

## 2. Relationship Between the Extent of Harm to Declared Sexual Victims and Other Variables

### a. Time Elapsed Since Initial Report

Hypothesis<sub>16.1</sub> [F1021] posited that injuries to sexual victims would slowly heal over the course of time. [F1022] Because the victims studied were questioned five to ten years after their victimization [F1023], we are only able to assess whether long-term damage varies with time. Therefore, we will address the problematic area of so-called long-term harm.

There was, however, nothing striking about the distributions of declared victims studied here; as far as long-term harm is concerned, there were no significant differences between those who were victimized a long time ago, and those who had been victimized only a few years earlier. Consequently, working Hypothesis<sub>16.1</sub> must be rejected in favor of the corresponding null hypothesis. It should be noted, however, that in the first weeks and months following the offense, substantial changes take place in the extent of injury. [F1024] This result merely indicates that in the study, harm to declared victims, five to ten years after the act, was no longer contingent upon the period of time that had elapsed since the event occurred.

## Tables 97a and 97b:

Time Period Elapsed Between the Report of the Sexual Contact and the Follow-Up Study (horizontal) and (vertical):

97a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm

(N = 72 declared sexual victims), and,

97b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index

(N = 103 declared sexual victims)

(Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)

[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 97a:

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Time Period b/t Report & Interview			ROW TOTAL
		5-8 years	8-9 years	>9 years	
HI1	No Harm	12 35.3 66.7 16.7	16 47.1 38.1 22.2	6 17.6 50.0 8.3	34 47.2
	Smaller Degree of Harm	1 8.3 5.6 1.4	10 83.3 23.8 13.9	1 8.3 8.3 1.4	12 16.7
	Larger Degree of Harm	5 19.2 27.8 6.9	16 61.5 38.1 22.2	5 19.2 41.7 6.9	26 36.1
	COLUMN TOTAL	18 25.0	42 58.3	12 16.7	72 100.0

chi-square = 5.81523; df = 4; sig. = 0.2314

**b. Declared Victim's Behavior**

Hypothesis<sub>16.2</sub> [F1025] posited that victims who had resisted (or wanted to) were also more likely to have been harmed. This hypothesis was based on the assumption that situations where the victim resists either involve violent perpetrator behavior, or are particularly distasteful to the victim. The calculation shows that Harm Index 1 supports the hypothesis particularly clearly. However, because some of the fields contain null values, a significance calculation could not be performed. The calculation for the overall index yielded a p-value of less than 2%. As the contingency table shows, almost all of the victims with higher harm indexes had exhibited defensive behavior during the victimization. Working Hypothesis<sub>16.2</sub> is thereby confirmed.

Tab. 97b:

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Time Period b/t Report & Interview			
		5-8 years	8-9 years	>9 years	ROW TOTAL
HI	No or Only Insig. Harm	22	26	7	55
		40.0	47.3	12.7	53.4
		73.3	45.6	43.8	
		21.4	25.2	6.8	
	Smaller Degree of Harm	2	11	4	17
		11.8	64.7	23.5	16.5
		6.7	19.3	25.0	
		1.9	10.7	3.9	
	Higher Degree of Harm	6	20	5	31
		19.4	64.5	16.1	30.1
		20.0	35.1	31.3	
		5.8	19.4	4.9	
	COLUMN TOTAL	30 29.1	57 55.3	16 15.5	103 100.0

chi-square = 7.38181; df = 4; sig. = 0.1170

**Tables 98a and 98b:**

Behavior of Declared Victim (horizontal) and (vertical):

98a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm

(N = 74 declared sexual victims), and,

98b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index

(N = 108 declared sexual victims)

(Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)

[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

**Tab. 98a:**

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Behavior of Declared Victim		
		Other Behavior	Rejecting, Defensive	ROW TOTAL
HI1	No Harm	10 28.6 100.0 13.5	25 71.4 39.1 33.8	35 47.3
	Smaller Degree of Harm	0 0. 0. 0.	12 100.0 18.8 16.2	12 16.2
	Higher Degree of Harm	0 0. 0. 0.	27 100.0 <del>42.2</del> 36.5	27 36.5
	COLUMN TOTAL	10 13.5	64 86.5	74 100.0

chi-square = 12.88393; df = 2; sig. = 0.0016

Tab. 98b:

		Behavior of Declared Victim		
	OBSERVED EXPECTED	Other Behavior	Rejecting, Defensive	OBSERVED TOTAL
HI	No or Only Insig. Harm	10 / 6.1	50 / 53.9	60
	Smaller/ Higher Degrees of Harm	1 / 4.9	47 / 43.1	48
	OBSERVED TOTAL	11	97	108

chi-square = 6.2326136; df = 1; sig. <0.02

c. Suspected Perpetrator's Behavior

Hypothesis<sub>16,3</sub> [F1026] stated that harm to sexual victims is more likely to originate as a consequence of threatening and violent contacts. Connected with this was a presumption that the degree of violence constituted a substantial -- if not the only -- factor contributing towards the development of victim injuries.

The corresponding calculations for both HI1 and HI showed that threatening and violent perpetrator behavior was associated with more serious harm to victims. Sexual encounters in which the perpetrator just "stood there" (mostly exhibitionists) relatively rarely caused harm. IN contacts which involved sexual violence, 82.9% of victims reported harm. This confirms working Hypothesis<sub>16,3</sub>. Obviously, harm to sexual victims is strongly dependent upon the extent to which force is used in the sexual offense. Thus the CC values for the statistical relationship here are also relatively high (HI1 and suspected perpetrator's behavior: CC = .47; HI and suspected perpetrator's behavior: CC = .50).

**Tables 99a and 99b:**

Behavior of Suspected Perpetrator (horizontal) and (vertical):

99a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm

(N = 74 declared sexual victims), and,

99b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index

(N = 110 declared sexual victims)

(Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)

[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

<b>Tab. 99a:</b>		<b>Behavior of Suspected Perpetrator</b>			
	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Other (freq. friendly) Behavior	Sus. Perp. Stood There	Threats, Violence	ROW TOTAL
HI1	No Harm	12 34.3 57.1 16.2	17 48.6 81.0 23.0	6 17.1 18.8 8.1	35 47.3
	Smaller Degree of Harm	3 25.0 14.3 4.1	1 8.3 4.8 1.4	8 66.7 25.0 10.8	12 16.2
	Larger Degree of Harm	6 22.2 28.6 8.1	3 11.1 14.3 4.1	18 66.7 56.3 24.3	27 36.5
	COLUMN TOTAL	21 19.1	21 46.4	32 34.5	74 100.0

chi-square = 20.86599; df = 4; sig. = 0.0003; CC = .50; CC<sub>corr.</sub> = .58



Tab. 99b:		Behavior of Suspected Perpetrator			
	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Other (freq. friendly) Behavior	Sus. Perp. Stood There	Threats, Violence	ROW TOTAL
HI	No or	9	43	9	61
	Only	14.8	70.5	14.8	55.5
	Insig.	42.9	84.3	23.7	
	Harm	8.2	39.1	8.2	
	Smaller	5	4	8	17
	Degree	29.4	23.5	47.1	15.5
	of Harm	23.8	7.8	21.1	
		4.5	3.6	7.3	
	Larger	7	4	21	32
	Degree	21.9	12.5	65.6	29.1
	of Harm	33.3	7.8	55.3	
		6.4	3.6	19.1	
	COLUMN TOTAL	21 19.1	51 46.4	38 34.5	110 100.0

chi-square = 35.80029; df = 4; sig. = 0.0000; CC = .50; CC<sub>corr.</sub> = .61

#### d. Age of Declared Victims

Because a relationship exists between perpetrator violence and victim harm, one would furthermore presume that with increasing age, sexual victims are at greater risk of experiencing traumatizing sexual offenses. This is due in part to age limits in the corresponding criminal law provisions [F1027], but also to perpetrator behavior, which is obviously largely dependent upon the victim's developmental level. In terms of absolute numbers, younger, pre-pubertal children rarely experience violence. [F1028] Post-pubertal young women are victimized by sexual violence again and again. The risk figures rise steadily up to a victim age of twenty, and then slowly drop off. [F1029] It should also be noted that young women -- due to the lifestyles of the victim and perpetrator groups involved -- more often find themselves in victimogenic situations than do younger girls and older women.

These are the foundations of working Hypothesis<sup>16.4</sup> [F1030], which stated that with increasing age, sexual victims are more likely to be harmed. The contingency table and corresponding calculations show that teenage and adult victims do have higher HI1 scores ( $p = 0.9\%$ ), and that there is a trend towards higher values in the overall Harm Index ( $p = 3.6\%$ ). This means that in cases involving post-pubertal sexual victims, it is to be expected that harm -- to a greater or lesser degree -- will occur. For police interview of witnesses, this means that very different aspects must be considered when dealing with child as opposed to teenage/adult victims, so as to avoid inflicting any secondary harm as a result of the investigating officers' behavior. Child witnesses of punishable sexual contacts are generally not harmed by the criminal act itself; therefore, care must be taken so that they are not initially harmed by the behavior of adults subsequent to the sexual contact being disclosed. This should provide some reassurance to parents of (potential) sexual victims in this age range. Most post-pubertal sexual victims (i.e., those over 14) must be expected to have already suffered primary harm as a result of the criminal act itself. But of course, harm resulting from improper investigative techniques must be avoided here as well. [F1031]

**Tables 100a and 100b:**

Age of Declared Victim (horizontal) and (vertical):

100a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm

(N = 74 declared sexual victims), and,

100b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index

(N = 109 declared sexual victims)

(Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)

[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 100a:	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Age of Declared Victim		ROW TOTAL
		<14 years	>14 years	
HI1	No Harm	33 94.3 55.9 44.6	2 5.7 13.3 2.7	35 47.3
	Smaller Degree of Harm	9 75.0 15.3 12.2	3 25.0 20.0 4.1	12 16.2
	Larger Degree of Harm	17 63.0 28.8 23.0	10 37.0 66.7 13.5	27 36.5
	COLUMN TOTAL	59 79.7	15 20.3	74 100.0

Chi-square = 9.45120; df = 2; sig. = 0.0089

<b>Tab. 100b:</b>		<b>Age of Declared Victim</b>		
	<b>COUNT</b>	<b>&lt;14</b>	<b>&gt;14</b>	<b>ROW</b>
	<b>ROW PCT</b>	<b>years</b>	<b>years</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>COL PCT</b>			
	<b>TOT PCT</b>			
<b>HI</b>	<b>No or</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>60</b>
	<b>Only</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>
	<b>Insig.</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>	
	<b>Harm</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	
	<b>Smaller</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>
	<b>Degree</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>
	<b>of Harm</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	
		<b>11.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	
	<b>Larger</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>
	<b>Degree</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>29.4</b>
	<b>of Harm</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>50.0</b>	
		<b>20.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	
	<b>COLUMN</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>109</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Chi-square = 6.65104; df = 2; sig. = 0.0360

<b>Tab. 101b:</b>		<b>Age of Suspected Perpetrator</b>			
	<b>COUNT</b>				
	<b>ROW PCT</b>	<b>1-17</b>	<b>18-35</b>	<b>&gt;35</b>	<b>ROW</b>
	<b>COL PCT</b>	<b>years</b>	<b>years</b>	<b>years</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>TOT PCT</b>				
<b>HI</b>	<b>No or</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>54</b>
	<b>Only</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>54.5</b>
	<b>Insig.</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>55.3</b>	
	<b>Harm</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>	
	<b>Smaller</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>
	<b>Degree</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>
	<b>of Harm</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	
		<b>3.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	
	<b>Larger</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>31</b>
	<b>Degree</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>31.3</b>
	<b>of Harm</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>34.2</b>	
		<b>2.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	
	<b>COLUMN</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>99</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Chi-square = 2.41462; df = 4; sig. = 0.6600



## e. Age of Suspected Perpetrator

Working Hypothesis<sup>16.5</sup> [F1032] posited, based on the assumption that younger perpetrators are more likely to use sexual violence, that younger perpetrators are more likely to cause harm to victims. The existing data, however, is not able to confirm this. The observed distribution did not differ significantly from that which would have been theoretically expected. Consequently, the corresponding null hypothesis is confirmed. Nevertheless, it was already demonstrated further above that older sexual victims more often experience threatening or violent suspected perpetrator behavior than younger ones do (Tab. 51, pg. 293), and that with a smaller age difference between declared victim and suspected perpetrator, the probability of threats or violence being employed in the course of the reported sexual increases. [F1033]

## Tables 101a and 101b:

Age of Suspected Perpetrator (horizontal) and (vertical):  
 101a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm  
 (N = 69 declared sexual victims), and,  
 101b) Extent of Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index  
 (N = 99 declared sexual victims)  
 (Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)  
 [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 101a:

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Age of Suspected Perpetrator			ROW TOTAL
		1-17 years	18-35 years	>35 years	
HI1	No Harm	3 9.4 60.0 4.3	19 59.4 48.7 27.5	10 31.3 40.0 14.5	32 46.4
	Smaller Degree of Harm	1 9.1 20.0 1.4	5 45.5 38.5 21.7	5 45.5 40.0 14.5	11 15.9
	Larger Degree of Harm	1 3.8 <del>20.0</del> 1.4	15 57.7 <del>38.5</del> 21.7	10 38.5 <del>40.0</del> 14.5	26 37.7
	COLUMN TOTAL	5 7.2	39 56.5	25 36.2	69 100.0

Chi-square = 1.47044; df = 4; sig. = 0.8319



## f. Age Difference Between Declared Victim and Suspected Perpetrator

Hypothesis<sup>16,6</sup> [F1034] asserted that harm is more likely to be observed in cases involving smaller -- as opposed to larger -- age differences between the two participants. For calculation purposes, the dividing line was set at an age difference of fifteen years. This hypothesis was based on the observation that many older perpetrators who are involved in punishable sexual contacts with children engage in rather superficial and nonviolent acts. At the same time, it was also presumed that exhibitionists would often be older.

However, these statements regarding exhibitionists are only tentative. Clearly, younger and middle-age men often engage in exhibitionism as well. Because this perpetrator group constitutes such a large share of the reported sexual contacts here, its immense impact on the overall results renders any further conclusions impossible. Therefore, we must confirm the null hypothesis. Further studies along the lines of the working hypothesis -- excluding exhibitionistic contacts -- might be able to yield more definitive results.

**Tables 102a and 102b:**

Age Difference Between Declared Sexual Victim and Suspected Perpetrator (horizontal) and (vertical):

102a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm

(N = 68 declared sexual victims), and,

102b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index

(N = 96 declared sexual victims)

(Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)

[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 102a:		Age Difference		
	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	<14 years	>14 years	ROW TOTAL
HI1	No Harm	7 22.6 36.8 10.3	24 77.4 49.0 35.3	31 45.6
	Smaller Degree of Harm	4 36.4 21.1 5.9	7 63.6 14.3 10.3	11 16.2
	Larger Degree of Harm	8 30.8 42.1 11.8	18 69.2 36.7 26.5	26 38.2
	COLUMN TOTAL	19 27.9	49 72.1	68 100.0

Chi-square = 0.93327; df = 2; sig. = 0.6271

Tab. 102b:	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Age Difference		ROW TOTAL
		<14 years	>14 years	
HI	No or Only Insig. Harm	14 27.5 46.7 14.6	37 72.5 56.1 38.5	51 53.1
	Smaller Degree of Harm	6 42.9 20.0 6.3	8 57.1 12.1 8.3	14 14.6
	Larger Degree of Harm	10 32.3 33.3 10.4	21 67.7 31.8 21.9	31 32.3
	COLUMN TOTAL	30 31.3	66 68.8	96 100.0

Chi-square = 1.23519; df = 2; sig. = 0.5392

### g. Victim Gender

Earlier, we posited that the male victims of reported sexual contacts are less often harmed than female victims (Hypothesis 16.6 [F1035]). Now, it must be said that the proportion of male victims in the cross-sectional follow-up is very small ( $N = 13$ ). Nevertheless, the HI1 contingency table shows that none of the thirteen male victims questioned felt that they had been harmed [F1036]; only two had marginally elevated test scores (HI values). To calculate the relationship between victim gender and harm, it was necessary -- for methodological reasons -- to create two harm groupings: "below-average harm" and "above-average harm." This yielded a strong trend of  $p < 5\%$  (approx. 3%), in the direction of female victims being harmed more frequently.

Assessing this preliminary statement within the context of the other variables that have a very strong impact on the degree of harm and extrapolating these results to all of the male-victim cases ( $N = 877$ ), it becomes apparent that cases involving male declared victims rarely have characteristics that are associated with harm. [F1037] For example, whereas 7.4% of female victims had experienced alcohol-related and threatening behavior, the figure for male victims was only 4.3%; and while 15.1% of female victims experienced violence, only 5% of the boys did ( $N = 44$ ). When one also considers the fact that criminal sexual acts against male victims are rarely as intense as those against females, it becomes clear that boys' risk of violent sexual victimization is very small. Violent offenses against male victims only constituted 0.6% of all reported sexual contacts. On the other hand, 13.5% of all sexual offenses were violent acts against female victims. Characteristics from the overall total also clearly indicate that male victims are seldom harmed. None of the male declared victims in the follow-up study reported harm. In discussions about this subject, one frequently hears the argument that, whereas it is true that boys are not harmed by such contexts in the general psychological sense, their psychosexual development is likely to be compromised. What is meant by this is that following such contacts, boys become homosexuals. The fact is, however, that at most, only a few cases could be said to support this so-called "seduction hypothesis." [F1038] Even today, declarations to this effect are almost always based on prejudice and arm-chair hypotheses, lacking any empirical basis whatsoever. Of the small number of male victims interviewed for this study, none made any statements along these lines.

Therefore, we know that male declared victims experience violence relatively rarely and that they are obviously seldom harmed, whereas females, by comparison, are frequently traumatized. In summary, the more serious and harmful sexually violent acts are predominantly committed against the relatively narrow victim group of young women.

