

(Tab. 76) and Study 2 (Tab. 77). The results from Study 1 show that in exhibitionism, threatening or violent behavior is seldom exhibited. This was reported by only 1.5% of the declared victims of such events. In (follow-up) Study 2 -- in contrast to Study 1 -- the declared victims were also asked whether the suspected perpetrator might have acted in a friendly or other positive way. Such was the case for 19.7% of all suspected perpetrators. In the plurality of cases (43.0%), he just "stood there." These were the exhibitionists, who put their penises on display. Intercourse and intercourse-like acts (21.5% of the overall total) made up 78.3% of the cases in which violence or intimidation had been used.

The following comprehensive description applies to 80.9% of the reported sexual contacts from Study 2: Most suspected perpetrators have rather fleeting or superficial sexual contacts with their victims without using any violence or threats (66.2% and 60.8% respectively), or, they either have or attempt sexual intercourse, which is where most of the violence takes place (14.7% and 16.8% respectively). The studies also showed that with increasing sexual act intensity, the proportion of violent contacts also increases (from 1.5% for exhibitionism to 78.3% for coitus). For Study 1, the contingency coefficient (CC) was .46; for Study 2, it was .43. Working Hypothesis<sup>14.4.1</sup> is thereby verified. It should also be mentioned that male victims predominantly experience only fleeting or superficial punishable sexual contacts. Only 30 out of an overall total of 761 male declared victims had been involved in intercourse-like practices (= 3.9%). [F947]

#### b. Age of Declared Victims

Hypothesis<sup>14.4.2</sup> stated that in the present studies [F948], with increasing sexual act intensity, older persons are more likely to be the victims. Moreover, we need to continue to exclude exhibitionistic contacts from our considerations, because they could produce a misleading picture of the overall situation. Tab. 78 shows the corresponding cross-table for Study 1, excluding exhibitionism.

Of the victims who were under six years of age, 10.4% had experienced intercourse or intercourse-like acts; the figure rose to 20.6% for 6-11 year-olds, 56.8% for 12-14 year-olds, and 84.9% for those over fourteen. Clearly, with increasing age, girls [F949] are in greater danger from suspected perpetrators who are looking to engage them in coitus. No less than 81.0% of all punishable coital and coitus-like acts involved girls and young women who were between twelve and twenty years of age. The relationship between victim age and type

of sexual victimization experienced (excluding exhibitionistic acts) amounted to a CC of .50. Therefore, working Hypothesis 14.4.2 is also confirmed. [F950]

**Table 78:**

Age of Declared Victim (vertical) and  
Type of Reported Sexual Contact (Horizontal)  
(Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, cases involving N = 4,306  
declared sexual victims, excluding exhibitionistic contacts)  
[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Type of Sexual Contact		ROW TOTAL
		"Petting," Sexual Manips.	Inter. and Int.- Like Acts	
Age of Declared Victim	1-5 years	310 89.6 13.6 7.2	36 10.4 1.8 0.8	346 8.0
	6-11 years	1,332 79.4 58.4 30.9	345 20.6 17.0 8.0	1,677 38.9
	12-14 years	450 43.2 19.7 10.5	591 56.8 29.2 13.7	1,041 24.2
	15-20 years	187 15.1 8.2 4.3	1,055 84.9 52.0 24.5	1,242 28.8
	COLUMN TOTAL	2,279 52.9	2,027 47.1	4,306 100.0

chi-square = 1413.69609; df = 3; sig. = 0; CC = .50; CC<sub>cor.</sub> = .71.

Exhibitionistic acts were -- for the time being -- excluded because it was presumed that suspected perpetrators from this offense group were relatively indiscriminate persons who sought victims of virtually any age. Tab. 79, however, shows that in reported cases, children between the ages of six and fourteen were the main victims of exhibitionists. No less than 94% of known victims of exhibitionism were from this age group.

