relations, 5 = Negative relations. (scales labeled differently)

1. In general, how much do you respect the men with whom you are acquainted?	1.99
2. In general, how much do you respect the women with whom you are acquainted?	1.72
3. In general, how much do you trust the men with whom you are acquainted?	2.37
4. In general, how much do you trust the women with whom you are acquainted?	1.91
5. How understanding would you rate your husband (or lover)?	1.99
6. How understanding would you rate your best female friend?	1.41
7. How satisfactory would you say your relationships with men typically are?	2.53
8. How satisfactory would you say your relationships with women typically are?	2.01



Appendix C

Table 6

Victims' Attitudes and Beliefs
(continued)

9.	How satisfactory would you say your relationships at work with men typically are?	2.09
10.	How satisfactory would you say your relationships at work with women typically are?	2.00
11.	How enjoyable are your social relations (excluding intimate relations) with men?	2.11
12.	How enjoyable are your social relations (excluding intimate relations) with women?	1.83

Part VIII: Safety attitudes and actions. Mean score for each item, 1 = Very safe (or Very likely), 5 = Very unsafe (or Very unlikely).

1.	How safe do you think it is for you to walk alone in your neighborhood at night?	<u>M</u> 3.37
2.	How safe do you think it is for a man to walk alone in your neighborhood at night?	1.95
3.	How safe do you think it is for you to walk alone in any area of Seattle at night?	4.24
4.	How safe do you think it is for a man to walk alone in any area of Seattle at night?	2.92
5.	How safe do you think it is for you to use public transportation at night?	3.16
6.	How safe do you think it is for a man to use public transportation at night?	2.08
7.	How likely are you to lock your house doors when you are at home alone?	1.33
8.	How likely are you to lock your car doors when you are driving alone?	1.65
9.	How likely are you to lock your house doors when no one is at home?	1.15
10.	How likely are you to lock your car doors when no one is driving the car?	1.57

Part IX: Incidence of rape or molestation as a child:

Percentage of victims who indicated that they had been raped or molested as a child: 32.9%



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Table 7

Impact on Sexual Behavior and Sexual Satisfaction

Sexual Behavior/Sexual Satisfaction	Percentage Decreased	Percentage Increased/ Stayed the same	N
Frequency of oral sex	25.5%	74.5%	157
Frequency of sexual intercourse	29.9%	70.1%	154
Frequency of anal sex	12.8%	87.2%	141
Frequency of masturbation	16.3%	83.7%	160
Frequency of orgasms	21.7%	78.3%	161
Satisfaction with sexual relations	32.7%	67.3%	159

Note: Of the women who had partners prior to the rape, 37.1% did not have a partner immediately after the rape. Of the women who had a partner immediately after the rape, 12.2% did not have a partner 1-6 months after the rape. 30.7% of the victims who participated in this study did not have a partner at the time of the rape.



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Table 8

Percentage of Victims Reporting Problems Immediately After the Rape and Up to Six Months Following the Rape

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Immediately After Rape</u>	<u>1-6 Months After Rape</u>
Appetite/eating problems	60.2%	28.6%
Difficulties sleeping	82.8%	58.9%*
Vaginitis	33.6%	24.8%
Cystitis	16.0%	9.0%
Menstrual difficulties	19.1%	16.8%
Headaches	26.6%	31.1%
Anxiety/nervousness	86.9%	70.7%
Quick mood changes	55.5%	55.5%
Depression	74.8%	74.8%
Excitability	36.0%	31.9%
Frequent crying	55.9%	38.2%
Loss of temper	33.6%	30.7%
Difficulties in concentration	62.0%	46.2%
Feelings of loneliness	66.1%	60.0%
Use of tranquilizers	33.1%*	23.4%*
Heavy alcohol use	20.0%	19.9%*
Heavy cigarette use	32.9%	27.0%
Heavy use of non-prescription drugs (e.g., marijuana)	11.6%	14.2%*

*Note: Victims who indicated that they had a problem prior to the rape were omitted from the analyses. Note also, items marked with an asterisk * were those on which reporters differed from non-reporters (see text for full details).