**Tables 103a and 103b:**

Gender of Declared Victim (horizontal) and (vertical):

103a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm

(N = 74 declared sexual victims), and,

103b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index

(N = 110 declared sexual victims)

(Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)

[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

<b>Tab. 103a:</b>		Gender of Declared Victim		
	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Female	Male	ROW TOTAL
HI1	No Harm	28 80.0 41.8 37.8	7 20.0 100.0 9.5	35 47.3
	Smaller Degree of Harm	12 100.0 17.9 16.2	0 0. 0. 0.	12 16.2
	Larger Degree of Harm	27 100.0 40.3 36.5	0 0. 0. 0.	27 36.5
	COLUMN TOTAL	67 90.5	7 9.5	74 100.0

Chi-square = 8.61493; df = 2; sig. = 0.0135

Tab. 103b:		Gender of Declared Victim		OBSERVED TOTAL
		OBSERVED EXPECTED	Female	
HI	No or Only Insig. Harm	50 / 53.8	11 / 7.2	61
	Smaller or Larger Degree of Harm	47 / 43.2	2 / 5.8	49
	OBSERVED TOTAL	97	13	110

Chi-square = 5.0978712; df = 1; sig. < 0.05

#### h. Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Victim and Suspected Perpetrator

In Section VII of Chapter G it was shown that, with a closer degree of acquaintance between the participants, it is more likely that reported sexual acts were more frequently repeated, were more intensive, and were more threatening to the victim. [F1039] This was observable even in the relative small follow-up group, was further elucidated by the results from the overall total of reported cases, and was substantiated still further by the convicted cases. Based on the working hypotheses that correspond to the above-mentioned findings, it was posited that it would be precisely those suspected perpetrators who were from the victim's own known and related circles that would cause the greatest harm (Hypothesis<sup>16,7</sup> [F1040]). Although the contingency tables pertaining to this issue do indeed suggest the presence of a slight trend in this direction, the observed distributions did not differ significantly from those that would have been theoretically expected (in HI1,  $p = 32\%$ ; in HI,  $p = 39\%$ ).

There are various possible reasons why sexual victims who experienced known and related perpetrators did not report harm significantly more frequently. It was already noted further above that the cross-section studied in the follow-up only differed from the overall total in terms of a handful of characteristics. One of these characteristics, however, was degree of acquaintance. Questioned persons who had become known as victims of incestuous and similar situations were significantly less inclined to make a statement regarding the case in the follow-up study. This was partly due to the fact that some declared victims still lived under the same roof as the suspected perpetrator. Therefore, there are also no remarks from these persons regarding the consequences of the victimization. [F1041]

Furthermore, in experiences involving stranger suspected perpetrators, there appear to be two very different case typologies. Whereas stranger exhibitionists rarely caused act-related harm, stranger rapists (for example in surprise attack or stopped-car situations) are obviously especially likely to cause great harm as a result of their brutal actions. [F1042] Unfortunately, the cross-section studied in the follow-up was too small to permit a separate evaluation of this sub-group. The only conclusion that was able to be drawn regarding the relationship between degree of acquaintance and intensity or the presence of violence was that -- based on the relative rarity of rape via surprise attack -- great harm was more likely to be caused by perpetrators from the victim's known and related circle than by strangers. However, this assumption was not able to be verified in the declared victim group studied in the follow-up through the use of harm diagnosis. Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis must be confirmed.

**Tables 104a and 104b:**

Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Victim  
and Suspected Perpetrator (Horizontal) and (vertical):  
104a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm  
(N = 74 declared sexual victims), and,  
104b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index  
(N = 107 declared sexual victims)  
(Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)  
[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 104a:	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Degree of Acquaintance		ROW TOTAL
		Stranger	Known, Related	
HI1	No Harm	28 80.0 51.9 37.8	7 20.0 35.0 9.5	35 47.3
	Smaller Degree of Harm	9 75.0 16.7 12.2	3 25.0 15.0 4.1	12 16.2
	Larger Degree of Harm	17 63.0 31.5 23.0	10 37.0 50.0 13.5	27 36.5
	COLUMN TOTAL	54 73.0	20 27.0	74 100.0

Chi-square = 2.27304; df = 2; sig. = 0.3209



Tab. 104b:	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Degree of Acquaintance		ROW TOTAL
		Stranger	Known, Related	
HI	No or Only Insig. Harm	41 70.7 57.7 38.3	17 29.3 47.2 15.9	58 54.2
	Smaller Degree of Harm	9 52.9 12.7 8.4	8 47.1 22.2 7.5	17 15.9
	Larger Degree of Harm	21 65.6 29.6 19.6	11 34.4 30.6 10.3	32 29.9
	COLUMN TOTAL	71 66.4	36 33.6	107 100.0

Chi-square = 1.86590; df = 2; sig. = 0.3934

i. Type of Sexual Act

In the establishment of the working hypotheses, a presumption was expressed that with increasing sexual act intensity, harm to victims would be more likely and/or more severe (Hypothesis<sub>16.7</sub> [F1043]).

This hypothesis was thoroughly confirmed by the results of the Of the 18 declared victims who had experienced punishable intercourse or similar acts, only one reported the absence of harm. By contrast, 60.7% of the declared victims who had experienced less intensive sexual contacts said that they had not been harmed. The extent of the relationship between the two variables amounted to a CC value of approximately .43, which is very significant.

For criminalistics and preventive work, this means that "dirty old men" are in fact not the greatest danger, and that a great deal of fear has been stirred up regarding a group of perpetrators who usually cause no harm at all. [F1044]

**Tables 105a and 105b:**

Type of Reported Sexual Contact (horizontal) and (vertical):  
 105a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm  
 (N = 74 declared sexual victims), and,  
 105b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index  
 (N = 105 declared sexual victims)  
 (Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)  
 [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 105a:	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Type of Sexual Contact		ROW TOTAL
		Superficial Contacts	Inter. and Similar Acts	
HI1	No Harm	34 97.1 60.7 45.9	1 2.9 5.6 1.4	35 47.3
	Smaller Degree of Harm	7 58.3 12.5 9.5	5 41.7 27.8 6.8	12 16.2
	Larger Degree of Harm	15 55.6 26.8 20.3	12 44.4 66.7 16.2	27 36.5
	COLUMN TOTAL	56 75.7	18 24.3	74 100.0

Chi-square = 16.66084; df = 2; sig. = 0.0002; CC = .43; CC<sub>corr.</sub> = .61

Tab. 105b:	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Type of Sexual Contact		ROW TOTAL
		Superficial Contacts	Inter. and Similar Acts	
HI	No or Only	53 91.4	5 8.6	58 55.2
	Insig. Harm	64.6 50.5	21.7 4.8	
	Smaller Degree of Harm	11 68.8 13.4 10.5	5 31.3 21.7 4.8	
	Larger Degree of Harm	18 58.1 22.0 17.1	13 41.9 56.5 12.4	
	COLUMN TOTAL	82 78.1	23 21.9	105 100.0

Chi-square = 14.07092; df = 2; sig. = 0.0009; CC = .37; CC<sub>corr.</sub> = .52

#### j. More Intensive Sexual Attacks by Stranger Suspected Perpetrators

In Section h. [F1045], it was posited that there is a special offense group which, though the suspected perpetrator had indeed been unknown to the declared victim prior to the victimization, nevertheless involved more intensive sexual acts (example: rape by surprise attack). Criminologically and sexologically speaking, these situations stand in stark contrast to the other remaining cases. These other cases consist of both harmless sexual contacts involving strangers and more serious sexual acts involving known and related persons.

Despite the small number of cases in the "intensive stranger perpetrator" category, the results regarding reported harm showed a trend in the direction of the working hypothesis ( $p = 4.7\%$ ); in the overall harm index, the relationship was actually a significant one. The chances are higher, in more intensive sexual acts committed by stranger perpetrators, that the victim will be harmed by the act itself and/or the circumstances surrounding it (i.e., threats, violence). This confirms the assumption laid out in the working hypothesis. This finding might help to clarify the contradictory results from Section h.

**Tables 106a and 106b:**

Type of Sexual Offense (horizontal) and (vertical):

106a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm

(N = 65 declared sexual victims), and,

106b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index

(N = 91 declared sexual victims)

(Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)

[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 106a:	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Type of Sexual Contact		ROW TOTAL
		Other Punishable Sexual Contact	More Intensive Sex. Attack by Stranger	
HI1	No Harm	41 93.2 73.2 63.1	3 6.8 33.3 4.6	44 67.7
	Harm to a Greater/ Lesser Degree	15 71.4 26.8 23.1	6 28.6 66.7 9.2	21 32.3
	COLUMN TOTAL	56 86.2	9 13.8	65 100.0

Chi-square = 3.96288; df = 1; sig. = 0.0465

Tab. 106b:	Type of Sexual Contact		ROW TOTAL	
	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Other Punishable Sexual Contact		More Intensive Sex. Attack by Stranger
HI	No or Only Insig. Harm	52 96.3 64.2 57.1	2 3.7 20.0 2.2	54 59.3
	Smaller Degree of Harm	11 84.6 13.6 12.1	2 15.4 20.0 2.2	13 14.3
	Larger Degree of Harm	18 75.0 22.2 19.8	6 25.0 60.0 6.6	24 26.4
	COLUMN TOTAL	81 89.0	10 11.0	91 100.0

Chi-square = 8.00359; df = 2; sig. = 0.0183

### k. Negative Environmental Reactions

Unfortunately, the study did not contain any direct measure of social, environmental reactions experienced by declared victims following the act. Nevertheless, the RDSV questionnaire did ask declared victims how many conversations they had had regarding their victimization. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that some of these conversations continued over very long periods of time; one cannot rule out the possibility that these conversations concerning more serious sexual contacts may have had negative effects of their own. Admittedly, this goes against the tenets of talk therapy, which hold that victims of serious offenses would find it helpful to talk about the experience. Thus, for example, in the follow-up study, declared sexual victims were asked for their reactions to the interview itself. [F1047] The persons questioned were given the following answer options, with the corresponding values for each:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| "It was unpleasant for me and harmed me       | 1   |
| It was unpleasant, but it didn't harm me      | 2   |
| It neither harmed nor helped me               | 3   |
| It was pleasant, but not particularly helpful | 4   |
| It was both pleasant and helpful to me        | 5." |

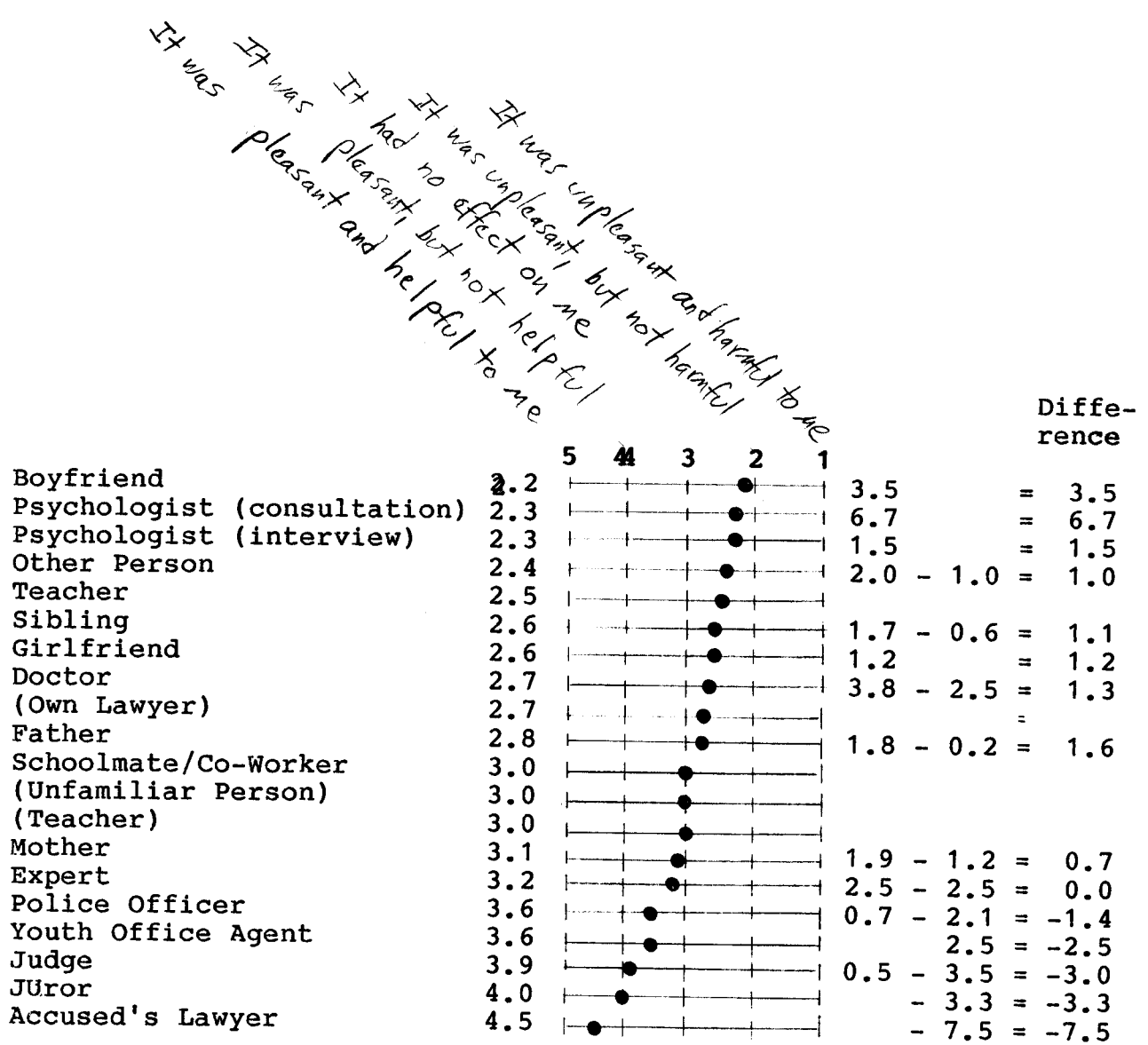
It was shown that none of the declared victims found the interview to be unpleasant and/or harmful. Most of the questioned persons declared that the conversation had "neither harmed nor helped" them, and 17 of the declared victims actually found that it was helpful. The average interviewee score was 3.7, which is clearly in positive territory (concerning this, see Fig. 16). This welcome result of course speaks to the fact that the interviewers knew how to positively shape the conversations, and were also able to show victims that even conversations about very negative experiences did not have to be unpleasant for them. Conversations about harmless or serious victimizations were equally likely to have been deemed positive and helpful. It must be remembered, however, that all of these conversations took place many years after the contact had occurred.

When the conversations the declared victims had regarding their victimizations are subdivided by conversational partner, it is revealed that conversations with certain groups of persons were more likely to be pleasant, whereas those with others were more unpleasant. Thus, the declared victims rated conversations with boyfriends as the most pleasant, and those with institutional agents as the most unpleasant. In Fig. 16, conversations are hierarchically arranged by the rating given to each kind of conversational partner. In cases where only a few persons from a given group were spoken to, the group's name appears in parentheses. It needs to be said, moreover, that the outcome figures are too small to be able to make



Fig. 16:

Evaluations of Conversations Declared Victims Had with Various Groups of Persons Concerning the Reported Sexual Contact



*Helpful Conversation*  
*Harmful Conversation*

reliable statements about the conversations that were conducted with these various groups of persons. [F1048] Furthermore, it was observed that many of the conversations with institutional agents were either experienced as being very negative, or very positive. The rather unremarkable average evaluation of these obscures the fact that they comprise quite different kinds of experiences. This is illustrated by Fig. 16, which indicates the number -- for every ten conversations -- of helpful and harmful conversations that were conducted with the various institutional agents. [F1049] Thus, conversations with boyfriends had the highest average positive evaluation of 3.8. [F1050] Out of every ten conversations with boyfriends about the experience, 3.5 (ca. 35%) were experienced by the declared victim as helpful; none were experienced as harmful. (Consequently, the other 6.5 out of every 10 conversations had evaluations that were in between these two extremes.)

Conversations with psychotherapists were given a similarly high average rating (3.7); however, 6.7 out of every ten were helpful. This is actually what one would have expected from this group of professionals. Conversations with the psychologist-interviewers were given similarly positive evaluations (3.7); however, the number of helpful conversations was smaller than expected (1.5 out of every 10).

Conversations with declared victims had -- or were obliged to have -- with doctors and experts received the most extreme evaluations. Indeed, whereas conversations with doctors and experts were, on average, experienced as more or less neutral (3.3 and 2.8 respectively); of the conversations with doctors, 3.8 put of every 10 were assessed as being harmful; for experts, the corresponding figures were 2.5 and 2.5. Consequently, both of these groups encompassed markedly different evaluations. The fact that about one-fourth of communication with these groups of persons are experienced by the victims as harmful would appear to be a serious problem.

It is surprising that, on average, conversations with fathers tended to be rated slightly more positively (3.2) than conversations with mothers (2.9). Closer examination reveals that conversations with mothers and fathers were helpful with similar frequency (1.8 and 1.9 out of every 10, respectively); however, conversations with fathers were seldom harmful (0.2 out of every 10). Out of every 10 conversations with mothers, 1.2 were actually experienced as harmful.

As far as institutional agents are concerned, very few of the declared victims stated that the communications with these persons regarding their victimization was helpful (0.7 out of every ten police officers; 0.5 out of every 10 judges). On the other hand, between one-fourth and one-third of victims rated these conversations as harmful. The fact that conversations with the accused's attorney were experienced so negatively -- 7.5 out of every 10 were characterized as harmful -- is probably strongly related to their assigned role in criminal proceedings. Overall, however, this study of reported sexual contacts is only able to draw limited conclusions regarding situations that come before the court. [F1051]

Police officers' role -- insofar as declared victims assess it -- is not as negative as many publications would have one believe. It is by no means the case that all contacts between sexual victims/witnesses and police officers have negative effects on victims. These conversations were given an average rating of 2.4, which comes close to the neutral score of 3.0. Admittedly, 2.1 out of every 10 such conversations were rated as harmful; this is an issue that should be addressed in future police training and continuing education. This means that about one-fifth of the declared victims in this study felt that they had been secondarily victimized by the behavior of police officers. [F1052] Although police officers are indeed, on average, better than other institutional agents, we should nevertheless, in the future, strive to eliminate as much of the harm that is caused by police interrogations as possible. Whether this could be accomplished through better training and continuing education might be able to be assessed with the help of a comparative companion study (effects of various educational courses on witness interrogation). In their own interest (prevention of harm to victims/witnesses, police image, sexual victims' willingness to report), police should work to improve the situation.