**Table 79:**

Age of Declared Victim (vertical) and  
 Type of Reported Sexual Contact (horizontal)  
 (Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, cases involving  
 N = 7,358 declared sexual victims)  
 [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

Age of Declared Victim	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Type of Sexual Contact			ROW TOTAL
		Genital Exhibition	"Petting," Sexual Manips.	Inter. and Int.- Like Acts	
1-5 years	159 31.5 5.2 2.2	310 61.4 13.6 4.2	36 7.1 1.8 0.5	505 6.9	
6-11 years	2,090 55.5 68.5 28.4	1,332 35.4 58.4 18.1	345 9.2 17.0 4.7	3,767 51.2	
12-14 years	778 42.8 25.5 10.6	450 24.7 19.7 6.1	591 32.5 29.2 8.0	1,819 24.7	
15-20 years	25 2.0 0.8 0.3	187 14.8 8.2 2.5	1,055 83.3 52.0 14.3	1,267 17.2	
COLUMN TOTAL	3,052 41.5	2,279 31.0	2,027 27.5	7,358 100.0	

chi-square = 2955.16187; df = 6; sig. = 0; CC = .54; CC<sub>cor.</sub> = .66.

Now, it is possible that older girls and women no longer report such encounters, or that their older relatives no longer bother to report them. But it is also possible that exhibitionists, who are known to be inhibited and fearful, in fact predominantly do display themselves to children. This question needs to be followed up in a separate study (i.e., into the 'dark number').

Table 79 shows that, even including exhibitionism, the relationship between declared victim age and type of reported sexual contact had a CC value of .54 (corrected: .66). Tab. 80 shows an analogous distribution for the cases from Study 2. The corrected CC value there was .67. [F951]

Table 80:

Type of Sexual Contact (vertical) for  
Younger and Older Declared Victims (horizontal)  
(Lower Saxony, 1979/1980 Follow-Up Study,  
cases involving N = 109 sexual victims)  
[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Age of Declared Victim		
		0-14 years	> 14 years	ROW TOTAL
Type of Sexual Contact	Superficial Sexual Contact	77 92.8 88.5 72.6	6 7.2 31.6 5.7	83 78.3
	Intercourse and Int.- Like Acts	10 43.5 11.5 9.4	13 56.5 68.4 12.3	23 21.7
	COLUMN TOTAL	87 82.1	19 17.9	106 100.0

chi-square<sub>corr.</sub> = 26.48823; df = 1; sig. = 0; CC = .47; CC<sub>corr.</sub> = .67.

### c. Age Difference Between Declared Victim and Accused

From the very beginning of this study, we have assumed that that cases of punishable (and usually also violent) sexual intercourse involving perpetrator-victim relationships with smaller age differences would be over-represented. [F952] Reported sexual acts (and corresponding attempts) in fact are predominantly committed by men who are between the ages of sixteen and thirty (58.1%); this perpetrator group is over-represented relative to its share of the overall population. Tab. 81 shows the age distribution, for suspected perpetrators, of the three different groups of criminalized sexual acts.

Most of the suspected exhibitionists were between 21 and 40 years of age; the "child-lovers" and "molesters" were mainly over forty. In the latter offender group, there were also a relatively large number of suspected perpetrators who were under the age of sixteen. It is likely that these cases frequently involved so-called "sex play." Cases involving coital practices were typically committed by suspected perpetrators who were thirty years of age and under. This means that the age

distributions of suspected perpetrators differ substantially in terms of offense type. If the age distribution for all offense types were considered in toto, the conclusion one would arrive at would be an inaccurate and misleading one.

Table 81:

Type of Reported Sexual Contact (vertical) and  
Age of Suspected Perpetrator (horizontal)  
(Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, cases involving  
N = 6,813 declared sexual victims)

Type of Sexual Contact	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Age of Suspected Perpetrator					ROW TOTAL
		1-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	> 40	
Genital Exhib.	59	248	1,051	995	397	2,750	
	2.1	9.0	38.2	36.2	14.4	40.4	
	14.4	24.3	49.0	51.6	30.3		
	0.9	3.6	15.4	14.6	5.8		
"Pet- ting," Sexual Manips.	222	290	448	490	672	2,122	
	10.5	13.7	21.1	23.1	31.7	31.1	
	54.0	28.4	20.9	25.4	51.3		
	3.3	4.3	6.6	7.2	9.9		
Inter. and Similar Acts	130	484	644	443	240	1,941	
	6.7	24.9	33.2	22.8	12.4	28.5	
	31.6	47.4	30.1	23.0	18.3		
	1.9	7.1	9.5	6.5	3.5		
COLUMN TOTAL	411	1,022	2,143	1,928	1,309	6,813	
	6.0	15.0	31.5	28.3	19.2	100.0	

chi-square = 801.80381; df = 8; sig. = 0.