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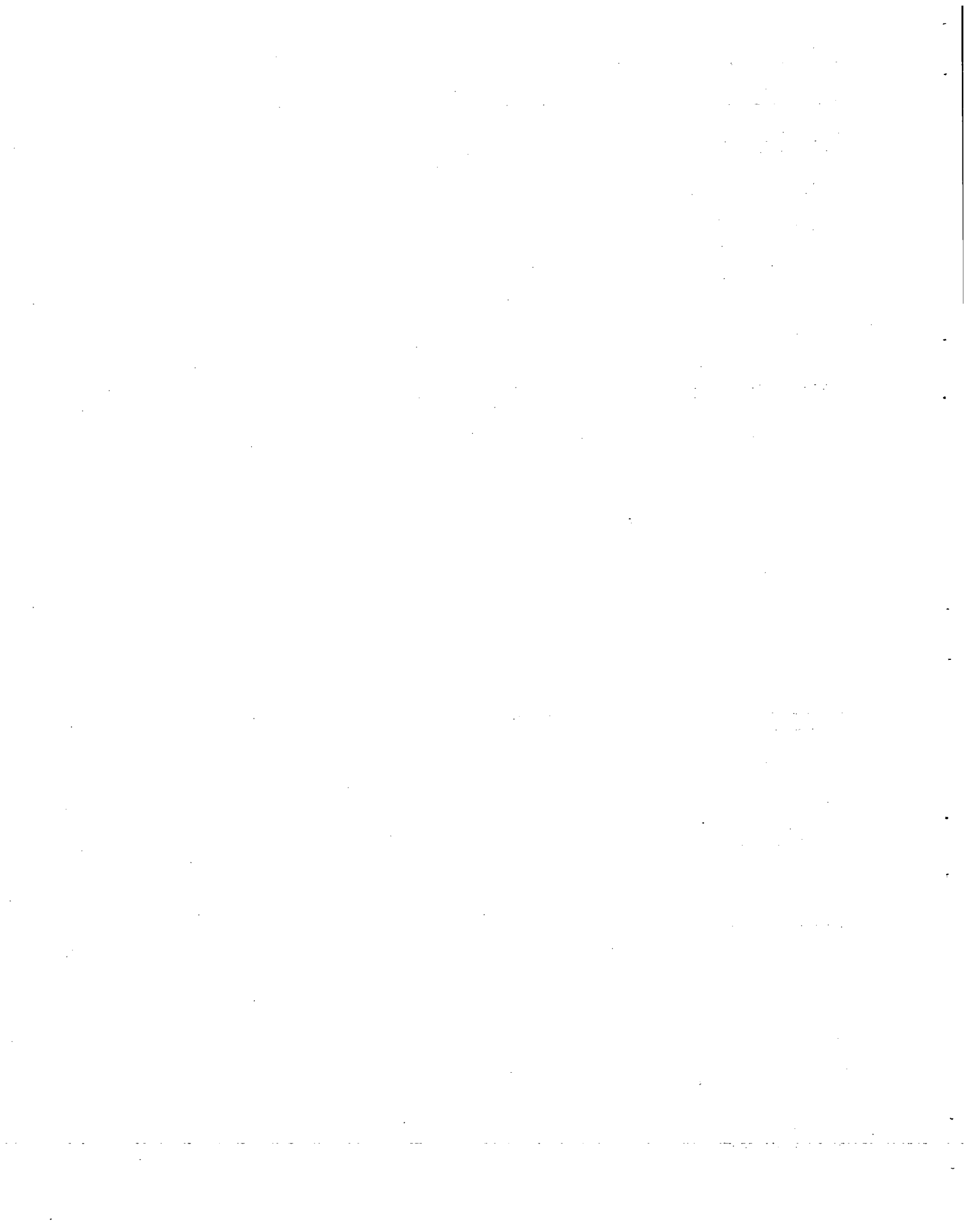
Table 9

Circumstances Surrounding the Rape:
Percentages for All Participants*

*No group differences were obtained for the circumstances shown here. For ease of presentation, therefore, data were pooled.