Working Hypothesis<sub>16,8</sub> asserted that there is a relationship between the extent of harm to victims and negative emotional reactions from the environment. [F1053] The only measure of negative emotional reaction from the environment that was able to be used here was victims' average evaluation of conversations they had had regarding their case. About 40% of victims experienced their conversations as predominantly negative; a further 40% experienced them as predominantly positive. Admittedly, the significance calculation did not show a significant relationship between reported harm and conversational assessment. This showed only a slight trend in the direction of the working hypothesis; however, when the extreme

test results are combined with the figures for reported harm -- thus constituting the overall Harm Index (HI) -- a strong statistical trend emerges ( $p = 3.7\%$ ). According to this, it appears that victims who are characterizable as having been more severely harmed are also likely to have experienced more negative conversations. Admittedly, this does not automatically mean that the two characteristics are causally related. Do negative conversations lead to higher harm indexes, or do primarily harmed victims simply experience conversations about their victimization as unpleasant because the topic is itself unpleasant? Both the contents of the interviews themselves as well as the declared victims' evaluations of them certainly permit a presumption that negative conversations do cause secondary victimization to some degree. [F1054]

**Tables 107a and 107b:**

Declared Victims' Evaluations of Conversations Concerning the Reported Sexual Contact (horizontal) and (vertical):

107a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm

(N = 73 declared sexual victims), and,

107b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index

(N = 103 declared sexual victims)

(Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)

[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 107a:  OBSERVED EXPECTED		Conversational Evaluation		OBSERVED TOTAL
		Negative	Neutral & Positive	
HI1	No Harm	10 / 13.9	25 / 21.1	35
	Smaller Degree of Harm	5 / 4.4	6 / 6.6	11
	Larger Degree of Harm	14 / 10.7	13 / 16.3	27
	OBSERVED TOTAL	29	44	73

Chi-square = 3.6373162; df = 2; sig. > 0.10

Tab. 107b: HI	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Conversational Evaluation			ROW TOTAL
		Negative	Neutral	Positive	
No or Only Insig. Harm		10	11	11	32
		31.3	34.4	34.4	43.2
		33.3	73.3	37.9	
		13.5	14.9	14.9	
Smaller Degree of Harm		3	1	7	11
		27.3	9.1	63.6	14.9
		10.0	6.7	24.1	
		4.1	1.4	9.5	
Larger Degree of Harm		17	3	11	31
		54.8	9.7	35.5	41.9
		56.7	20.0	37.9	
		23.0	4.1	14.9	
COLUMN TOTAL		30 40.5	15 20.3	29 39.2	74 100.0

Chi-square = 10.23256; df = 4; sig. = 0.0367

Since many of the declared sexual victims were still children, it was to be expected that most of the initial discussions about the experiences would have been with relatives. Typically, it was family members who decided that the act should be reported (58.1% of cases). It was only in 16.2% of the cases that the victim decided, on his or her own, to make a report. These were also predominantly cases in which the girl or woman clearly felt that she was a victim (victim self-declaration). Presumably, most of these victims also felt that they had been seriously harmed. The contingency table (Tab. 108) shows that there was only one victim who, despite reporting no harm, nevertheless personally elected to file a report. Cases where relatives or other persons had pushed for the report to be made comprised more than 50% of the cases in which the declared victim was unharmed. It would not be accurate to characterize these victims as "harmed," at least in terms of primary victimization. Perhaps in the future, the issue of unharmed, other-declared victims might be more suitably dealt with, assuming the readiness to take seriously even young victims' assessments of their own situation. This applies to cases where -- similar to the one described earlier [F1055] -- a punishable but superficial sexual contact with a child is referred to the courts so that a conflict between adults can be resolved. Hidden behind the moralistic anger are different interests, which are pursued at children's expense. In such cases the child is assigned the victim role, in order to serve adults' quite separate interests. Even more common among cases involving unharmed, other-declared victims are adults who, due to a mistaken concept of such situations, are thrown into panic, despite the fact that the punishable act was actually rather harmless. Many family members believe filing a report makes a contribution to prevention efforts because, for example, they fear that otherwise, the suspected perpetrator's actions would escalate. [F1056]

Table 108:

Person Who Decided to Make the Report (horizontal)  
 and Extent of Victim-Reported Harm (vertical)  
 (N = 74 declared sexual victims)  
 (Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)  
 [left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Person Who Decided to Make Report			ROW TOTAL
		Victim	Relative	Other Person	
HI1	No Harm	1 2.9 8.3 1.4	24 68.6 55.8 32.4	10 28.6 52.6 13.5	35 47.3
	Smaller Degree of Harm	2 16.7 16.7 2.7	6 50.0 14.0 8.1	4 33.3 21.1 5.4	12 16.2
	Larger Degree of Harm	9 33.3 75.0 12.2	13 48.1 30.2 17.6	5 18.5 26.3 6.8	<del>27</del> 36.5
	COLUMN TOTAL	12 16.2	43 58.1	19 25.7	74 100.0

#VC5D&V ]@<sup>3</sup> z y1.91492@ df = 4@ sig. = 0.0275



### 1. Number of Conversations Regarding the Reported Sexual Contact

Presumably, declared victims in cases involving more serious and more harmful punishable sexual contacts would talk about or be asked about the experience more frequently. [F1057]

The declared victims in the follow-up study were able to recall an average of twelve conversations about the reported sexual contact. This means that in the typical case, surprisingly few conversations regarding the victimization took place; certainly in the more serious cases, one would have thought more conversations would have occurred. However, it may be that the small average number of conversations was due to a shortage of opportunities for sexual victims to talk about their victimizations.

The observed distribution showed a statistically significant trend in the direction of victims who reported more serious harm having had more conversations about their victimization. Hypothesis<sub>16.9</sub> is therefore confirmed.

**Tables 109a and 109b:**

Number of Conversations Declared Victims Had Regarding the Reported Sexual Contact (horizontal) and (vertical):  
 109a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm  
 (N = 73 declared sexual victims), and,  
 109b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index  
 (N = 74 declared sexual victims)  
 (Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)  
 [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 109a:		Number of Conversations		
		OBSERVED	EXPECTED	
HI1	No/Insig. Harm	35	11	46
		30.9	15.1	
	Serious Harm	14	13	27
		18.1	8.9	
		49	24	73

Chi-square = 4.4747511; df = 2; sig. < 0.05

Tab. 109b:		Number of Conversations		
		OBSERVED EXPECTED	1-10	
HI	No/Insig. Harm	33 / 29.1	10 / 14.0	43
	Serious Harm	17 / 21.0	14 / 10.1	31
		50	24	74

Chi-square = 3.9333827; df = 1; sig. < 0.05

m. Declared Victims' Previous Sexual Experiences and  
Age at First Steady Relationship

In the literature on this subject, the assumption is typically expressed that sexually inexperienced children and teenagers suffer the greatest harm from punishable sexual contacts. This was the basis of Hypothesis<sup>16, 10</sup>: [F1058] With the help of the Eysenck questionnaire [F1059], all sexual victims were asked about their sexual development. The persons questioned were asked to state at what age they first engaged in each of the sexual behaviors described. Later on, a cross-comparison was made to determine which sexual practices the declared victim had engaged in prior to his/her victimization. The following listing of sexual behavior by the average age at which the persons questioned first engaged in it shows that the declared victims could by no means be characterized as "precocious," "sexually delinquent," etc. [F1060]

Table 110:

(449)

Age at Which Declared Victim First Experienced Given Sexual Act (Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1979/80, N = 98 female declared sexual victims and 14 male declared sexual victims) (regardless of whether or not the act was reported) (in %)

Declared Victim Could No Longer Remember	Heterosexual Kiss	Masturbation	First Steady Relationship	Mutual Homosexual Masturbation	Homosexual Kiss	Males Stimulates Female's Clothed Genitals	Homosexual Petting	Female Stimulates Male's Clothed Genitals	Male Strokes Female's Bare Genitals	Female Strokes Male's Bare Genitals	Male/Female Stroke Each Other's Bare Gens.	Heterosexual Coitus	Anal Heterosexual Int.	Anal Homosexual Int.
6	1:0	1.8	18.0	11:1	4.8	1.2	10.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3			
7	2.0	1.8												
9	2.0	3.6												
10	2.0	1.8												
11	9.1	5.4	3.6	11.1	9.5	2.4	10.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3			
12	6.1	12.5	0.9	11.1	4.8	1.2	10.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3			
13	18.2	17.9	10.8	11.1	19.0	8.2	10.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3			
14	28.3	25.0	18.9	11.1	4.8	22.4	20.0	15.6	15.0	6.6	6.5			
15	19.2	12.5	22.5	11.1	19.0	27.1	20.0	31.2	25.0	27.6	28.6			
16	6.1	8.9	15.3	11.1	14.3	24.7	20.0	22.1	31.3	30.3	28.6			
17	2.0	1.8	5.4	11.1	4.8	8.2	20.0	19.5	15.0	22.4	23.4			
18	2.0	3.6	0.9	11.1	9.5	2.4	10.0	1.3	3.8	5.3	5.2			
19	1.0	1.8	3.6	11.1	4.8	2.4	10.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.3			
20														
21														
22														
23														
24		1.8		11.1	4.8		10.0			1.3	1.3		11.1	
No. of D.V.'s Who Had Experienced the Given Act	99	56	111	9	21	85	10	77	80	76	77	72	9	-
Ave. Age at First Experience (uncorrected value [F1060])	13.5	13.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.3	15.4	15.6	16.0	16.0	16.5	16.8	-
D.V. Had Not Experienced the Act Up to Time of Interview	13	56	1	103	91	27	102	35	32	36	35	40	103	112

When declared victims' sexual experiences prior to the reported sexual contact are put in a cross-table along with described harm, one might initially think that there is a relationship along the lines of that posited in Hypothesis<sup>16, 10</sup>. The calculation, however, had a margin of error of 15.3%; therefore, the results are not able to be interpreted as confirming the hypothesis. [F1061]

There is an additional factor that must be considered when assessing this relationship: the age limits laid down in the sexual criminal law. Younger victims (< 14 years) frequently experience criminal sexual acts which are not harmful to them. And yet, due to their age, these victims have also had fewer previous sexual experiences. Older victims (>14 years) usually experience rape and sexual coercion. These sexually violent acts usually do cause harm to victims. Since these victims are typically between 16 and 20 years old, they have more previous sexual experiences. This relationship has little to do with the presumptions articulated in working Hypothesis<sup>16, 10</sup>; indeed, it actually works against it. Given the fact that there is no significant, observable relationship between these variables, it must be assumed that sexually mature persons are not any more likely than so-called "late bloomers" to become victims of intensive sexual contacts. On the contrary, this would seem to suggest that rapists are more likely to seek out inexperienced, shy, and anxious victims.

**Tables 111a and 111b:**

Extent of Declared Victim's Sexual Experiences  
 Prior to the Reported Sexual Contact (horizontal) and (vertical):  
 111a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm  
 (N = 74 declared sexual victims), and,  
 111b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index  
 (N = 110 declared sexual victims)  
 (Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)  
 [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 111a:	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Previous Sexual Experiences		ROW TOTAL
		None	Some/ Many	
HI1	No Harm	33 94.3 51.6 44.6	2 5.7 20.0 2.7	35 47.3
	Smaller Degree of Harm	9 75.0 14.1 12.2	3 25.0 30.0 4.1	12 16.2
	Larger Degree of Harm	22 81.5 34.4 29.7	5 18.5 50.0 6.8	27 36.5
	COLUMN TOTAL	64 86.5	10 13.5	74 100.0

Chi-square = 3.75500; df = 2; sig. = 0.1530

Tab. 111b:	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Previous Sexual Experiences		ROW TOTAL
		None	Some/ Many	
HI	No or Only Insig. Harm	55 90.2 57.9 50.0	6 9.8 40.0 5.5	61 55.5
	Smaller Degree of Harm	13 76.5 13.7 11.8	4 23.5 26.7 3.6	17 15.5
	Larger Degree of Harm	27 84.4 28.4 24.5	5 15.6 33.3 4.5	32 29.1
	COLUMN TOTAL	95 86.4	15 13.6	110 100.0

Chi-square = 2.26831; df = 2; sig. = 0.3217



The age at which declared sexual victims had their first steady relationship was used as a second measure of their psychosexual development. The persons questioned were divided into two groups (11-15 years old at time of first relationship, and more than 15 years old). This measure is independent of age at time of victimization. This allows us to examine whether victims who had their first steady relationship later on might have suffered greater harm from the reported sexual contact. The calculations, however, showed that for both reported harm ( $p = 16.2\%$ ) as well as assessed and reported harm combined ( $p = 35.7\%$ ), the differences were not significant.

Therefore, for the group of victims of reported sexual contacts studied, working Hypothesis<sup>16.10</sup> was proven to be false. Consequently, the null hypothesis is confirmed. It is possible that the results would have been different if the cases had been subdivided by offense group. For methodological reasons, the number of cases examined in the follow-up did not allow for subdivision into the four principal offense groups.

Tables 112a and 112b:

(453)

Age of Declared Victims at First Relationship (horizontal) and (vertical):  
 112a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm (N = 72 declared sexual victims), and,  
 112b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index (N = 103 declared sexual victims)  
 (Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)  
 [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 112a:	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Age at First Relationship		ROW TOTAL
		11-15 years	> 15 years	
HI1	No Harm	25 71.4 54.3 33.8	10 28.6 25.7 13.5	35 47.3
	Smaller Degree of Harm	8 66.7 17.4 10.8	4 33.3 14.3 5.4	12 16.2
	Larger Degree of Harm	13 48.1 28.3 17.6	14 51.9 50.0 18.9	27 36.5
	COLUMN TOTAL	46 62.2	28 37.8	74 100.0

Chi-square = 3.63568; df = 2; sig. = 0.1624

Tab. 112b:	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Age at First Relationship		ROW TOTAL
		11-15 years	≥ 15 years	
HI1	No or Only Insig. Harm	38 62.3 60.3 45.5	23 37.7 48.9 20.9	61 55.5
	Smaller Degree of Harm	10 58.8 15.9 9.1	7 41.2 14.9 6.4	17 15.5
	Larger Degree of Harm	15 46.9 23.8 13.6	17 53.1 36.2 15.5	32 29.1
	COLUMN TOTAL	63 57.3	47 42.7	110 100.0

Chi-square = 2.05923; df = 2; sig. = 0.3571

#### n. Declared Victims' Sexual Education

Advocates of so-called emancipatory sexual pedagogy [F1062] assert again and again, in connection with the prevention of criminal sexual acts, that emancipatory sexual education could help prevent both sexual victimizations themselves, and the harm associated with them. Above all, sex educators believe that this same positive sexual education can help to contain (violent) sexual criminality. At the same time, these authors are very clear that it is relatively hard to establish a broad-based sexual-pedagogical concept that is also targeted to potential sexual victims. [F1063] It probably would be very difficult to develop general educational and preventive measures that are, at the same time, specifically aimed at potential victims and perpetrators. Furthermore, any broad-based prevention concept must consider the fact that particular persons (i.e., teachers, parents) will pass on false information, which will do more harm than good. Thus, for example, a fear-mongering primary-level sex educator could induce an inappropriate degree of anxiety in small children towards exhibitionists by telling them, for example, that a "murderous monster" is lurking behind every bush. This kind of sex education does nothing to foster children's sexual self-determination.

With regard to sexual upbringing, an attempt should be made to find out whether the characteristics "strict parental sexual attitudes" [F1064] and "less declared victim sexual knowledge at the time of the victimization" [F1065] are associated with the characteristic "more severe harm." Works by leading sex educators suggest that there is such a connection. The reported harm contingency table actually shows that sexual victims who suffered greater harm were subject to restrictive or strict parental curfews relatively often, whereas most declared victims who had no or insignificant injuries grew up with relatively liberal curfews. The overall Harm Index (HI) only shows a slight trend along these lines; this trend, however, can no longer be considered statistically significant ( $p > 10\%$ ).

Tables 113a and 113b:

	TOT PCT	years	years	TOTAL
HI1	No or	38	23	61

(N = 70 declared sexual victims), and,  
 113b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index  
 (N = 102 declared sexual victims)  
 (Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)  
 [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 113a:		Curfew Up to Age Sixteen		OBSERVED TOTAL
	OBSERVED EXPECTED	Liberal Curfew	Strict Curfew	
HI1	No or Only Insig. Harm	18 / 13.8	26 / 30.2	44
	Greater Harm	4 / 8.2	22 / 17.8	26
	OBSERVED TOTAL	22	48	70

Chi-square = 5.0045974; df = 1; sig. < 0.05

Tab. 113b:		Curfew Up to Age Sixteen		OBSERVED TOTAL
	OBSERVED EXPECTED	Liberal Curfew	Strict Curfew	
HI	No or Only Insig. Harm	24 / 20.9	47 / 50.1	171
	Greater Harm	6 / 9.1	25 / 21.9	31
	OBSERVED TOTAL	30	72	70

Chi-square = 2.1464815; df = 1; sig. > 0.10

An analogous calculation was performed using the variable groups "no sexual knowledge" and "small or large degree of sexual knowledge at the time of the victimization." In contrast to the results from the curfew calculation, the declared victims who had no sexual knowledge at the time (!) rarely reported harm, whereas those who had a small or large degree of sexual knowledge at the time (!) relatively frequently reported harm. In the overall Harm Index (HI), there is only a trend along these same lines. However, the 10% margin of error here rendered the result no longer meaningful.

As far as the relationship between the two variables "curfew" and "sexual knowledge" and Harm Index 1 (reported harm) are concerned, it is safe to say that declared victims who grew up with liberal parental curfews reported relatively less harm. By contrast, regarding declared victims' level of sexual knowledge, it appears that children who had no sexual knowledge at the time of the victimization were harmed less often than victims who had more sexual knowledge. This result must, however, be viewed in light of the fact that, again, due to their level of sexual maturity, older sexual victims are more likely to experience more intensive victimizations. Because they are older, they naturally have more knowledge about the sexual sphere. Perhaps it would be a good idea to subdivide cases by offense group, or, to perform long-term, cross-sectional studies of sexual victims in order to observe at what ages they learn various sexual facts. At the same time, it would certainly also be a good idea to categorize pedagogical style and didactics, including them as part of an overall review.