It was already shown further above that in cases involving a smaller age difference (between victim and perpetrator), the perpetrator is frequently violent. [F953] Consequently, age difference is also related to sexual contact type. The observed distribution in Tab. 82 seems to imply that cases involving smaller age differences between the participants more often involve intercourse or similar practices. However, the significance calculation shows that the differences relative to what would have been theoretically expected are not significant. Therefore, working Hypothesis<sup>14,3,3</sup> [F954] also cannot be considered to have been verified. The corresponding null hypothesis is thus affirmed. However, because the age distributions for the three offense groups in Table 81 overlap as much as they do, it would appear that no further conclusions are able to be drawn. On the other hand, the figures from the follow-up study (Tab. 82) were too small for the three offense types and age groups to be able to provide any further information.

As far as the age difference between victim and perpetrator is concerned, we may reliably conclude that smaller age differences are more frequently associated with violent acts. It could not be shown that these cases also inevitably involve coital practices. Furthermore, we certainly can say that rape cases relatively frequently involve victim-perpetrator constellations with smaller age differences.

Table 82:

Type of Reported Sexual Contact (vertical) and Age Difference Between Declared Victim and Suspected Perpetrator (horizontal) (Lower Saxony, 1979/1980 Follow-Up Study, cases involving N = 95 declared sexual victims)  
[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Age Difference		
		1-14	> 14	ROW TOTAL
Type of Sexual Contact	Super- ficial Sexual Acts	20 27.4 69.0 21.1	53 72.6 80.3 55.8	73 76.8
	Inter. and Similar Acts	9 40.9 31.0 9.5	13 59.1 19.7 13.7	22 23.2
	COLUMN TOTAL	29 30.5	66 69.5	95 100.0

chi-square<sub>corr.</sub> = 0.88792; df = 1; sig. = 0.3460

#### d. Act Location

One myths in the area of sexual offenses says that perpetrators typically assault their victims out-of-doors. It is assumed that the most serious cases are especially likely to take place in the woods or a park. [F955] Contrary to the [>E] common-sense [<E] hypothesis, working Hypothesis<sub>14.4.4</sub> herein asserted that the more serious sexual offenses were more likely to take place indoors. [F956] Tab. 47 and the corresponding significance calculation [F957] show that whereas almost all exhibitionistic encounters (85%) happened outdoors, a relatively large number of the more serious sexual contacts occurred indoors or (as in rape) in automobiles (about 60% combined). The data from Tab. 47 is broken down in greater detail in Appendix 66. It shows that of the 807 total intensive sexual acts (attempted and completed intercourse and intercourse-like acts), no less than 686 took place in the home of the declared victim and/or suspected perpetrator. It was thus proven that more intensive punishable sexual contacts in fact are more likely to occur in locations that are familiar to the victim. We can conclude that the



more serious sexual offenses are more likely to take place in the victim's own immediate area. In statistical terms this relationship has a CC value of .46, which corresponds to a medium degree of correlation. In the follow-up study, the distribution constituted a clear trend in this direction ( $p = .0213$ , thus constituting a 2.1% margin of error). Therefore, working Hypothesis<sub>14.4.4</sub> can also be deemed to have been proven.

**Table 83:**

Type of Reported Sexual Contact (vertical) and Act Location (horizontal)  
(Lower Saxony, 1979/80 Follow-Up Study,  
cases involving N = 100 declared sexual victims)  
[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Act Location		
		Indoors	Outdoors	ROW TOTAL
Type of Sexual Contact	Superficial Sexual Act	23	55	78
		29.5	70.5	78.0
		63.9	85.9	
		23.0	55.0	
	Intercourse and Int.- Like Acts	13	9	22
		59.1	40.9	22.0
		36.1	14.1	
		13.0	9.0	
COLUMN TOTAL		36	64	100
		36.0	64.0	100.0

chi-square<sub>corr.</sub> = 5.30556; df = 1; sig. = .0213

e. Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Victim and Accused

Further details concerning the relationship between degree of acquaintance and sexual contact intensity were not able to be obtained here. Further above, in Section VII, subsection 2 of the results presentation, it was already explained in detail that with increasing degree of acquaintance, more serious sexual contacts must be expected. [F958] Therefore, contrary to the widely-held view that potential sexual victims are in greatest danger when they are far from home, working Hypothesis<sub>14.4.5</sub> [F959] is confirmed.

f. Number of Conversations the Declared Victim Had Regarding the Punishable Sexual Contact

Hypothesis 14.4.6 asserted that, relatively independent of the degree of harm to sexual victims, persons who become known as victims or more serious sexual contacts are likely to have more conversations about their experience than those who only had superficial sexual contacts. [F960]

The number of conversations could only be investigated in the follow-up study; and even then, it could only be asked of the 74 declared victims who were still prepared to talk about their victimization with the interviewers. [F961] Tab. 74 shows how many times victims of superficial and more serious sexual acts spoke about their experience with others.