1. Time of day when rape occurred:
 - 8:01 AM - 2:00 PM = 6.25%
 - 2:01 PM - 8:00 PM = 15.50%
 - 8:01 PM - 2:00 AM = 53.99%
 - 2:01 AM - 8:00 AM = 22.05%
2. Whether it was dark outside when the rape occurred:
 - Yes = 81.45%
 - No = 18.55%
3. Whether the victim had previously had sexual relations with the assailant:
 - Yes = 6.7%
 - No = 93.3%

Note: Of those indicating "yes", only 2/3 indicated that the prior sexual relations were voluntary.
4. Assailant used drugs:
 - Yes = 32.4%
 - No = 18.4%
 - ? = 49.2%
5. Victim used drugs:
 - Yes = 36.8%
 - No = 63.2%
6. Assailant's ethnic identification:
 - Anglo = 43.6%
 - Black = 38.5%
 - Asian = 1.1%
 - Native American = 2.8%
 - Unknown = 14.0%
7. Assailant's approximate age:
 - Under 15 = .6%
 - 15 - 20 = 13.6%
 - 21 - 25 = 37.9%
 - 26 - 30 = 31.6%
 - 30 - 40 = 8.5%
 - Over 40 = 4.5%
 - ? = 3.3%
8. Assailant's approximate size:
 - Small = 7.3%
 - Average = 56.4%
 - Large = 30.2%
 - ? = 6.1%



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Table 9

Circumstances Surrounding the Rape
(continued)

9. Whether assailant physically threatened the victim:
Yes = 86.6%
No = 13.4%
10. Victim's verbal response to the assailant:
Kept quiet = 28.5%
Other (screamed, tried to reason, etc.) = 71.5%
11. Victim's physical response to the assailant:
Didn't move = 40.8%
Other (kicked, hit, scratched, etc.) = 59.2%
12. Type of sexual act performed:
Fellatio = 32.4%
Cunnilingus = 18.4%
Vaginal penetration with penis = 90.5%
Vaginal penetration with object = 8.9%
Anal penetration with penis = 12.8%
Anal penetration with object = 3.9%
13. Presence of bruises requiring medical attention:
Yes = 22.9%
No = 77.1%
14. Presence of bruises not requiring medical attention:
Yes = 45.8%
No = 54.2%
15. Presence of injuries to the body:
Yes = 45.8%
No = 54.2%
16. Presence of injuries to the genital area:
Yes = 27.9%
No = 72.1%