## Tables 114a and 114b:

Extent of Declared Victims' Sexual Knowledge at Time of Victimization (horizontal) and (vertical):  
 114a) Extent of Victim-Reported Harm (N = 74 declared sexual victims), and,  
 114b) Extent of Victim Harm as Assessed by the Harm Index (N = 110 declared sexual victims)  
 (Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80)  
 [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Tab. 114a:		Extent of Sexual Knowledge		
HI1	OBSERVED EXPECTED	No Sexual Knowledge	Some/More Knowledge	OBSERVED TOTAL
	No or Only Insig. Harm	22 / 17.8	25 / 29.2	47
	Greater Harm	6 / 10.2	21 / 16.8	27
	OBSERVED TOTAL	28	46	74

Chi-square = 4.3871831; df = 1; sig. < 0.05

Tab. 114b:		Extent of Sexual Knowledge		
HI	OBSERVED EXPECTED	No Sexual Knowledge	Some/More Knowledge	OBSERVED TOTAL
	No or Only Insig. Harm	38 / 34	40 / 44	78
	Greater Harm	10 / 14	22 / 18	32
	OBSERVED TOTAL	48	62	110

Chi-square = 2.8659704; df = 1; sig. = approx. 0.10



o. Characterization of Sexual Offenses that  
Are Associated with the Greatest Harm to Victims

In the following, we summarize the results as they relate to working Hypotheses<sup>16.1-16.11</sup>. Victimitizations that are more often associated with greater degrees of harm to sexual victims can be characterized by several features:

- The sexual victims harmed were exclusively female.
- In their upbringing, harmed sexual victims were relatively frequently subject to stricter curfews.
- Older girls and young women are at especially high risk of experiencing traumatizing sexual victimizations, such as rape. Consequently, because harmed victims are typically older, it is not surprising that, on average, they also have more sexual knowledge.
- There is a very clear connection between the use of force or violence and victim harm. Most of the severely harmed victims had experienced the use of sexual violence.
- Associated with the above, harmed victims exhibited defensive behavior relatively frequently. This relationship, however, is not as clear as that of perpetrator behavior.
- More intensive sexual contacts are relatively frequently associated with victim harm. This is also related to the fact that perpetrators with violent behavior patterns prefer to use force to engage in more intensive sexual practices.
- Generally, known and related perpetrators pose greater risks to victims than strangers. The numerically small group of stranger rapists and sexual coercers is an exception to this (i.e., rape by surprise attack and stopped-car situations). On the other hand, victimizations by known and related persons usually are the most serious.
- Victims with more severe harm have more conversations about their victimization, and are more likely to report it personally. They also more frequently reported having experienced the conversations as negative. Declared victims felt that about one-fourth of conversations with police were harmful.
- As far as long-term harm is concerned (five to ten years after the offense), the time interval since the offense no longer plays a major role. At this point, only a trend could be observed: victimizations that had occurred only a relatively short time ago appeared to have higher harm indexes.
- Victim-reported and inquired-about harm (Harm Index 1) appeared to have higher diagnostic validity than the overall Harm Index, which included the extreme scores from the personality tests.

### 3. Nature of Harm to Declared Victims

Of the 76 declared victims who were still prepared to talk about their victimization for the follow-up study, 37 reported disturbances, of greater or lesser magnitude, that were associated with the sexual offense. For five out of every ten the harm consisted primarily of social disturbances; three out of every ten reported mainly sexual disturbances, and the harm to two out of every ten consisted predominantly of depressive feelings or disturbances. Tab. 115 provides an overview of the type of harm that was diagnosed by the effected victim as the principal disturbance.

Tab. 115:

Principal Victim-Reported Disturbance (Lower Saxony, 1979/80 Follow-Up Study, N = 112 declared sexual victims)

Type of Disturbance	N	per every ten
High Anxiety	9	5.0
Mistrust	5	
Shyness	2	
Family Difficulties	1	
General Sexual Disturbances	4	3.0
Difficulties Attaining Orgasm	3	
Victim No Longer Wanted	2	
Anything to Do With Sexuality		
Anxiety Regarding Sexuality	2	
Fear of Pregnancy	1	
Severe Melancholy	4	2.0
Guilt Feelings	2	
Depression	1	
Sleep Disturbance	1	
	37	10.0

Some especially harmed victims reported several simultaneous symptoms. In such cases, the most severe or longest-lasting injury is listed in Tab. 115. It was striking how many of the harmed victims reported fears in quite different areas. The traumatized victims also suffered sexual or psychosexual disturbances relatively frequently.

#### 4. Duration of Preoccupation with the Experience and Duration of Harm

In item 198 of the RDSV questionnaire [F1066], the declared victims were asked how long they had been preoccupied with the experience. The question as to duration of harm had not yet been asked (question 201 ff).

**Table 116:**

Period of Time During Which Declared Sexual Victims Were Still Preoccupied with the Event (Lower Saxony, 1979/80 Follow-Up Study, N = 112 declared sexual victims)

Duration of Preoccupation cccccccccccc	N	%	%	cum. %
Did Not Know	1	0.9	1.4	1.4
No Longer Preoccupied With	11	9.8	14.9	16.2
1 Week	11	9.8	14.9	31.1
1 Month	11	9.8	14.9	45.9
2 Months	4	3.6	5.4	51.4
3 Months	4	3.6	5.4	56.8
6 Months	8	7.1	10.8	67.6
1 Year	4	3.6	5.4	73.0
Several Years	7	6.3	9.5	82.4
Still as of Today	13	11.6	17.6	100.0
No Answer	38	33.9	-	
Overall	112	100.0		

Of the declared victims who provided a statement regarding their case, 16.2% said that they were no longer preoccupied with the experience. About one-third of declared victims thought about the reported sexual contact and their situation for up to one week. An additional one-third were preoccupied with the victimization for a period ranging from over a week up to six months. Nearly a third of victims were preoccupied with the experience for at least a year, up to a maximum of "still as of today" (time of the interview). Only 13 victims (= 17.6% of the victims who talked about the reported criminal act) were still thinking about the experience today. One would presume that these victims had also suffered considerable primary and/or secondary harm.

For each reported injury, the 37 harmed victims were asked how long they could recall it lasting (question 201 ff in the RDSV questionnaire). Table 117 lists the time period over which the most long-lasting injury persisted.

**Table 117:**

Period of Time Over Which the Most Long-Lasting Injury to Sexual Victims Persisted (Lower Saxony, 1979/80 Follow-Up Study, N = 112 declared sexual victims)

Duration of Most Long-Lasting Injury	N	%	%	cum. %
1 Week	1	0.9	2.7	2.7
1 Month	1	0.9	2.7	5.4
2 Months	2	1.8	5.4	10.8
3 Months	2	1.8	5.4	16.2
6 Months	1	0.9	2.7	18.9
1 Year	4	3.6	10.8	29.7
Several Years	10	8.9	27.0	56.7
Still as of Today	16	14.3	43.2	99.9
No Harm/No Answer	75	67.0	-	
Overall	112	100.0		

It is clear that harm, to the extent that it occurs to sexual victims, persists for a relatively long period of time. Whereas two out of every ten harmed victims experienced the injury as persisting for six months or less, eight out of every ten reported that the harm lasted for more than six months; in fact, it usually continued for several years, and for a substantial number, it persisted for up to ten years. On average, among harmed victims, the symptoms continued to exist for a period of four years and eight months. Consequently, these very serious cases (usually sexually violent and coercive acts) cause harm to victims over a long period of time.

From this, it is clear that in addition to the larger group of harmless and non-injurious sexual contacts that get reported, there is also a smaller group of sexually violent acts that cause lasting harm to their victims. Obviously, it is very difficult for public opinion to distinguish between these two fundamentally different types of cases.

### 5. Causality of Harm, from the Perspective of Those Who Were Harmed

Whenever a victim mentioned an injury, he or she was then asked to account for its origin. [F1067] This was quite different from the question regarding the consequences of conversations. [F1068] The latter question asked victims to classify the effect of all of the conversations they had had, from "It was unpleasant and harmful" up to "It was pleasant and helpful." This allowed the various pluses and minuses of communicating with different kinds of people to be plotted out.

In the question regarding the cause of the reported harm, it is always the primary cause that is meant here. When a victim answered this question by indicating that the harm had mainly been caused by the (violent) sexual act itself, additional, less important causes such as the suspected perpetrator's other behavior, the behavior of relatives, the behavior of police officers, etc. were ignored. Consequently, Tab. 118 shows only the primary causes of harm.

**Table 118:**

Primary Cause of Reported Harm, from the Victim's Perspective  
(Lower Saxony, 1979/80 Follow-Up Study, N = 35 harmed sexual victims)

Primary Cause of Reported Harm	N	for every ten
Sexual Act	18	5.0
(Other) Behavior of the Suspected Perpetrator	10	3.0
Behavior of Parents, Relatives, and Familiar Persons	4	1.0
Police Officers' Behavior	3	1.0
	35	10.0

Half of the victims felt that they were mainly harmed by the sexual act itself; about a third named the perpetrator's other behavior as the primary cause. One in five of the victims considered the behavior of either the police officers or relatives to be the main reason for the harm they suffered. Because the cases examined here involved reported (and frequently unadjudicated) sexual acts, we are unable to draw any conclusions regarding secondary victimization resulting from court proceedings.

It was to be expected that family members would play an important role in both secondary victimization as well as helping victims with their recovery. Because of their close proximity to the victim, understanding family members are critical to helping him or her overcome the experience. If they have little or no empathy for the person who has been harmed, the victim will suffer a great deal.

Considering the many criticisms that have been lodged against the police treatment of victims, the number of persons who were mainly harmed by police behavior -- thus principally, yet secondarily -- is rather small. Nevertheless, considering the fact that the role of the police is to protect and actually help help victims, there should not be even one case in which police behavior is the major cause of harm to a victim. A proper

training and continuing education system would strive to reduce the number of secondary victimizations caused by police to zero. One would think that in criminal acts against the right to sexual self-determination, the sexual victim would often be the only witness. If one proceeds based upon the assumption that the prevalence of these offenses could be reduced through criminal prosecution, there is then an obligation to cooperate with those who have been harmed. A sexually violent perpetrator can only be arrested and/or

dealt with [F1069] if the sexual victim comes forward. Sexual victims can only be expected to file a report, however, if they can be one hundred percent certain -- not just ninety percent -- that doing so will not cause them harm.

For the conclusion of this section, we are obliged to once again use a table to illustrate how strongly harm to sexual victims is dependent upon the perpetrator's use of violence or threats. Tab. 119 depicts case Nos. 77 up to 8083 (non-inclusive). The cases from the initial study (1969-1972) in which the perpetrator exhibited violent (V) or threatening (T) behavior are listed under V-1. The corresponding data from the follow-up study is displayed under V-2. In the "sec." column, a notation is made when it is obvious that secondary harm has been done to the victim. HI1 shows the extent of reported harm and HI shows the score for the overall harm index. A dash ("-") indicates that the person did not make a statement regarding the reported sexual contact in the follow-up study; consequently, their possible harm was not registered. Therefore, no HI1 value is listed. "0" means that the HI1 or HI value was zero. The number of "x's" indicates either how strong the reported harm was (maximum HI1 is "xxx"), or, how high the overall harm index was (maximum HI is "xxxxx"). In three of the cases (Nos. 6426, 6505, and 6952), the psychologists had considerable doubt as to whether the reported disturbances were causally related to the reported sexual contact. Therefore, in these cases, the x-notations have been replaced with a corresponding number of question marks. The horizontal lines from "threats/violence"/"secondarily harmful influences" and the harm indexes are meant to show the strength of the relationship between victim harm and the use of violence. Furthermore, the columns "PC" and "PCs" indicate the cases in which the suspected perpetrator had been previously convicted of any kind of offense (PC) or specifically of a sexual offense (PCs). Tab. 119 makes it clear that there is no significant relationship between suspected perpetrators' previous convictions and victim harm.

Of the 23 sexual victims who reported (HI1) less severe harm, 15, in one of the two studies, nevertheless spoke of suffering threats or violence in the course of the act, and some victims were clearly secondarily victimized. There were only seven of these cases in which these two variables did not appear to play any role in causing the extant harm. In three of these cases, however, the interviewer had doubts about the victim-reported harm. Of the 13 victims who reported a medium degree of harm, nine had experienced threats or violence, and secondary victimization was observable in three. This means that for all of the victims in this group, the extant harm was quite obviously related to the force variables. In the extreme group which was constituted of the three most severely harmed victims, one had experienced violence, one had obviously been secondarily harmed, and in the last case, it was not clear which of the two variables caused the extant harm.

Tab. 119:

Listing of Individual Cases by Suspected Perpetrator's Previous General Convictions (PC), Previous Sex Offense Convictions (PCs), Threatening (T) or Violent (V) Suspected Perpetrator Behavior from Study 1 (V-1) and Study 2 (V-2), Secondary Influences Which Caused Harm to Victims (sec.), the Extent of Reported Harm (HI1), and the Overall Harm Index (HI)  
(Lower Saxony, Initial Study 1969-1972, Follow-Up Study 1979/80, cases involving N = 112 declared sexual victims)

Case No.	PC	PCs	V-1	V-2	sec.	HI1	HI	Case No.	PC	PCs	V-1	V-2	sec.	HI1	HI
77	x	x				-	x	4862	x					0	x
143	x					-	x	4868			V-----			0	x
151						-	x	4911						0	x
188						-	x	4973	x					-	-
214						-	x	5008						-	x
244						0	x	5102						-	x
292						0	x	5109			V---V-----			x	xx
294	x	x			x---xx	xx	xx	5199						-	-
308					x---xx	xxxx	xx	5204						x	x
394				V-----	x	x	x	5274						-	0
520					x	x	x	5277	x		T---T-----			xx	xxx
576			T---T-----		x	x	x	5287			V-----			x	xx
669			T---T-----		x	xxx	xxx	5339	x					0	x
1002						-	x	5397	x		V---x---			x	x
1054			V-----			-	x	5415			V-----			xx	xxxx
1088						0	x	5446						0	x
1294			T---x---		xx	xxx	xxx	5559						0	x
1405			T-----		0	x	x	5578			V-----			0	x
1489	x	x	V-----			-	x	5710			V---V-----			0	x
1577			T-----		x	xx	xx	5775						-	x
1801						0	x	5785						-	x
2093					x	xx	xx	5966						-	x
2236					0	x	x	6049	x					x	x
2237					0	x	x	6100						0	0
2256					-	x	x	6127						-	x
2547			T-----		0	x	x	6144						0	x
2728			V-----		-	x	x	6426						x	??
2795			V---V-----		x	x	x	6456						0	x
2835					-	x	x	6505	x					x	??
2868			T---V-----		xx	xxxx	xxxx	6524	x	x				0	x
2949					-	x	x	6533						0	x
2986					-	x	x	6540					x---xxx	xxxxx	xxxxx
3004					0	x	x	6840						-	x
3115					0	0	0	6907					x---xx	xxx	xxx
3207					-	x	x	6937						0	0



Case No.	PC	PCs	V-1	V-2	sec.	HI1	HI	Case No.	PC	PCs	V-1	V-2	sec.	HI1	HI
3296						-	x	6952						x	??
3435						-	x	7088						-	x
3436			V---	V-----		xx	xx	7092			V---	V-----		xx	xxx
3449						-	x	7117			V---	V-----		x	xx
3534			T-----			-	x	7222						0	x
3725	x	x		V-----		x	xx	7246			T-----			-	x
4006						0	x	7297				V-----		xx	xxxx
4085	x	x				-	x	7343						0	0
4215						-	xx	7368						0	x
4218			V---	V-----		xxx	xxxx	7375	x	x				0	x
4225	x		V---	V-----		x	x	7394						-	x
4294						-	x	7425				T-----		x	xx
4346				V-----		xx	xxx	7658						0	x
4412				T-----		xx	xxx	7663				V-----		0	x
4553						0	0	7672						-	x
4627					x----	x	xx	7730						xxx	xxxxx
4634	x	x		T-----		x	xx	7733						0	x
4657				T-----		x	x	7952						-	x
4668						0	x	8032				V-----		-	x
4754						0	x	8059				V-----		-	xx
4821						-	0	8083				V---	V-----	xx	xxx

Overall, this means that of the 36 victims who were harmed, no less than 25 had experienced threats and/or violence (ca. 7 out of 10), and a further six had clearly been secondarily victimized. There were only four harmed victims regarding whom other variables played a harm-inducing role. This means that sexually violent and coercive perpetrators must be scrutinized especially closely, because the extent to which violence and threats are employed in sexual offenses obviously goes a long way towards determining the extent of victim harm. Furthermore, there was a relatively small group of sexual victims whose initial harm was actually secondary. There were only a few victims who were harmed by yet other factors.



## FOOTNOTES

F522. See Appendix 6a.

F523. See Appendix 19 and Footnote 636 (pg. 258).

F524. See Appendix 3, second page, top left.

F525. Figures from the 1972 Annual Report (edited by the Lower Saxony Police Bureau) were consulted here because a combined age and gender distribution appears therein.

F526. On the distribution of the corresponding population groups, see: Lower Saxony State Administrative Office (Eds.): Statistical Yearbook for Lower Saxony.

F527. See Appendix 33a.

F528. See pg. 138 supra.

F529. See Appendix 33a.

F530. See pg. 138 supra.

F531. Only a very few countries have criminal law provisions relating to female homosexual contacts. Thus, among the 8,058 declared victims, none had been victimized by female homosexual acts. This certainly does not mean that such sexual contacts had not taken place. They are, however, scarcely punishable, and moreover they are generally tolerated, because they are not taken seriously. Indeed, it is also striking that no coercive lesbian sexual contacts are known to have occurred.

F532. Kinsey: Sexual Behavior in the Human Male, pgs.256, 581, and 600 f.

F533. Müller: "Homosexuality"; Kentler: Parents Study Sexual Education, pg. 162 ff.

F534. When no female homosexual contacts and scarcely any female suspected perpetrators are reported, then virtually all male victims would have to have participated in homosexual contacts of a more or less intensive nature.

F535. See Appendix 3.

F536. See Appendix 6a.

F537. See Appendix 33b.

F538. Hypothesis<sub>1.3</sub> is thereby likewise confirmed. (See pg. 138 supra.)

F539. For a list of this literature, see Tab.9, pg. 117 ff.

F540. See, for example, Fischer: "Problems with Expert Opinions Concerning Pedophilia," in: Von Stockert (Ed.): Pedophilia and Its Problems for the Criminal Law; and, Schönfelder: "Victim Initiative," in: Von Stockert (Ed.): The Sexually At-Risk Child, pg. 109 ff.

F541. For example: Lower Saxony Police Bureau (Eds.): 1969 Annual Report, pg. 11 ff; 1970 Annual Report, pg. 15 ff; 1971 Annual Report, pg. 19 f.

F542. Lower Saxony Police Bureau (Eds.): Indecent Offenses in Lower Saxony Between 1963 and 1967, with Particular Emphasis on Indecent Offenses Against Children. (This "material is based on figures which had been collected by the Female Criminal Police Bureau independent of the Police Criminal Statistics. This material consists of victim rather than case statistics; moreover, within it, the offense groups are broken down differently. A comparison between the case numbers from the Police Criminal Statistics and the victim statistics from the Female Criminal Police Bureau therefore encounters considerable difficulties, and has only limited conclusory value." Ibid., pg. 5).