**Table 84:**

Type of Reported Sexual Contact (vertical) and Number of Conversations the Declared Victims Had Regarding the Victimization (horizontal)  
(Lower Saxony; Reports: 1969-1972; Follow-Up Study: 1979/1980; cases involving N = 74 declared sexual victims)

Type of Sexual Contact	Number of Conversations		
	1-10	> 10	
Exhibitionism and "Petting" Contacts	42 / 38.5	15 / 18.5	57
Int.-Like Acts, Att. Int., and Intercourse	8 / 11.5	9 / 5.5	17
	50	24	74

chi-square = 4.2728339; df = 1; p < .05

The chi-square calculation of the distribution in Tab. 84 shows a trend in the direction of the working hypothesis. Even considering the small number of persons here, this figure is still striking; it means that persons who had experienced more serious sexual contacts either had to discuss their experience more frequently (in the course of the criminal prosecution), or had simply wanted to do so.

Psychologically-speaking, those who are victimized more seriously are presumably likely to have been more seriously effected by it, and are therefore more apt to want to unburden themselves to others.

All in all, this fourth section on the victimization process may be summarized as follows: In more serious or intensive reported sexual contacts (i.e., intercourse), the perpetrator is more likely to behave violently, to have already known or even been related to the victim, and to have been a younger man who was only a little older than the victim. The act location in these cases was frequently indoors, often actually the victim's and/or perpetrator's home. Victims of serious acts talk about the victimization more frequently than victims of less harmful sexual contacts.

#### 5. Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Victim and Accused Relative to Other Variables

In Section VII we discussed in detail the -- for sexual offenses -- essential variable "degree of acquaintance" [F962]; this is also often referred to as the "perpetrator-victim relationship," although the two terms are not identical. "Degree of acquaintance" simply describes the social relationship that existed between victim and perpetrator prior to the offense.

##### a. Sex of Declared Victim

Further above, it was posited that female -- compared with male -- sexual victims are more frequently involved in punishable sexual contacts in which the perpetrator was known or related to the victim. [F963] That this is in fact the case is also demonstrated by Tab. 85, which shows the reported cases from Study 1. Whereas male declared sexual victims have a "stranger"/"known person"/"related person" perpetrator-victim relationship distribution of 84.0%/19.7%/6.3%, the female distribution is 65.3%/22.8%/11.8%. The difference between the two distributions is significant, thus confirming -- insofar as the overall total is concerned -- Hypothesis 14.5.1. In the follow-up study the difference between the two victim groups is no longer significant ( $p = .8191$ ) [F964]; admittedly, given the small number of male victims here (14), generalizable results could scarcely have been expected.

This result for the overall total is not very surprising, once it is compared with the gender distribution of declared victims by sexual contact type. [F965] Whereas 49.4% of the male victims reported an exhibitionistic encounter, only 40.6% of the females did. Because the exhibitionists were predominantly men who were unknown to the victim at the time of the victimization,

**Table 85:**

Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Victim  
and Suspected Perpetrator (vertical) and  
Sex of Declared Victim (horizontal)  
(Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, cases involving  
N = 7,633 declared sexual victims)  
[Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English]

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Sex of Declared Victim		
		Male	Female	ROW TOTAL
Degree of Acquaintance	Stranger	611 12.1 74.0 8.0	4,446 87.9 65.3 58.2	5,057 66.3
	Familiar Person	163 9.5 19.7 2.1	1,555 90.5 22.8 20.4	1,718 22.5
	Relative	52 6.1 6.3 0.7	806 93.9 11.8 10.6	858 11.2
	COLUMN TOTAL	826 10.8	6,807 89.2	7,633 100.0

chi-square = 31.64817; df = 2; sig. = 0.0000

the sex-specific difference for stranger perpetrators of approximately 9% probably consists almost exclusively of such acts. To put it more simply: Since boys become known as victims of exhibitionism relatively more often than girls, their suspected perpetrators are more likely to be strangers. On the other hand, girls and women are more likely to be victimized by perpetrators who are seeking sexual intercourse. These perpetrators are often known or related to the victim.