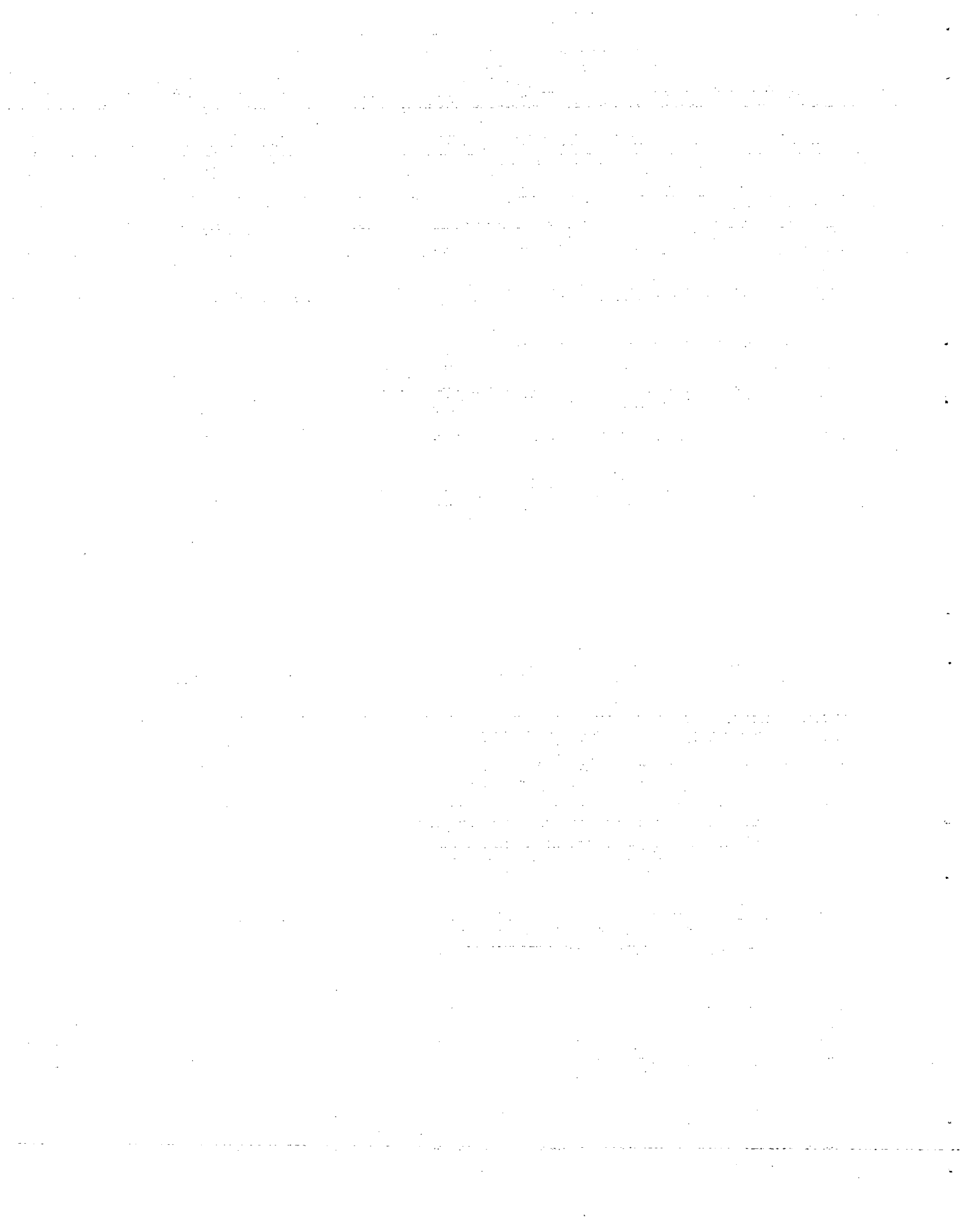
Appendix C

Table 10

Location of the Rape For Reporters and Non-Reporters

	Victim's Car	Victim's Home	Rapist's Home	Rapist's Car	Other
Non-Reporters	2.1%	22.9%	31.3%	2.1%	41.7%
Reporters	5.4%	30.2%	4.7%	4.7%	55.0%

$\chi^2 = 24.19$
 $p < .0001$



Appendix C

Table 11

Acquaintance with Assailant for Reporters and Non-Reporters

	Did Not See	Stranger	Minor Contact	Substantial Contact
Non-Reporters	0.0%	12.5%	45.8%	41.7%
Reporters	7.0%	51.2%	33.3%	8.5%