F543. See for example Lackner: The Penal Code, with Commentaries, pg. 599 f; Dreher/Tröndle: The Penal Code and Subordinate Laws, pg. 730 f; Schroeder: The New Sexual Criminal Law, pg. 15 ff.

F544. Particularly, in 1969, the previous criminal law provisions relating to adultery and sodomy were no longer in effect.

F545. Schroeder: "The Evolution of the Sex Offense Following the Passage of the Fourth Criminal Law Reform Bill," in: Criminology and Criminal Law Reform Monthly, 1976, pg. 108 ff. (Schroeder probably had the better statistics for 1971, because the official criminal statistics -- due to the conversion -- contained distortions.)

F546. . . . and did not itself contrast with the general trend for sex offenses.

F547. So-called "blood shame" (incest) had now been completely dropped as a sexual offense category.

F548. Schroeder: "The Evolution of the Sex Offense . . .," supra, pg. 108.

F549. Württenberger: "The Development of Sexual Delinquency and Its Practical Importance for the Present Day," in: Göppinger/Witter (Eds.): Current Criminological Issues, Vol. 9, pg. 156 f.

F550. If one looks at the history of the offense "Sexual Abuse of Children," then one cannot, in good conscience, say that it has been on the increase: 1973 - 15,566; 1974 - 15,318; 1975 - 14,456; 1976 - 14,863; 1977 - 13,121; 1978 - 13,003; 1979 - 13,164; 1980 - 13,165. (Federal Police Bureau (Eds.): Police Criminal Statistics -- Historically, pg. 36.) Nevertheless, one reads time and time again that: ". . . and the criminal statistics are increasingly comprised of the sexual abuse of little girls . . ." (Brühn-Herrman: "The Big Deal with Little Girls," in: Emma, Vol. 1, 1982, pg. 28) or even: "The Abuse of Little Girls Is Increasing Epidemically." (Emma, Vol. 12, 1981, pg. 10; likewise in other periodicals.)

F551. For example, Sebbar: Violence Against Little Girls, and, "Blows to the Bare Bottom," in: Emma, Vol. 12, 1981, pg. 18 f; Rush: "The Best-Kept Secret," in: Emma, Vol. 12, 1981, pg. 18 f; pg. 10 ff; Trube-Becker: "Traces of the Effects of Violence," in: Emma, Vol. 12, 1981, pg. 14 f. Others: Trube-Becker: "The Physical Abuse of Children," in: Criminal Statistics, 1980, pg. 111 ff (also in: Police Digest, Vol. 6, 1980, pg. 26 ff) and Trube-Becker: "The Psychological Abuse of Children," in: Criminal Statistics, 1981, pg. 347 ff.

F552. See Appendices 2 and 3.

F553. o.v. = old version; n.v. = new version.

F554. Also see Appendices 3 and 4b.

F555. Therefore, the paragraphs concerning the extant criminal acts (n.v.) (= new version), which were still being registered in this category particularly frequently, have also been added to Appendix 4b. All of the terms in Appendix 4a correspond to the o.v. (old version) of the Laws and Statutes of West Germany. Appendix 4b uses n.v. terms. Moreover the n.v. offense groups §§ 173 and 174 were combined.

F556. As was explained above, the Lower Saxony WKP only collected data on declared sexual victims until 1971. (Also see Footnote 542.) In the following, the Lower Saxony WKP's "internal" statistics are presented.

F557. See Footnote 518, pg. 213.

F558. Compiled from: See Footnote 541, pg. 218; f = female victim; m = male victim; numbers in parentheses are children.

F559. See Tab. 20, pg. 222 supra.

F560. Not to mention the fact that the criminal statistics prior to 1971 contain little victim data.

F561. It is noteworthy that these intervals comprise quite different ages. Therefore, the figure of 309 rapes against

21-60 year-olds is rather low, given this particular age interval. The same holds true for 6-13 year-olds.

F562. According to: Lower Saxony Police Bureau (Eds.): 1972 Annual Report, pg. 147 ff; f = female; m = male.

F563. From BKA (Eds.): Police Criminal Statistics 1980, Appendix, pg. 4 ff.

F564. See pg. 127 ff supra.

F565. The 15% difference here cannot be accounted for. It may be that some officers found filling out the questionnaire to be too difficult, or that they had simply forgotten to fill it out.

F566. Of course, variations caused by changes in registration modalities, as happened for example in 1969/1970, 1971, and 1974/75, must be interpreted differently from changes in actual sexual criminality.

F567. Concerning the various age limits in the sexual criminal law, see pg. 68 ff supra.

F568. See Tab. 22, pg. 224, and Tab. 43, pg. 251.

F569. See 240 ff infra.

F570. As this table indicates, there were only seven cases for which an entry as to victim age was missing. This shows that the questionnaires were filled out very carefully.

F571. See Appendix 3. The average value which appears in Tab. 24 is shown according to the decimal system (10.844 years). Expressed in terms of years and months, this value is equivalent to 10 years and 10 months. Including those victims who were not registered by the WKP, the average age of declared victims would probably be between 13 and 14.

F572. In this columnar graph, each asterisk represents twenty persons.

F573. See Appendix 7b; chi-square = 6.476; df = 11; sign. = 84%.

F574. For interpretations of this result, see pg. 210 ff supra.

F575. For calculations, see Appendix 7b; chi-square = 17.957; df = 3; sign. = 1%.

F576. See [ >E ] "EXPECTED" [ <E ] rows in Appendices 34a (female population) and 34b (male population). In these rows, the frequencies for Study 1 have been converted into the age distribution that would be expected for Lower Saxony in 1970.

(Source: see Footnote 526.) When one compares them with the age distribution of victims ([>E] "COUNT" [<E] rows), some significant differences emerge.

F577. See Appendix 34a.

F578. See Appendix 34b.

F579. See Footnote 575.

F580. See Fig. 7, pg. 229.

F581. See Appendix 35a. Because of the size of the cross-section, even this small difference is significant. Hypothesis<sub>3,1</sub> (pg. 140) is thereby confirmed.

F582. See pg. 73 ff supra.

F583. See Appendix 35a.

F584. See Appendix 35b. The divergence from the educational level for Lower Saxony at the time for these age levels is significant.

F585a. For explanations of the abbreviations, see Tab. 29b, pg. 242.

F586. See pg. 140 ff supra.

F587. See Appendices 2 and 3.

F588. For the age distribution of the suspected perpetrators who were ascertained, see Appendix 22a; for the distribution according to estimated ages, see Appendix 22b.

F589. See Appendices 3, 22a, 22b.

F590. Hypothesis<sub>1,1</sub>: The accused are almost exclusively male adolescents and men. See pg. 138.

F591. Based on the population structure in Lower Saxony for the year 1970, one would have expected there to have been only 1,900 suspected perpetrators in this age group (source: see Footnote 526).

F592. See Appendix 36.

F593. See Appendix 22a.

F594. See Appendix 22b.

F595. See Footnote 287, pg. 141.

F596. Based on the fact that the average declared victim age

was 10 years and 10 months, the suspected perpetrators in these cases would therefore have been between 12 and 25 years of age.

F597. See Appendix 37.

F598. See pg. 142.

F599a. See Section IV, pg. 234 supra.

F599b. See pg. 142 supra.

F599c. See calculations in Appendices 38a and 38b.

F599d. In Appendix 38a.

F599e. In Appendix 38b.

F599f. See pg. 141 supra.

F599g. See Appendix 38b.

F599h. See pg. 51 supra.

F599i. Money/Ehrhardt: Male/Female, pg. 126. They are also critical of age limits in their contribution to: Tsang: [>E] The Age Taboo. [<E]

F600. On the other hand, many authors seem to have "in the back of their minds" the idea that perpetrators are typically more highly sexually stimulated during the summer months, and are therefore also more sexually active.

F601. i.e., that a punishable sexual contact happened on Sunday, but was reported on Monday. Thus, the time it was reported might be confused with the time of the act itself.

F602. See RDSV questionnaire, question 142, Appendix 31.

F603. See Tab. 29b. The observed differences shown by the chi-square calculation were very significant. Cases covered under §§ 177 or 176:I:1 (o.v.) were 143.8 per day on weekdays, and 191.5 per day on weekends. Cases covered by §§ 176:I:3 or 183 (o.v.) were 747 per days on weekdays, and 599 per day on weekends.

F604. "Our daughter is psychologically scarred for life. Because of a storm of protest, a British Judge's view that raped women are complicit in these crimes was challenged." In: FR, 1/9/82, pg. 12. "This lenient view disturbs the British Lord Chancellor. English women push police and administrators of justice throughout the country to take crime and rape more seriously." In: FR, 1/21/82, pg. 20.

A short time later, there was a similarly scandalous case in



Great Britain. The Scottish crown's attorney and member of the lower house for Fairbairn had not brought any charges against three young rapists because, due to the victim's emotional state, he did not expect that the victim would be making an in-court statement. The women had been repeatedly raped by the three youths. Moreover, the youths had injured the victim with a straight razor in such a way that the wounds had to be sewn up with more than a hundred stitches. The crown attorney had not brought any charges "in order to spare the victim," despite the fact that the victim herself was personally prepared to make a statement.

In the meantime, because the public outcry was so great, the crown attorney was immediately dismissed by the chief minister. (In: Mainzer AZ, 1/23-24/82, pg. 4).

F605. A one-sided miscalculation could possibly be at work here, in which for example 1:00am ("0100 hours") was entered instead of 1:00pm ("1300 hours"). The inverse error ("1300 hours" versus "0100 hours") likely occurred only rarely.

F606. See Appendix 39 for the significance calculation as to the difference between the observed distribution and the theoretically-expected homogeneous distribution.

F607. See Fig. 9. For the significance calculation, see Appendix 40. The appendix results confirm Hypothesis<sub>6.1</sub> (see pg. 143 supra), which posited that non-violent sexual contacts involving children occur predominantly during the time between the close of school and when evening television programs begin. Concerning this, also see Fig. 10, pg. 247.

F608. See Fig. 9.

F609. Hypothesis<sub>6.1</sub> was thereby also supported.

F610. See Fig. 10. More women were raped between 9:00pm and 3:00am than in any other time period. (9:00pm: 94 rapes; 10:00pm: 122; 11:00pm: 160; 12:00am: 26; 1:00am: 98; 2:00am: 67; 3:00am: 43). The difference compared with other times of the day is significant (for calculation, see Appendix 41). Thereby Hypothesis<sub>6.2</sub> is, in principal, confirmed, even though the posited time period (8:00pm-12:00am) was somewhat earlier than that actually found (9:00pm-3:00am).

F611. See pg. 249 ff infra.

F612. See pg. 39 ff supra.

F613. Also see pgs. 58 ff and 143 ff supra.

F614. Hess: Child Rape, pg. 14; also see pgs. 58 f and 143 ff. Also see Footnote 289, pg. 143.

F615. For further details on this literature, see Tab. 9, pg. 117 ff.

F616. Also see Appendix 3.

F617. See Appendix 3, esp. answers 8 ("known person") and 9 ("stranger") from Item 42.

F618. It makes sense to do this, in case one wished to only consider the most serious sexual contacts.

F619. The statistical relationship between degree of acquaintance and sexual contact will be explained in greater detail below (pg. 261 ff).

F620. See Tab. 9, pg. 117 ff.

F621. Ibid.

F622. Ibid.

F623. "In connection with this, with regard to their characteristic features, research objects may be arranged according to various characteristic dimensions, because these characteristic dimensions have quantitative properties. The intensity, seriousness, or magnitude with which a particular quality is manifested in individual research objects can be precisely measured. Thus, for example, through pair-comparisons, people's degrees of political interest can be contrasted with one another, and placed in rank order. The establishment of a rank-order among research objects can also be done in terms of quantitative characteristics, especially if the research objects are placed in rank order not merely relative to one another, but relative to already previously-defined characteristic classes.

"For a characteristic's dimensions to be able to be represented as an ordinal scale, the data relating to the characteristic features of the research objects must be of such quality that the following conditions are met: 1. If, along a certain dimension characteristic, research object A is greater than research object B, then B cannot be greater than A with regard to this same characteristic: if  $A > B$ , then  $B < A$ . 2. If research object A is greater than research object B, and, research object B is greater than research object C, then A is also greater than C: if  $A > B$  and  $B > C$ , then  $A > C$ .

"Figures for characteristic rank-locations are rank-value or ordinal numbers. They thus signify merely the rank-location of the particular research object, not the absolute number of times this particular feature occurred in the research object. Consequently, it only allows one to state, for example, that research object A is greater than B; it does not, however, allow

one to say how much greater it is. It also does not allow any statement to be made concerning the intervals between rank-locations. Because the intervals between the particular rank-locations are unknown, the ordinal numbers cannot be subjected to the mathematical operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division." Mayntz et al.: Introduction to Empirical Sociological Methods, pg. 38 f).

F624. In sports, one would say "one against the other." The procedure can, however, be somewhat simplified, by mapping out each degree of acquaintance, and then putting each map in a sequence ranging from "stranger" to "very close." This method transforms the difficult decisions involved in pair-comparisons into discrete and intuitive ones, when for example an assignment into three or four more precise gradations within the set is not able to be readily made.

F625. For example: "child/youth and the other person are completely unknown to one another" = 1; "child/youth and the other person have run into each other in rare occasions" = 2; etc.

F626. i.e., concerning the relationship between "degree of acquaintance" and "sexual contact intensity."

F627. See Appendix 42.

F628. Ibid., right half of the questionnaire. In consideration of the pedagogic principle of graphic representation (see part 3 of the instructions in Appendix 42), we were obliged to represent "unfamiliarity" in the scale in terms of spatial distance along a straight line. For practical reasons, this measurement was later inverted: an original distance of 10.0 cm was converted to "0" (relationship intensity). A relationship intensity of 9.8 would then mean that the social closeness was felt to be very high (9.8 out of 10 possible points).

F629. See Footnote 628. 0 = most distant; 10 = closest.

F630. See Fig. 11, pg. 256.

F631. See pg. 327 ff supra.

F632. See pg. 250 ff supra.

F633. This can lead to an artificially high degree of acquaintance classification, which may, in turn, bring about excess "merging" of categories. A logical hierarchical classification is thus important for later frequency counting. This criticism also applies to the SST questionnaire. Concerning this, see Appendices 2 and 3, Item 42, esp. answer options 7, 7, and 8, which overlap somewhat.

Chapter 31b of the Police Criminal Statistics was only able

to avoid this problem by setting up very imprecise classification categories. These imprecise classifications are certainly not empirically-based -- see Fig. 11, pg. 256 ff -- and therefore have little informative value.

Hanover's "Criminal Report Supplemental Form (PD 164)," for example, is more finely-subdivided ("complete stranger; knows by sight; is otherwise superficially familiar with; had known for an even longer time; otherwise generally better-known; co-worker; professional colleague; neighbor, housemate, etc.; friend, fiancée, relative, relative by marriage (of the same generation); parent (or other relative from an earlier generation); child (or other relative from a later generation); spouse (incl. divorced/separated and living with the person in a quasi-marital relationship); unclear"); however, it too contains some mixed and incorrectly-ordered categories.

What is needed is a binding, empirically-based degree of acquaintance scale, applicable to all offense areas, which is de-coupled from the pre-scientific classifications of "relative, known person, and stranger." Many acquaintance-levels involve a higher degree of social closeness than many kinship-levels.

F634. See Footnote 633, especially the last sentence.

F635. For an explanation, see pg. 205 ff; for the calculation, see Appendix 24b.

F636. In the SST questionnaire, even mothers were presumed to be potential perpetrators; thus a separate category was even introduced, although, admittedly, it was only checked off three times. The probable reason for its rare use was the fact that it was only a possible answer in 0.04% of cases. In connection with this, it should be noted that, overall, only 0.2% of suspected perpetrators (N=17) were female. And even some of these cases involved questionable entries; i.e., women with the role of co-perpetrator. In actuality, there were only a possible twelve female perpetrators (see pg. 215 ff supra).

F637. Consequently, the creation of this as a special category was perhaps "worth it." See Appendix 3.

F638. See Appendix 3.

F639. A head teacher had grasped the breasts of eleven female pupils, and another, 31-year-old teacher had either performed "mutual manipulations" upon -- or had touched the genitals of -- ten different 9-11 year-old schoolgirls.

F640. Thus, i.e., most sexual education guidelines either state that individual instruction is either prohibited, or ill-advised. However, in the exceptional case wherein a sexual-pedagogical conversation with an individual female pupil really is necessary, a third person should be asked to participate. This not only

guards against any intimacies taking place, but also provides a witness in case an accusation is made.

F641. It is well-known that the situation of tutors (i.e., in the home) is somewhat different. They are subject to none of the social controls that teachers are, and at the same time, they have both more frequent and more intimate contact with children and youth. It is likely that sexual contacts under such circumstances are less often reported. Increased mistrust and the intensified social controls represented by criminal proceedings involving (home) tutors would probably have very negative pedagogical consequences.

F642. Based on the overall gender distribution, female teachers very rarely become known as criminal sexual perpetrators. In both formal and informal spheres, they are certainly subject to less stringent controls.

F643. Scherer criticizes this situation, characterizing teachers as "educastrators." (Scherer: The Broken-In Child; see for example pg. 91 ff).

F644. Pedagogically, this is certainly not entirely unproblematic, inasmuch as sexual education is supposed to take place in this milieu.

F645. "Simultaneous" here also means: "not obviously causal."

F646. We are of course speaking here not of monetary costs and benefits, but of social ones.

F647. In the following, the type and frequency of the reported sexual acts are, in part, discussed prior to the presentation of the statistical calculations (see Sections XI and XII infra). Unfortunately, the reader therefore must flip back and forth in order to get a better understanding; indeed, from a criminological perspective, the degree of acquaintance is likely to be inversely related to the type and intensity of the sexual contact. Consequently, the presentation here of the posited relationship is also appropriate.

F648. See pg. 144 supra.

F649. See pg. 251 supra. In Tab. 35, both the statistical and the expected values are listed.

F650. In each field in the cross-table, the observed frequencies ( $[>E] o = \text{observed } [<E]$ ) are at the upper left, and the theoretically-expected-distribution values ( $[>E] e = \text{expected } [<E]$ ) are at the lower right.

F651. In trying to answer the question as to the influence that degree of acquaintance has on type and intensity of the sexual contact, as well as the strength of this influence

(assuming its presence), one runs into statistical difficulties in the construction of coherent measurement scales. The degree of acquaintance, sexual contact type, and -- connected with them -- the individual records themselves, were all established using ordinal scales. First of all, one runs into difficulties trying to correlate these ordinal scales with each other, if one expects such a correlation to depict a relationship similar to the one assessed via linear regression. Therefore, performing a calculation of the product-moment correlation (to produce an average standard deviation) was considered. This method, however, presumes that the characteristics have a normal distribution, and, even more importantly in this connection, that the regression line does not show any curves; i.e., that it is not curvilinear.

F652. See Mittenecker: The Planning and Statistical Interpretation of Experiments, esp. pg. 94 ff. "The contingency coefficient, however, only expresses the mere fact that the overall differences between the observed and the expected values is significant, without saying which classes 'affect one another.' This is especially true when row and column terms are arbitrarily changed . . . Special consideration should be paid to this fact -- that is, that the contingency coefficient has difficulty when both variables in the classes are not put in a certain order -- in cases in which such an arrangement actually could have been accomplished; i.e., putting the characteristics into classes such as 'high - medium - low'." (Mittenecker: ibid., pg. 95 f).

F653. The ascertained intensity classification (see pg. 252 ff supra) leaves out the intervals which separate the individual degrees of acquaintance from one another, according to the criterium of assessed intensity.

F654. See Tab. 35 supra.

F655. See pg. 144 supra.

F656. Numbers in parentheses (example: well-known (6-10)) indicate which degrees of acquaintance comprise each category. This example relates to degree of acquaintance levels 6-10, from Tab. 33, pg. 254. The sexual contact types are handled in a similar way.

F657. See pg. 144 supra.

F658. For a fuller explanation of this, see pg. 149 ff supra and Section XII, pg. 342 ff infra.

F659. See pg. 144 supra.

F660. Unfortunately this is not possible, because the SST questionnaire did not ask any questions concerning the number

of individual sexual acts. The question relating to "act frequency" (see Appendix 2, Item 46) is of no help here because a) of the obvious faults inherent in the questionnaire itself (answer field 2 was frequently merely checked off) -- the answers to this are unreliable, and, b) the frequencies could not be compared with the number of individual acts.

F661. See pg. 151 ff supra.

F662. The time periods ranging from that which is required to commit one punishable sexual act, up to "several years," constitute an interval scale.

F663. See pg. 144 supra.

F664. Certainly, they are more or less independent of one another.

F665. See pgs. 55 ff and 145 ff supra, and Section IX, pg. 287 ff infra, which go into more detail concerning the behavior of suspected perpetrators. Similarly, Footnote 647, pg. 261 also discusses the causal connection between degree of acquaintance and sexual contact intensity.

F666. Hypothesis<sub>7 2</sub>, pg. 144. Performing the same chi-square calculation on data<sup>2</sup> from Study 2 (N = 109) did not produce a significant result (p = 0.2605). The numerical distribution indeed is in line with Hypothesis<sub>7 2</sub>; however, the number of cases here is too small to permit reliable statements to be made.

F667. At this juncture I would like to thank the parents of the pupils in class 6b, their teacher Mrs. Jutta Baurmann-Hüner, and Mr. Lommel, the principal of Carl Zuckmayer Central School in Mainz for their cheerful assistance in carrying out the inquiry.

F668. See Appendix 43b.

F669. See, respectively, Appendices 43b, 44b, and 44d. The bottom half consists of numerous lines one on top of the other, so that the children would be able to list as many contacts as they wished.

F670. See Appendix 43a and (filled in) Appendices 44a and 44c.

F671. The letter to the parents is shown in Appendix 45.

F672. At this point, I would like to extend my most sincere thanks to the children, who filled out the "diaries" with such love and care. Moreover, the amount of fun they had with this is evidenced by the colorfully-decorated front and back covers, some of which appear in Appendices 44a and 44c.

F673. See calculation in Appendix 46. In connection with this, it should be noted that further significance calculations on this question had to be abandoned, because the outcome data (i.e., degree of acquaintance in the overall total relative to degree of acquaintance in the pilot study) was of insufficient reliability (the N was only 26 children).

F674. See Footnote 673.

F675. See Section XI, pg. 327 ff infra.

F676. Hartmann: "The Perpetrator-Victim Relationship in Rape," in: Criminalistics, 2, 1979, pg. 77.

F677. Hauptmann: "On the Victimology of Non-Violent Sexual Offenses Between Adults and Children," in: Criminology and Criminal Law Reform Monthly, 1978, pg. 218.

F678. Concerning the stereotype of the sexual perpetrator, see pg. 51 f.

F679. See pg. 58 and esp. Footnotes 86 and 87, pg. 59, supra.

F680. It is indeed meaningful to also refer to these offenses as "criminal acts against the right to sexual self-determination."

F681. In this context, Furian's concept of "danger pedagogy," for example, is not without its own problems. His statement concerning the revolution in self-awareness among youth and the (to him contradictory) warnings about stranger perpetrators are more likely to impede the recognition of -- and appropriate response to -- actual danger. "It is always very difficult to break through young people's belief in their own strength and the consequent demonstrable self-assurance that entails, which all too readily leaves them exposed to unanticipated dangers. Nevertheless, spontaneous, intensive contacts with strangers, including "hitchhiking" trips, again and again endanger young people in this age group, thus making a stern warning entirely justified." (Furian: "Sexual Offenses -- Prevention Through Education," in: supra, pg. 193 f.)

F682. See pg. 21 supra. On the danger to children, see Baurmann: "Police Advice to Potential Victims of Criminal Acts Against the Right to Sexual Self-Determination," in: BKA (Eds.): Police Advice, 1978, pg. 190 ff. This is designed to provide educators with a realistic picture of the dangers children face. Comparable dangers and the frequencies of more dangerous types of child victimization are presented. (Sexual-) pedagogical and preventive conclusions are then drawn. Analogously, for parents who want to learn more about sexual up-bringing, Kentler also describes where the greatest dangers to children lie. (Kentler: Parents Study Sexual Education, pg. 101 ff.)

F683. Women's groups are already performing valuable work in this area, including providing housing for battered women and



emergency telephone lines for rape victims. The establishment of phone hotlines for children (i.e., through the Child Protection Federation) is also helpful, provided that they are associated with persons qualified to provide support to abused children as well as more enlightened social programs.

F684. The stereotype of the sexual perpetrator is described in detail on pg. 51 f supra.

F685. Weiss: Child Rape.

F686. See Appendix 3, Items 47 and 48 ("locations").

F687. See Appendix 2.

F688. This mistake could have been avoided if item 49 had immediately followed item 47, and item 50 had immediately followed item 48. This would have created two long, uninterrupted columns of possible answers, instead of four uninterrupted ones. Misunderstandings would then have been rarer.

F689. Due to the corrections and logical conclusions that were made, the distribution in Tab. 44 does not correspond to the distribution of the individual answer categories in Appendix 3. Most of the numbers that decreased are accounted for by increases in analogous fields.

It should furthermore be noted that 0.5% of all sexual contacts were initiated in a public establishment and then took place in an automobile, and an additional 0.5% were initiated in the victim's home and then took place in an automobile. (Concerning this, also see Tab. 45.)

F690: Rape is the offense this constellation typically leads to.

F691. These percentages represent the numerical shifts that occurred, for the same sexual contact, between the contact place "street" and the act locations enumerated.

F692. A numerical shift of at least 0.5% (equiv. to 40 declared sexual victim cases) was considered substantial. These substantial numerical shifts added 17.3% of the 26% total for all numerical shifts.

F693. This is a truism for most of these cases, which fall into the numerically larger group of exhibitionistic encounters, which of course take place almost exclusively out-of-doors.

F694. As to the table's construction, see Footnote 689, pg. 278.

F695. On the relationship between degree of acquaintance, type of sexual contact, and violence, see pgs. 373 f infra and 38 ff supra.

F696. See pg. 145. Also see Appendix 66.

F697. Ibid.

F698. On the legal framework dating back to November 1974, which is still in use today, see Appendix 47.

F699. The offense types are enumerated in greater detail below (Sect. XI, pg. 327 ff).

F700. After all, this term has been passed down for some years now!

F701. See Appendix 47.

F702. See Appendix 29a.

F703. See Appendix 47.

F704. On selective perception in sex offenses, see pg. 48 ff supra.

F705. i.e., § 177 (Rape), § 178 (Sexual Coercion), and § 179 (Sexual Abuse of the Incapacitated).

F706. i.e., § 174 (Sexual Abuse of Prisoners, Officially Protected Persons, and Patients in Institutions), and § 174b (Sexual Abuse Involving the Taking Advantage of an Official Position).

F707. i.e., § 176 (Sexual Abuse of Children), § 182 (Seduction), § 175 (Homosexuality), and § 183 (Exhibitionistic Acts).

F708. Also along these lines is Lautmann's critique: "Sexual Offenses -- Criminal Acts Without a Victim?," in: ZRP, 1980, pg. 44 ff; similarly: Lempp: "Falsely-Understood Child Protection," in: Issues in Child Protection, 1978, pg. 14 f, and Jäger: "On the Equal Status of Homosexuality and Heterosexuality Under the Criminal Law," in: Events, 1981, pg. 20 ff.

F709. It is not always easy to concretely express this "moral ideology," "sense of social soundness," or "moral order," because it frequently springs from diffuse sources. Modern public opinion polls asking the populace to clarify what they deem to be "normal" or consider to be "normal sexual behavior" are quite rare. The Kinsey studies thus caused quite a stir in the 1950s. Following the release of the Kinsey reports, it could no longer be denied that many -- or even most -- people believed in and lived according to sexual norms that were different from those advocated by proponents of the standard mores, to an extent that the latter did not wish to admit. These American studies were thus wildly controversial.

F711. § 182 defines seduction:

"(1) Whoever seduces a girl under sixteen years of age into committing sexual intercourse with him shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of up to one year or by a fine.

(2) The act will only be prosecuted upon an application. Prosecution of the act will not be pursued if the perpetrator has married the seducee.

(3) "Where the perpetrator was not yet twenty-one years of age at the time of the act, the Court may, under this provision, suspend punishment."

(Dreher/Tröndle: The Penal Code and Subordinate Laws, pg. 776).

This small number of reports and convictions indicates that this law no longer enjoys popular support. Presumably moreover, this crimino-legal provision is frequently violated.

F712. Hanack therefore also believes that a modern sexual ethic does not unfold "in the corset of the criminal law." The development of an up-to-date sexual ethic is actually hampered when one attempts to ensure morality with the help of the law. (Hanack: On the Revision . . ., pg. 43 f.) Also similar is Baumann et al.: Alternative Draft . . .; Jäger: "Change in the Criminal Law Through Criminology?"; Schroeder: The New Sexual Criminal Law; also see pg. 52 ff supra.

F713. Jäger: ibid., pg. 98 ff.

F714. In areas other than sexuality the criminal law also has its own tasks; really, the most serious criminal situations are already covered by other provisions, as for example laws concerning murder, serious bodily injury, coercion, etc.

F715. See Footnote 678, pg. 275.

F716. See Footnote 679, pg. 275.

F717. Thus before long, the decision of the West German Court of Law (decision of 7/1/81 -- 3 Criminal Law 151/81 -- Wuppertal District Court) concerning the rape of a female apprentice by her superior came under heavy criticism. (Concerning this, see: "Proof of the Use of Violence in Rape," in: FAZ, 7/23/81; "In the Wording: Not Merely by the Woman's Resistance," in: FR, 8/25/81, pg. 4; "An Unusual Step by the W. German Criminal Court: Controversial View on Rape?," in: FR, 8/25/81, pg. 1; "The West German Criminal Court Feels It Was Misunderstood," in: FAZ, 8/26/81; "A Rarity," in: FR, 8/25/81, pg. 3; "Against the West German Criminal Court Decision: Women Break The Silence," in: The Daily Journal, 11/4/81, pg. 6; "Precise Description of the Course of the Act and the Latest Authoritative Opinion," in: Emma, 1982, pg. 14 ff).

F718. Up until now, the victim's environment has been too mistrusting when the victim wished to declare his/her victimization. False accusations in rape cases appear to be much rarer than had previously been assumed. (See pg. 296 ff and Footnote 735, pg. 297 infra).

F719. For example, in the "Sexual Abuse of Children" (§ 176).

F720. See Appendices 3, 4a, and 25a. According to responses to the SST questionnaire from Study 1, the proportion of rape victims who were prepared to talk about the case in the follow-up study (10, 13.2%) was similar to the proportion who reported the use of sexual violence in the follow-up interview (14.5%). The sub-groups do not differ significantly from one another. Concerning this, see the calculations in Appendices 4b and 25b.

F721. See Footnote 720. If the person questioned mentioned "violent behavior by a boyfriend," then the entry "physical violence" took precedence.

F722. Many sexual victims feared the alcohol-related behavior of the perpetrator, and did not see any chance of protecting themselves or fleeing. On the connection between alcohol consumption and sexual offenses, see pg. 297 ff infra.

F723. In these two cases, it maybe that the interviewing police officer simply believed there was "violence" involved, and therefore made this entry in the SST!

F724. Thus in this case, the offense was obviously classified by the police as harmless.

F725. See item 44 in Appendices 2 and 3.

F726. See pg. 297 ff infra.

F727. This estimate is based on an average of 7,600 usable answers given in response to the other "perpetrator-related" questions. (Concerning this, see the N values for the various "perpetrator-related" items in Appendix 3.)

F728. This is equivalent to six out of every ten. (One should not say "60 percent," because the resulting figure is less than 100.)

F729. Leaving out "insistent" behavior, the figure for Study 2 is 29.4%.

F730. The significance calculation is in Appendix 48.

F731. Previously an example of the "Poffenberger Effect" was given, which says that the assessment of the average value

of objectively-gathered data which has been compiled from uninfluenced individual observations is superior to contemporaneous individual assessments. This group -- provided it is not influenced by false information and is large enough -- thus has the considerable advantage that its mean assessments are able to provide objectively accurate data. This procedure functions, for example, as a kind of meta-analysis of numerous independent (!) pieces of information (a constructed group); this is even used in therapeutic settings. (Concerning this, see Hofstätter: Group Dynamics, pg. 28 ff.) (If they wished to test their own knowledge of sexual criminality, they could fill out the questionnaire in Appendix 49.)

F732. Rosenthal and Jacobsen point in their studies to the "Pygmalion Effect," whereby prejudices have an impact on those their are directed towards, even influencing their behavior. For example, a teacher who gets "reliable information" that a particular student is especially intelligent will then treat the student in such a way that his or her achievement actually does measurably improve. (Rosenthal/Jacobsen: Pygmalion's Lessons.)

One would analogously presume that negative attitudes on the part of contact persons with regard to rape victims ("She must certainly have wanted it!", "She only has herself to blame," "There's really no such thing as rape," "It's no wonder, given that the man was unable to control his urges" . . . Concerning this, see Brownmiller: Against Our Will, esp. pg. 226 ff) would cause harm to rape victims, even if the contact persons attempted to conceal their attitudes.

Schapira also criticizes very strongly this legitimating rationalization by men: "As long as the man is thinking 'although you said you didn't want to be forced, I know this really is what you want,' all communication is rendered irrelevant, and violence will always be legitimated." (Schapira: "Administering Justice in Rape Cases," in: Criminal Justice, 1977, pg. 227).

F733. See Appendix 49. One particular officer believed that only 5% of sexual victims experience violence or threats; another thought the figure would be 90% ("extreme assessment values").

F734. One officer, who had estimated a 90% false accusation rate in rape cases, attested that he knew this "very precisely" based on his many years of police work. There is no telling how many rape victims have been treated improperly by this officer, along the lines of a negative Pygmalion Effect (see Footnote 732). One can only hope that the remark of this "long-time policeman" is merely reflective of his having had little experience with rape victims. Given the fact that the actual figure for false accusations by "rape victims"

is 9% (according to the study mentioned in Footnote 735), in his "many years of police work," this officer would have treated inappropriately at least 80% of women in this victim group. This extreme individual assessment should not, however, leave the impression that all assessments were this far removed from reality; indeed, the average was just 25%.

F735. Brownmiller: Against Our Will, pgs. 297 and 275 f. (The 9% rate of false accusations given in Footnote 734 is the mean value from the cited studies. But it should not be overlooked that the real value could actually be 2%; it is possible that female officers better understand female victims' situation.)

F736. The 32.1% figure includes "insistent behavior."

F737. See item 44, Appendices 2 and 3. Concerning this also see pg. 289 supra.

F738. See Appendices 2 and 3.

F739. Altrogge: Sexual Delinquency Under the Influence of Alcohol in Schleswig-Holstein.

F740. In a relatively meaningful way criminologically speaking!

F741. Altrogge: ibid., pg. 73. In contrast to the following quotation by Altrogge, what is meant here is the percentage of "criminal sexual perpetrators under the influence of alcohol" in all reported offenses.)

F742. Ibid., pg. 73 f.

F743. See item 44 in Appendices 2 and 3.

F744. Altrogge: ibid., pg. 24 f.

F745. Ibid., pg. 74.

F746. See pg. 240 ff supra.

F747. Altrogge: ibid., pg. 74.

F748. See the stereotype of the sexual perpetrator, pg. 51 f.

F749. Thus as to the "carrying out of the act," in the SST questionnaire in Study 1, the only things that could be checked off were 1) "through the use of threats," 2) "through the use of violence," and 3) "by providing alcohol." (See Appendix 2, item 44.)

F750. § 175 (Homosexual Acts), § 176 (Sexual Abuse of Children), § 182 (Seduction), § 182 (Exhibitionistic Acts), and § 183 (Disorderly Conduct).

F751. See pg. 290 supra, right-most column. Here, in the 36 cases in which the declared victim did not want to talk about the victimization for the follow-up study, corresponding data fields from Study 1 concerning the behavior of suspected perpetrators was able to be substituted for purposes of analysis. In cases in which an "exhibitionistic act" was checked off, the suspected perpetrator was a "stranger," the declared victim had shown "awareness-indicating behaviors," and the behavior of the suspected perpetrator was neither violent nor alcohol-induced, then we can assume with a very high degree of certainty that the suspected perpetrator, like most exhibitionists, had "just stood there" and was seen by the declared victim as he displayed his penis.

F752. On the criminal law classification, see pg. 218 ff supra.

F753. See pg. 80 ff supra.

F754. Schorsch: "Sexual Deviations: Ideology, Clinical Issues, and Criticism," in: Schorsch/Schmidt (Eds.): Results from Sexual Research, pg. 53 ff.

F755. Ibid., pg. 53.

F756. Ibid.

F757. Ibid.

F758. Ibid., pg. 53 ff.

F759. Moreover, a check of the diagnosis "exhibitionistic act" frequently shows it to have been false!

F760. For a listing of the literature, see Footnote 156, pg. 82.

F761. Sexual Behavior in the Human Female, pg. 119.