$\chi^2 = 39.63$
 $p < .0001$



Appendix C

Table 12

Type of Victim Drug Use for Reporters and Non-Reporters

	Alcohol	Illegal Drugs
Non-Reporters	33.3%	66.7%
Reporters	64.1%	35.9%

$$\chi^2 = 4.03$$
$$p < .05$$

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Table 13

Whether or Not Assailant Had a Weapon for Reporters and Non-Reporters

	No	Yes
Non-reporters	77.8%	22.2%
Reporters	41.4%	58.6%

$$\chi^2 = 16.20$$
$$p < .0001$$

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Appendix C

Table 14

Verbal Threats by Assailant for Reporters and Non-Reporters

	No	Yes
Non-reporters	29.7%	70.3%
Reporters	13.0%	87.0%

$\chi^2 = 4.54$
 $p < .03$



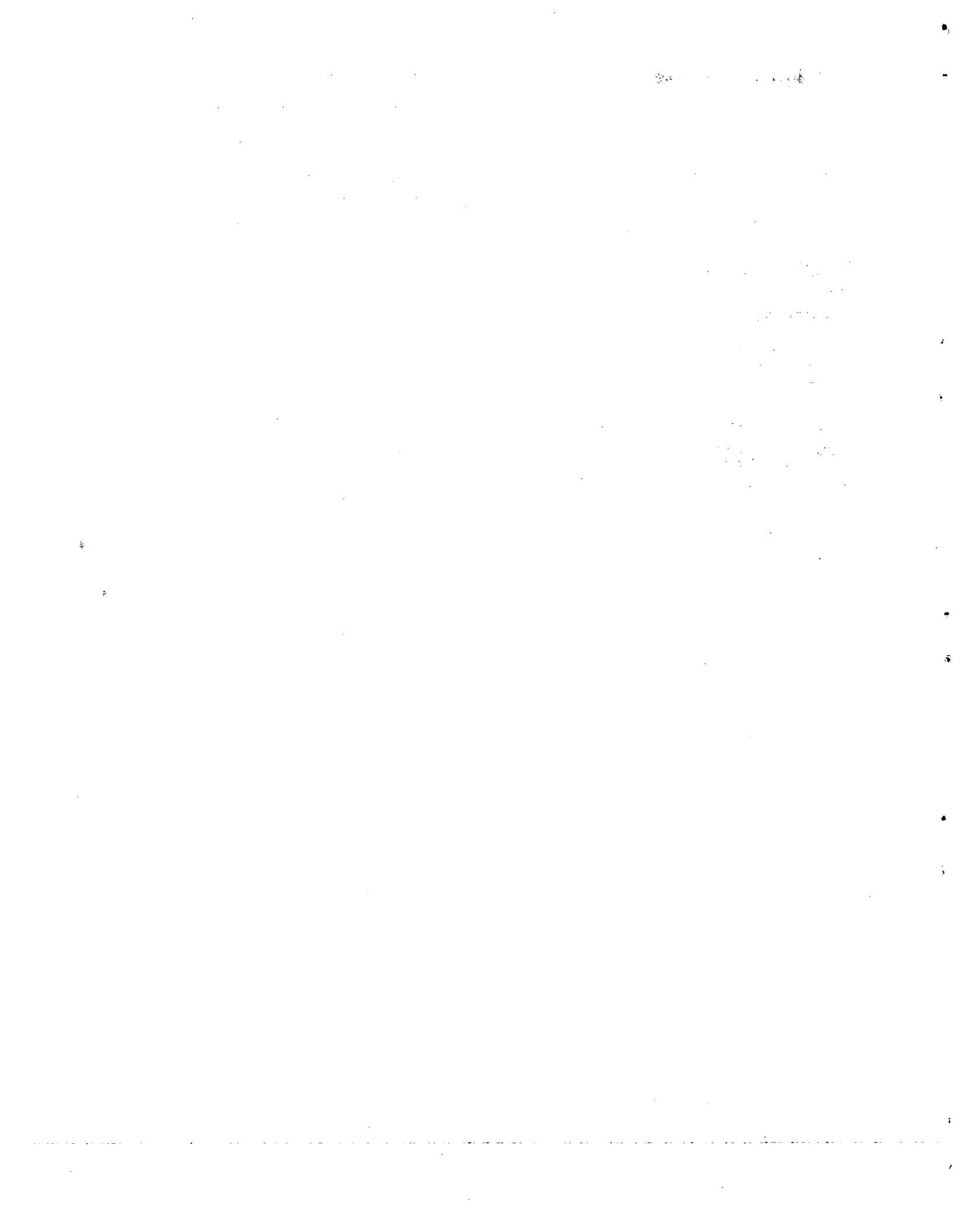
Appendix C

Table 15

Presence of Facial Injuries for Reporters and Non-Reporters

	No	Yes
Non-reporters	88.0%	12.0%
Reporters	65.1%	34.9%

$$\chi^2 = 8.17$$
$$p < .004$$



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