F762. Ibid., pg. 612. Also see Footnote 202, pg. 100.

F763. This is discernible, for example, in a lot of "preventive" advice. Concerning this, see Footnotes 86 and 87, pg. 59.

F764. It is also known that in situations where the use of violence is legitimated, i.e., in war, "enemy" women are raped again and again. These are situations where power and subjugation are supposed to be demonstrated. For a more detailed discussion of this, see Brownmiller: Against Our Will, pg. 38 ff.





Conventional heterosexual practices (such as sexual intercourse) do not appear to be particularly important to them. "Given the fact that the child's entire body is their desired sexual object, such activities would be quite superfluous. Indeed, the whole reason the pedophile enters the child's world is to be like the child, to have child-like experiences. Therefore one hardly ever finds pedophiles performing aggressive acts in the strict sense of the word; and when these do occur, they are, quite frequently, merely substitutes." (Schorsch: "Sexual Deviations . . .," pg. 65.)

On the other hand, criminal sexual perpetrators who use children as substitute sexual objects seem to have less in common with pedophiles than they do with rapists. Members of this group are also more likely to be recidivist rapists and batterers. Once again, as a matter of principle, a distinction must be drawn between nonviolent and violent sexual contacts with children. (See Footnote 800).

F770. See Footnote 766.

F771. See the table and significance calculation in Appendix 50c.

F772. Relative to the expected distribution.

F773. See the table and significance calculation in Appendix 50d.

F774. These weaknesses, as they relate to this particular issue, are explained in Footnote 766.

1978, pg. 14f. ← F775. Along these lines, also see Hauptmann: Nonviolent Lewdness with Children; Potrykus/Wöbcke: Sexuality Between Children and Adults; Lempp: "Falsely-Understood Child Protection," in: Issues in Child Protection; Lempp: "Psychological Injury to Child Victims of Indecent Offenses," in: Modern Legal Weekly, 1968, pg. 2265 ff; Kentler: "Current and Previous Taboos," in: Concrete Sexuality, 1980, pg. 31 f; Weihrauch: "On the Criminal Prosecution of Exhibitionism . . ."; Lautmann: "Sexual Offenses -- Criminal Acts Without a Victim?," in: ZRP, 1980, pg. 44 ff.

F776. Use of such career-models from the very beginning often led to [>E] "labeling." [<E]

F777. Such situations are frequently depicted in educational brochures and films targeted to children. (See, e.g., Dose: "The 'By the Nape of the Neck Fairy Tale' and the Not So Dangerous 'Candy Uncle'," in: Pedagogical Extra, 1980, pg. 59 ff; Footnotes 86 and 87, pg. 59).

F778. This is frequently the parents' motivation for reporting the act, even in cases of exhibitionism, in which -- according to the statements of the victim and his/her relatives -- no harm or even substantial annoyance was suffered.

F779. It is important, from the standpoint of learning theory and sexology, to understand that the perpetrator frequently finds satisfaction through an intensification of this same pre-stage. This applies, for example, to the exhibitionist who achieves ejaculation and orgasm simply by displaying his penis. He has already attained his sexual goal. At the same time, the learned behavior pattern is reinforced.

F780. And not based on particular case examples, in which it is retrospectively asserted that the now convicted rapist had previously demonstrated exhibitionistic or pedophilic tendencies.

F781. Applying labeling theory, one would describe the same situation as follows: The exhibitionist engages in behaviors that are frowned upon. One he is arrested for it, he is listed in a registry as an exhibitionist. This labeling brings him additional social problems, such as rejection, loss of employment, etc. He then engages in other "petty," nonviolent crimes (i.e., shoplifting). Meanwhile, the police know him as a "regular customer," single-mindedly and frequently looking into his activities. This in turn leads to a further loss of social status.

F782. In this connection, it is astonishing that "Sexual Intercourse Between Relatives" (§ 173) was removed from "Criminal Acts Against the Right to Sexual Self-Determination"; it is now in the category "Criminal Acts Against a Person's Status, Marriage, and the Family" (§ 169 ff). (Concerning this, see pg. 50 ff supra.)

F783. Thus, in the United States, rape is classified as a violent offense.

F784. See Appendix 47.

F785. In the course of which, it would be made clear which offenses were comprised.

F786. See Appendix 47. (Spelling errors in this quotation were not corrected.) These obsolete concepts should be changed as part of criminal law reform!

F787. See Appendix 47, 2j and 2m.

F788. See Footnote 786.

F789. See Footnote 786.

F790. For sexual abuse of children, there are 22.

F791. See Footnote 786.

F792. See pg. 240 ff supra.

F793. See Tab. 29b, pg. 242.

F794. See Fig. 10, pg. 247.

F795. For rape victims' ages, see pg. 227 ff, esp. Fig. 7, pg. 229.

F796. For a more detailed discussion of the car as place of initial contact as well as act location, see pg. 277 ff supra.

F797. When one -- as was done in Appendix 51 -- divides the act locations here into the groups "indoors," "motor vehicle," and "outdoors," the automobile is still significantly more frequently the act location for violent sexual contacts. For outdoor act locations, violent sexual offenses are distributed according to their overall share of cases (observed: 507; expected: 509). The distribution of dangerous contacts taking place in the act location "home of the declared victim" is less than had been expected, but not significantly so. Likewise, the act location "park/forest" -- unlike all other outdoor act locations -- is where, proportionately and in absolute terms, most sexually violent offenses take place.

F798. According to the calculation based on Tab. 39 (pg. 269), the relationship between degree of acquaintance and the use of violence is  $CC_{cor.} = .57$ .

F799. See pg. 51 ff supra.

F800. The subgroup of sexual offenses in which a teenage or more mature perpetrator uses a child as a substitute sexual object, where the perpetrator is just looking to have sexual intercourse with any female, are sometimes falsely classified as pedophilic contacts. When they do occur, these contacts with children who are substitute sexual contacts are often violent and particularly traumatic for victims. (See Footnote 769, pg. 304.)

F801. Surprise attack stranger rape is relatively rare. Moreover, it is very seldom perpetrated against children. To this extent, most educational brochures (see Footnotes 86 and 87, pg. 59, supra) are useless.

F802. See pp. 80 ff and 58 f supra.

F803. So writes, for example, Schneider, in his section on "Rape Prevention": "Resistance is often senseless and dangerous. It can provoke the sexually stimulated perpetrator to extremes." (Schneider: Victimology, pg. 179.)

F804. See pg. 287 ff supra, esp. Tab. 49, pg. 289.

F805. See the TOTE-model, Fig. 1, pg. 38.

F806. Sexual murder, moreover, occurs far more rarely than is generally supposed, See Horn: "A Motivational-Psychology Contribution to the Question of (Sexual) Killing Offenses," in: Goppinger/Bresser (Eds.): Killing Offenses, pg. 67 ff. Baurmann: "Police Advice to Potential Victims . . ."

F807. This situation was described earlier under the heading of "gang rape."

F808. See Footnote 805.

~~F809. i.e., Schönfelder: "The Role of Girls in Sex Offenses . . ."; Geisler: "Children and Youth as Victims and Perpetrators of Indecent Offenses . . ."; Nixdorf: "The Child as Victim of Violence . . ."~~

F809. See the sexual offense course schema, Fig. 5, pg. 154.

F810. See, for example, Schönfelder: "The Role of Girls in Sex Offenses . . ."; Geisler: Children and Youth as Victims and Perpetrators of Indecent Offenses . . .; Nixdorf: "The Child as Victim of Sexual Violence . . ."

F811. See Appendix 2, item 27.

F812. Also see Appendix 15a. There the percentages are somewhat smaller, because the category "no answer provided" is included.

F813. RDSV, question 149 (see Appendix 31b). See Tab. 55 infra for a comparison of the results.

F814. Including "going away," "turning away," etc.

F815. See calculation in Appendix 15b (p = 0.115).

F816. See Appendix 5a.

F817. So as to avoid any misunderstandings: This does not refer to the approximately 40% of cases in which the victim had obviously behaved in an unequivocally defensive manner. This 40% is probably predominantly constituted of sexually violent cases, in which the perpetrator asserted the defense that the victim had not shown any resistance, insofar as he could discern. But upon closer analysis, in most of these cases it became clear that the perpetrator had simply not wanted to acknowledge the presence of actual resistance, or through rationalization, had subsequently "denied it away." These cases play a substantial role in the area of violence. They are certainly not what is meant here.

F818. See pg. 148 supra.

F819. See calculation in Appendix 52.

F820. On this question, police officers' average assessment was quite close to actual reality. They believed that only 59% of victims resist.

F821. The police officers believed that 53% of the perpetrators would have acted violently. The general population's average assessment would probably be even higher. The actual number was about one-third.

F822. This result is a surprising one, given the prevailing view.

F823. See Tab. 55, pg. 319 infra.

F824. Schönfelder: The Role of Girls in Sex Offenses. This work was reviewed -- among other places -- under the title: "Girls Holding the Scissors: Genuine Resistance is Rare," in: Euromed, 1969, pg. 827 ff.

F825. This advice could be interpreted by some men as a legitimization of their violent sexual behavior. This situation is described very clearly by Brownmiller:

"ALL WOMEN WANT TO BE RAPED  
NO WOMAN CAN BE RAPED AGAINST HER WILL  
SHE CERTAINLY WANTED IT  
IF YOU ARE RAPED, JUST LAY BACK AND ENJOY IT!

These are the deadly male myths, the slogans, which have imprinted and distorted female sexual behavior. These myths are at the center of our discussion. They reflect the attitude of most men, and the foundation upon which male power is based; the need for women to adopt male ideology. Making the woman a willing participant in her own defeat is half the battle." (Brownmiller: Against Our Will, pg. 226.)

F826. Schönfelder: supra.

F827. The victim is frequently confronted with the same negative attitude that is expressed in Balzac's needle and thread parable. "First it was declared that the woman secretly wanted to be raped; then they went further, stating that: 'It is impossible to rape a woman against her will' or 'One cannot thread a needle if the needle does not stay still,' as Balzac put it in his wonderfully bold critique (Balzac: 'As the Beautiful Girl is Thrown Out of Court,' in Amusing Stories, pg. 596 f); based on what I have heard, law professors repeatedly employ these aphorisms as a way of 'breaking the ice' in their introductory lectures, much to their students' delight. If it really were true -- as the above would seem to suggest -- that a woman could emerge unharmed if she would only accede to their wishes and swallow her pride, the 400 sex murders that take place every year in the United States would not occur, and the percentage of 'gang rapes' would not be as high as it -- in fact -- is. This of course does

nothing to encourage women to decisively defend themselves against attackers. One is driven to conclude that women must want to be raped!" (Brownmiller: Against Our Will, pg. 227.)

An anecdote often told by old men should also be noted: A young woman officially complained of a rape; but all he had done was extend his member and, when she asked him to, stick it in her. The precise wording varies quite a bit from one telling to another. (Concerning this, see Degler: "The Nearly Perfect Crime," in: Degler (Ed.): Raped, pg. 16; Baurmann/Störzer: "Violence S.O.S.," in: Degler (Ed.): Raped, pg. 39 ff.)

F828. See Tab. 55.

F829. The combined table and significance calculation are in Appendix 53.

F830. For a list of the literature, see Tab. 9, pg. 117 ff supra.

F831. See Tab. 9, pg. 117 ff.

F832. It is true that in 1965, Nau published the results of research on 2,206 female and 401 male victims; however, there were no data or statements concerning victim behavior. (Nau: "The Character of Young Witnesses," in: Von Stockert (Ed.): The Sexually At-Risk Child, pp. 27-37.) Feix, who had studied 1,590 female and 150 male victims in the previous German Reich as well as East Germany, also did not make any statements comparing victim behavior. (Feix: Sexual Crimes Upon and With Children.) Schönfelder put out an important work on the behavior of girl sex victims (see Footnote 824).

F833. Körner: Older Persons' Sexual Indiscretions with Minors, pg. 111 ff. With the high proportion of approximately 38% male victims here, it's already clear that we are dealing with a specific offense group (involving older perpetrators) with very specific characteristics. These results cannot be generalized to all sexual offenses. It is with these caveats that Körner's figures are cited here.

F834. Ibid., pg. 116.

F835. See significance calculation in Appendix 54.

F836. See Appendix 2.

F837. See pg. 234 ff supra.

F838. See Fig. 1, pg. 38 supra.

F839. See Fig. 5, pg. 154 supra.

F840. Weber: On the Psychodiagnosis of the Perpetrator-Victim Relationship, pg. 24; Weber: [ >E ] "On the Psychodiagnosis of the

Offender-Victim Relationship," in: Drapkin/Viano (Eds.): Victimology: A New Focus [<E], Vol. 1, pp. 155-168; also see Landau: [>E] "The Offender's Perception of the Victim," in: Drapkin/Viano (Eds.): Victimology: A New Focus [<E], Vol. 1, pp. 137-154.

F841. See Appendix 2, items 27 and 44.

F842. See Appendix 31b, items 148 and 149.

F843. The criterium "were friends" only applied to one case.

F844. See Appendix 31b, item 149, answer options 5 and 7.

F845. One has only to think of the "play on words" reflected in [the German word] "Vergewohltätigen." [Translator's note: The German word for "rape" (the noun) is "Vergewaltigung," which literally means something like "violation by force." (The verb form of this would be "vergewaltigen.") By altering the word for "rape" in the above way, the meaning is changed to something along the lines of "merciful/charity violation/offense." Thus, anyone making this alteration would be implying that the rapist did the victim a 'favor.']

F846. See pg. 294 ff supra.

F847. See Section XIV infra, esp. part 3, pg. 355 ff.

F848. See Körner: supra, pg. 111 f.

F849. Schönfelder: The Role of Girls in Sex Offenses, pg. 42 f.

F850. Körner: ibid., pg. 129.

F851. See pg. 252 ff supra.

F852. This criticism also applies to item 43 in the SST questionnaire (see Appendix 2), as well as to the basis upon which criminal acts are classified (see Appendix 47).

F853. See pg. 252 ff and Footnotes 623, 624, and 625 supra.

F854. See Tab. 60, pg. 331 infra.

F855. Product-moment correlation (Pearson coefficient):  
 $r = .96$ ;  $df = 21$ ;  $p < .01$ .

F856. Chi-square = 62.43;  $df = 22$ ;  $p < .01$ .

F857. See Tab. 60, pg. 331 infra.

F858. One sex researcher, instead of doing the task assigned, rated all of the behavioral descriptions relative to one another, from which he derived an average degree of seriousness for all of these acts. He declared that without further information, he was unable to set up a complete rank-order.

F859. See Appendix 47.

F860. Ibid., A, 1. (Misprints in the cite have not been corrected.)

F861. This probably indicates the perpetrator showing his penis. (Therefore, the victim exposing her/himself is probably not what is meant here.)

F862. Where and how does he have the victim touch him?

F863. See pg. 261 ff: "relationship between degree of acquaintance and intensity of the reported sexual contact."

F864. See pg. 252 ff supra.

F865. For the analogous small absolute differences in degree of acquaintance, see pg. 255 ff supra.

F866. For agreement's sake, the 17% of cases in which the "adult sexually satisfied himself in front of the child/youth" were not assigned to the "genital display" group. (See Tab. 61.) It is, however, somewhat unclear whether this same decision would have been made by the authors who classified the behaviors in the first study. Presumably, some of the officers from Study 1 would have regarded the two behaviors as identical.

F867. See Tab. 62, column e), and Tab. 61.

F868. See pg. 150 supra.

F869. See Tab. 60, pg. 331 supra.

F870. Here, the sexual behaviors are numbered in the same way as they appear in Tabs. 60 and 61.

F871. See pg. 117 ff supra. It is difficult to compare works which address individual -- or only certain types of -- sexual offenses with one another.

F872. For a listing of the literature, see Tab. 9, pg. 117 ff supra.

F873. On the numbering of sexual acts, see Tab. 61.

F874. For a listing of the literature, see Tab. 9, pg. 117 ff supra.



- F875. See behavioral descriptions in Tab. 61.
- F876. See Footnote 872.
- F877. See pg. 152 f supra.
- F878. On the stereotype of the sexual perpetrator, see pg. 51 f supra.
- F879. See pg. 150 supra.
- F880. Here, individual criminal acts were counted from a criminological point of view. Concerning this, see pg. 150 supra.) The intention was to get away from the method which is typically used in police criminal statistics.
- F881. See significance calculation in Appendix 56a. Hypothesis<sub>11</sub> is thereby confirmed (chi-square = 322.99979; df = 2; p = 0). For Study 2, the same calculation confirms this as statistically as a trend (chi-square = 4.60584; df = 1; p = .0319).
- F882. See table and significance calculation in Appendix 56b (chi-square = 7.51546; df = 1; p = .0061).
- F883. See pg. 261 ff supra.
- F884. See pg. 150 f supra.
- F885. See pg. 151 supra.
- F886. See Appendices 57a and 57b.
- F887. See Appendix 57c.
- F888. See §§ 176, 177, and 178, Laws and Statutes of West Germany.
- F889. See pg. 287 ff supra, esp. Tab. 51, pg. 293.
- F890. The case example on pg. 29 ff supra typifies this.
- F891. For table and significance calculation, see Appendix 58. (chi-square = 455.23709; df = 2; p = 0.)
- F892. See pg. 151 supra.
- F893. See Appendices 38a and 32b (var. 29).
- F894. For a listing of the literature, see Tab. 9, pg. 117 ff.

- F895. See pg. 153 ff supra.
- F896. See esp. Fig. 5, pg. 154, and the explanations relating to them.
- F897. See Fig. 1, pg. 38 supra.
- F898. See pg. 153 ff supra.
- F898a. See pg. 153 ff supra.
- F899. See pg. 277 ff supra, esp. Tab. 45, pg. 280.
- F900. See pg. 156 supra.
- F901. See pg. 261 ff supra.
- F902. See pgs. 287 ff and 269 ff supra.
- F903. See pg. 287 ff supra.
- F904. See pg. 287 ff supra.
- F905. See pg. 157 supra. For the follow-up, the significance calculation only showed a trend in the direction of Hypothesis<sub>14.2.1</sub> (chi-square = 6.28439; df = 2; p < .0432).
- F906. This is discussed in detail on pg. 215 ff supra.
- F907. See pg. 229 supra.
- F908. For table and significance calculation, see Appendix 59.
- F909. See pg. 157 supra.
- F910. See pg. 238 supra.
- F911. See pg. 237 ff supra.
- F912. See pg. 237 ff supra. Table and significance calculation are in Appendix 54.
- F913. See pg. 159 supra.
- F914. See Appendix 59.
- F915. It is astonishing how thoughtlessly we use this figure of speech.
- F916. See pg. 159 supra.
- F917. Ibid.

F918. This was confirmed on pg. 238. (Also see Appendices 38a and 38b.)

F919. See pg. 159 supra.

F920. See Tab. 52, pg. 304 supra.

F921. See pg. 323 supra.

F922. See Schorsch's description of this (pg. 300 ff).

F923. For example, false information as to the "typical course of the criminal career from exhibitionist to rapist" (see pg. 299 ff supra).

F924. This raises the issue of the "awkward position" exhibitionists would find themselves in if a sexual liberation were attained in which people would no longer be disturbed by this behavior. They would no longer be able to compensate for their sexual behavior by instilling fear in victims. It is thus paradoxical that exhibitionists achieve satisfaction as a result of their victims' fear-laden concept of morality. To put it even more clearly: Exhibitionists "live on" the fear they engender.

F925. See pg. 159 supra.

F926. Ibid.

F927. See pg. 59 ff supra.

F928. See pg. 232 f supra.

F929. See pg. 364 ff ~~supra~~ infra.

F930. For further details see pg. 232 ff supra.

F931. Table and significance calculation are in Appendix 61a.

F932. Table and significance calculation are in Appendix 61b.

F933. On the age distribution for violent sexual contacts, see pg. 227 ff.

F934. Table and significance calculation are in Appendix 61c.

F935. See RDSV, questions 13 ff and 43 ff (Appendix 31a).

F936. Referring to the same era in which the data for Study 1 was compiled, Bolte, Kappen, and Neidhardt compared the class models of Scheuch, Moore/Kleining, Mayntz, and Janowitz with one another, and came to the following conclusion:

"Comparing the results from the studies considered herein (Scheuch, Moore/Kleining, etc.), it becomes clear that they are largely in agreement. The bulk of the population -- almost 60 percent -- have a social status that the authors characterize as lower middle or 'top-lower' class. Some scores that only differ by a few percentage points were classified by the authors as lower middle or 'top-upper' class, respectively. Whereas for example E.K. Scheuch assigns by far the largest proportion of workers and employees to the 'top-lower' class, H. Moore and G. Kleining assess the largest number as belonging to the latter, lower middle class. One should probably not pay too much attention to these differences, because these authors have certainly not subdivided the different social classes as distinctly as we did further above; i.e., as truly attitude-relevant classifications; rather, they should probably be understood as sub-units for identifying statuses within certain social structures . . .

"Consequently, the status structure of today's society is much like that of an onion. Sixty percent of all society members lie in the broad -- though admittedly also subdivided -- middle class; around 15% each lie above and below that; only about 4 percent can clearly be characterized as comprising the pinnacle of the social hierarchy.

"In certain places, the social order is based on the professional and income structure, and on the status of other separate, location-specific groups. Results from studies that have been conducted so far do not permit such precise differentiations to be made." (Bolte/Kappen/Neidhardt: Social Stratification, pg. 64 ff.) In the present study, the Scheuch Index was used; admittedly, this does not constitute a scientifically-based hierarchical arrangement. Also see Moore/Kleining: "The Image of Social Reality," in: The Köln Journal of Sociology and Social Psychology, 1959, pg. 353 ff; Moore/Kleining: "The Self-Images of Social Classes in Germany," in: The Köln Journal of Sociology and Social Psychology, 1960; Scheuch/Daheim: "Social Prestige, Social Class, and Mobility," special issue of The Köln Journal of Sociology and Social Psychology, 1961, pg. 65 ff.

F937. See Appendix 62.

F938. For table and significance calculation, see Appendices 63a and 63b.

F939. See pg. 159 supra.

F940. Ibid.

F941. See item 72 ff in the RDSV questionnaire (Appendix 31b).

F942. See Appendix 64b.

- F943. See pg. 159 supra.
- F944. See pg. 327 ff supra.
- F945. For a comparison of the results from various studies, see Tab. 64, pg. 341 supra.
- F946. See pg. 160 supra.
- F947. For table and significance calculation, see Appendix 65.
- F948. Of course, the maximum victim age at the time of the act was twenty.
- F949. Based on the results from the table in Appendix 65, the numerically small group of male victims may be excluded for our purposes here.
- F950. See pg. 160 supra.
- F951. See following page.
- F952. See Hypothesis<sub>14.4.3</sub>, pg. 160.
- F953. See pg. 237 ff and Appendices 38a and 38b supra.
- F954. See pg. 159 supra.
- F955. See the stereotype of the sexual perpetrator, pg. 51 f supra.
- F956. See pg. 160 and Hypothesis<sub>8.2</sub>, pg. 145 supra.
- F957. See pg. 283 supra.
- F958. See pg. 261 ff supra.
- F959. See pg. 160 and Hypothesis<sub>7.1</sub>, pg. 144 supra.
- F960. See pg. 160 supra.
- F961. Beginning with question 173, it is clear that in the RDSV questionnaire (Appendix 31b), conversations with the various persons were asked about separately. Even in retrospect, the declared victims were apparently still quite capable of saying how many conversations they had had about the experience, and with which people. This was probably due to the fact that such intimate conversations are relatively rare, and are likely to be remembered.
- F962. See pg. 249 ff supra; it is also discussed in more basic terms on pgs. 5 and 48 ff.

- F963. See Hypothesis<sub>14.5.1</sub>, pg. 161.
- F964. See Appendix 67.
- F965. See pg. 215 ff supra.
- F965a. See pg. 355 ff supra, esp. pg. 358.
- F966. See pg. 249 ff supra.
- F967. See pg. 269 ff supra.
- F968. See pg. 161 supra.
- F969. See Appendix 68.
- F970. See pg. 161 supra.
- F971. Ibid.
- F972. Ibid. The corresponding calculation for the results from the follow-up study showed no significant differences relative to those that would have been theoretically expected (see Appendix 69).
- F973. See Tab. 79, pg. 369 supra.
- F974. See pg. 261 ff supra.
- F975. Concerning this, see the results pertaining to degree of acquaintance, esp. pg. 249 ff, as well as the results pertaining to act location, esp. pg. 277 ff.
- F976. See pg. 161 supra.
- F977. In cases involving known and related perpetrators, when the act location was indoors, no less than 85.5% took place in the victim's and/or suspected perpetrator's home.
- F978. See pg. 51 f supra.
- F979. See pg. 373.
- F980. See pg. 161 supra.
- F981. See pgs. 232 ff and 362 f supra.
- F982. For calculation see Appendix 70.
- F983. See Appendix 35b and pg. 232 ff supra.
- F984. See pg. 360.

F985. See pg. 249 ff supra.

F985a. See course diagram on pg. 154.

F986. Thus, at an early stage of this work, an attempt was made to represent the relationships between about 40 variables in the victimization process using the sociogram or target sociogram method. In the final analysis this method was comprehensible only to the author; for external use, this representation only caused confusion. Graphically depicting too many variables in the form of a correlational or socio-matrix is also quite difficult. (Concerning this, see, among others, Moreno et al. (Eds.): [>E] The Sociometric Reader [<E], pg. 221 ff; Bastian: Sociometric Methods, pg. 56 ff; Evans: Sociometry and Education, pg. 22 ff; Mayntz/Holm/Hübner: Introduction to Empirical Sociological Methods, pg. 122 ff).

F987. In layman's terms, one might say that with cluster analysis, all of the characteristics of individual cases are considered and then, insofar as possible, are combined into homogeneous case groupings. With the help of computer programs, cases that differ from one another very little are combined. In this way, subjective assessments that could lead to mis-evaluations are largely prevented. The definition of a "cluster" is a "pile" or "clumping"; it is intended to express the fact that individual cases have been combined into groupings. The following cluster analysis models are based, above all, on Eckes/Roßbach: Cluster Analysis; Schuchard-Ficher et al.: Multivariate Analysis Methods: An Application-Oriented Introduction; Steinhausen/Langer: Cluster Analysis: Introduction to Methods and Procedures for Automatic Classification; Ward/Hook: [>E] "Application of a Hierarchical Grouping Procedure for a Problem of Grouping Profiles," in: Educational and Psychological Measurement [<E], 1963, pg. 69 ff.

F988. Bock: Automatic Classification. See also: Steinhausen/Langer: Cluster Analysis: Introduction to Methods and Procedures in Automatic Classification.

F989. The Ward procedures, also known as the [>E] "error sum of square method" [<E], were developed by Ward in 1963. (See: Ward: [>E] "Hierarchical Grouping to Optimize an Objective Function," in: Journal of the American Statistical Association [<E], 1963, pg. 236 ff; Ward/Hook: [>E] "Application of a Hierarchical Groupings Procedure to a Problem of Grouping Profiles," in: Educational and Psychological Measurement [<E], 1963, pg. 69 ff; Eckes/Roßbach: Cluster Analysis, pg. 74 ff; Schuchard-Ficher et al.: supra, pg. 127 ff).

F990. "...It has already been suggested that the Ward algorithm is actually qualitatively different from other procedures. Namely, in the third step, rather than combining similar groups, one tries instead to construct as homogeneous a cluster as possible by minimizing the degree of heterogeneity. In

association with this the variance criterium is applied, in which the results of the Euclidean distance of each group's objects relative to the center point is added to the boundary function value of the existing group." (Schuchard-Ficher et al.: Multivariate Analysis Methods, pg. 134). The Euclidean distance is also characterized as the  $U_2$  norm. (Ibid., pg. 199).

F990a. The various steps involved in agglomerative hierarchical cluster procedures are described in great detail by Schuchard-Ficher et al. (ibid., pg. 127 ff, esp. Fig. 4.3, pg. 129).

F991. Special thanks to Thomas Parpart, Ph.D. cand., and Rolf Knorr, Ph.D. (Mathematics), University of Mainz, for calculating the cluster analysis. I would also like to thank Achim Hueg of the Mainz Computing Center, who supported this project in both word and deed.

F992. Institute for Medical and Empirical Research, Society for Radiation and Environmental Research, Ingolstädter Landstraße, 8042 Neuherberg.

F993. See pg. 162 ff supra.

F994. See pg. 162 ff supra.

F995. In the following section (3), these different kinds of maskings are employed in the construction of case typologies. An examination is made as to how strongly the different calculation models impact automatic classification.

F996. Concerning this, see Fig. 13, Model Nos. 2-8.

F997. "Age Difference Between Suspected Perpetrator and Declared Victim" (variable No. 7) appeared to be meaningful; therefore, in contrast to the variable "Suspected Perpetrator's Age," it was not masked; consequently, it remained in the cluster analysis.

The masked variables in the cluster analysis were no longer used as selection criteria. They were actually re-introduced into the final cluster description; they might even be useful for describing it. In the Model 3 cluster analysis, all of the masked variables, with the exception of variable 6, were shown to be relatively unimportant for purposes of interpretation. The inclusion of variable 6 (Suspected Perpetrator's Age), on the other hand, produced a different sub-group description.

F998. See Fig. 14, pg. 395.

F999. See pg. 162 supra.

F1000. To this extent, Kerscher's statements on this issue (Education and Sexuality) are also off the mark.



- F1001. See Fig. 14, pg. 395 supra.
- F1002. On promiscuous and endogamous incest types, see pg. 63 f supra.
- F1003. See pg. 162 supra.
- F1004. See pg. 162 ff supra.
- F1005. See Fig. 6c, pg. 162.
- F1006. See pg. 162 supra.
- F1007. See Fig. 6c, right portion, pg. 162.
- F1008. See pg. 263 ff supra.
- F1009. See pg. 202 supra.
- F1010. See pg. 202 f supra.
- F1011. On the methodological problems involved in diagnosing injury, see pg. 163 ff supra.
- F1012. See pg. 195 f supra.
- F1013. See pg. 195 f supra.
- F1014. Many victims expressed astonishment when they came to this point in the questionnaire: "Right, that's true for me also. I didn't realize that this counted also."
- F1015. See Appendix 31b, RDSV, question 201 ff.
- F1016. Consequently, the polarity of the respective question or sub-test determined which extreme value was counted: 1 or 9 (assigned three points); 2 or 8 (assigned two points); and, 3 or 7 (assigned one point).
- F1017. It was thus, for example, understandable that a (now) 14-year-old boy was no longer able to recall an encounter he (and his older brother) had with an exhibitionist when he was five years old. It must have been someone else that went to the police at the time. Injury to this declared victim -- even from a psychoanalytic perspective -- would seem rather unlikely. Another declared victim was thirteen months old at the time of the report. The suspected perpetrator had been accused of lewdly touching the child. It also appeared unlikely that the declared victim in this case had been harmed.
- F1018. See pg. 413 ff supra.
- F1019. This indeed is "at worst" because, when in doubt, cases were tallied as involving the higher degree of harm.

Cases where the psychologists questioned whether the reported disturbances were in fact related to the offense were not excluded. For example, in one case, the daughter was not able to be questioned outside the mother's presence. The mother-daughter relationship appeared to the psychologist to be distorted. When the question of harm was raised, the declared victim of the exhibitionistic encounter stated that she did she did not feel she had been injured. The mother then interjected her belief that the daughter's childhood bed-wetting was a consequence of the criminal act. The daughter then acceded to this. The victim here was registered as having been "harmed."

F1020. Indeed, HI 2 consists of the extreme scales of the more well-known personality tests.

F1021. See pg. 202 supra.

F1022. Appendix 32, Var. 42 makes clear that injuries to different victims persist for quite different periods of time. When only harmed victims are considered, the average disturbance lasted for four years and eight months. Moreover, it should certainly be borne in mind that what we have here is a so-called "skewed distribution." As the distribution indicates, most injuries fade quickly, whereas a few persist for a very long time.

F1023. See Appendix 32, Var. 23.

F1024. If one performs a chi-square calculation for period of time and HI using just two elapsed time groups ( $\leq 3$  years,  $> 3$  years), a chi-square of 7.772091 with  $df = 2$  ( $p < .05$ ) results. This value has a margin of error of 3%; according to the criteria established herein, it is marginally significant.

F1025. See pg. 202 supra.

F1026. Ibid.

F1027. See pgs. 69 ff and 227 ff supra. § 176, for example, is obviously applied in such a way that even if individual children are not harmed, they can still be declared to be sexual victims.

F1028. See Fig. 7, pg. 229 supra.

F1029. See Tab. 1, pg. 57.

F1030. See pg. 202 supra.

F1031. Thus, for example, in some publications on rape put out by the American [ $>E$ ] Law Enforcement Assistance Administration [ $<E$ ], instructions are provided on proper police

handling of rape victims. Concerning this, see LEAA (Eds.): [>E] "A Community Response to Rape" [<E], pg. 49 ff; LEAA (Eds.): [>E] Forcible Rape: A National Survey of the Response by Police [<E], Vol. 1 (pg. 43), Vol. III (pg. 17 ff), Vol. IV (pg. 20 ff). Halpern et al.: [>E] Rape: Helping the Victim: A Treatment Manual [<E], pg. 35 ff. In Australia, for example, J. Peter Bush, the Surgeon for the Victoria Police Force, has laid out a sensible procedure to be used by police officers ([>E] Rape in Australia [<E], esp. pg. 48 ff).

F1032. See pg. 202 supra.

F1033. On the relationship between declared victim age and suspected perpetrator behavior, see Tab. 51, pg. 293. (In this comparison, exhibitionistic encounters are excluded.) On the relationship between age difference and suspected perpetrator behavior, see pg. 237 ff, esp. Tab. 23b (pg. 238) and the tables in Appendices 38a and 38b. The calculations in the appendices show that with smaller age differences, the probability is greater that the perpetrator will have used violence.

F1034. See pg. 202 supra.

F1035. See pg. 202 supra.

F1036. For methodological reasons, a chi-square calculation was not possible here.

F1037. See pgs. 215 and 354 supra.

F1038. See pg. 76 ff for a more detailed discussion of the seduction hypothesis. The status of the scientific discourse was addressed by the so-called Speijer Commission established by the Dutch parliament. This commission collected the current scientific findings on the subject.

F1039. See pgs. 261 ff and 269 ff supra.

F1040. See pg. 202 supra.

F1041. This discussion does not consider the "endogamous type of incest," whose existence has not yet been empirically verified. Weinberg assumes that these cases do not cause substantial primary harm.

F1042. Victim harm in the specific case group involving stranger rapists and the like is described further below in Section j. (pg. 436 f).

F1043. See pg. 202 supra.

F1044. The most recent author to address this is Nixdorf: "The Child as Victim of Sexual Violence," in: Criminology and Criminal Law Reform Monthly, 1982, pg. 96.

F1045. See pg. 432 supra.

F1046. See pg. 202 supra.

F1047. RDSV, item 227 (see Appendix 31b).

F1048. Comparing the results from Fig. 16 with the answer options for item 173 ff in the RDSV questionnaire (Appendix 31b), it becomes clear that with certain groups of persons, there were no conversations at all regarding the victimization. This was true, for example, of ministers. Even women from women's organizations were rarely conversational partners, due to the fact that the women's movement in West Germany had come rather late. Indeed, even as of 1979/80, none of the victims had spoken about their victimization to a representative of the women's movement. It was interesting to see the strength of the response to the "hotline for raped women," however.

F1049. It would not be very meaningful to represent these in terms of percentage values, because scarcely any of the figures reached 100. 1.2 harmful conversations per every 10 that were carried out with the mother means that about 12% of conversations with mothers were experienced as harmful.

F1050. Negative and harmful = 1; positive and helpful = 5; no effect = 3 (see pg. 439 supra).

F1051. For more information about this, see, for example, Störzer: "On the Harm to Child and Adolescent Victims of Sex Offenses Resulting from Subsequent Criminal Proceedings..."; Störzer: "Indecent Offense Proceedings and Young Victims..."

F1052. It should also not be overlooked that fundamentally, the task of the police is to ascertain the culpability of the suspected perpetrator. Therefore, individual police officers engaged in investigative activities often find themselves in a serious conflict.

There are, however, many individual cases in which officers fundamentally mistrust or even blame certain groups of victims. This is the case, for example, when the officer has a belief that 80%-90% of all rape reports represent false accusations.

F1053. See pg. 203 supra.

F1054. See pg. 513 f infra.

F1055. "Sunday Morning Bed Games"; see pg. 67 f supra.

F1056. On the criminal careers of sexual perpetrators, see pgs. 306 ff and 236 ff supra.

F1057. See Hypothesis<sub>16.9</sub>, pg. 203.



are questionable in terms of their ethics, methodology, and efficacy (example: stereo-tactical intervention), and on the other hand, still need a great deal of development.