#### b. Behavior of Declared Victims

It has already been explained repeatedly that the variable "behavior of the suspected perpetrator" is much easier to describe than the variable "behavior of the victim." [F965a] The relationship between degree of acquaintance [F966] and the behavior of the suspected perpetrator was already described in the section

that specifically addressed degree of acquaintance. [F967] Moreover, it was shown that the higher the degree of acquaintance in punishable sexual contacts, the more likely it is that the suspected perpetrator will have used violence. A very significant relationship of  $CC_{corr} = .57$  was found. In connection with this result, it was also to be expected that with increasing degree of acquaintance in reported sexual contacts, defensive victim behavior would more often be observed. But this relationship was not predicted by Hypothesis 14.5.2. [F968] On the contrary, it was assumed that sexual victims would feel less able to resist when the perpetrator was a known or related person.

**Table 86:**

Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Victim and Suspected Perpetrator (vertical) and Declared Victim Behavior (horizontal) (Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, cases involving N = 7,442 declared sexual victims) [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Declared Victim Behavior			ROW TOTAL
		Accom- dating	Passive	Rejecting, Defensive	
Degree of Acquaint.	Stranger	221	1,363	3,347	4,931
		4.5	27.6	67.9	66.3
		42.6	54.5	75.7	
		3.0	18.3	45.0	
Familiar Person	243	14.3	682	773	1,698
		46.8	40.2	45.5	22.8
		3.3	27.3	17.5	
			9.2	10.4	
Relative	55	6.8	457	301	813
		10.6	56.2	37.0	10.9
		0.7	18.3	6.8	
			6.1	4.0	
COLUMN TOTAL	519	2,502	4,421	7,442	
	7.0	33.6	59.4	100.0	

chi-square = 555.71101; df = 4; sig. = 0.

This is also confirmed in Tab. 86. No less than 75.7% of all defensive postures were exhibited towards suspected perpetrators who were strangers. Declared sexual victims who were victimized

by known or related persons exhibited passive behavior relatively frequently (observed value: 45.6%; expected value: 33.7%). When the suspected perpetrator was a familiar person, active or initiating behavior was exhibited comparatively frequently (observed:

46.8%; expected: 22.8%). This means that overall, the results from Study 1 confirm Hypothesis<sup>14.5.2</sup> in statistically significant ways involving large absolute differences. Based on this distribution, the results must be characterized as follows: The better acquainted the declared victim and suspected perpetrator were prior to the punishable sexual contact, the less likely it was that the victim will have resisted. Two facts account for this result:

- Sexual victims initially trust familiar and related perpetrators, realizing only later on that their right to sexual self-determination is being violated.
- Familiar and related perpetrators have so much social power over their victims that the latter dare not risk to resist.

In any event, it is striking how relatively frequently (compared to their proportion of cases overall) familiar and related sexual perpetrators use force. Study 2 was not able to yield any significant results concerning the relationship between degree of acquaintance and victim behavior. [F969] Therefore, Null Hypothesis<sup>14.5.2</sup> is confirmed. [F970] Overall, we may presume -- as was already mentioned further above -- that for the large group of those victimized by exhibitionists who were strangers, the victims felt that it was relatively easy to turn away from them and later on make a report. The courses of other kinds of punishable sexual contacts are more psychodynamically complex. It would appear that victims are particularly reluctant to resist in cases involving sexual violence and threats.

#### c. Age of Declared Victims

In Hypothesis<sup>14.5.3</sup>, it was posited that with increasing declared victim age, more punishable sexual contacts involving stranger perpetrators would take place. [F971]

Tab. 87a, however, shows precisely the opposite. In Study 1 (overall total), with increasing age, declared sexual victims experienced relatively more punishable acts at the hands of known and related sexual perpetrators. Nevertheless, it is possible that the large number of exhibitionistic encounters (N = 2,914; 38.2%) might have skewed the results in this table. Therefore, in Tab. 87b, all reported exhibitionistic acts were excluded. But even here, the results are contrary to those predicted by the working hypothesis (though less clearly so). Therefore, even excluding the less harmful exhibitionistic encounters, it was obvious that with increasing degree of acquaintance, comparatively more older girls and women became known as victims of punishable sexual contacts. Consequently, working Hypothesis<sup>14.5.3</sup> [F972] must be rejected.

**Table 87a:**

Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Victim and Suspected Perpetrator (vertical) and Age of Declared Victim (horizontal) (Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, cases involving N = 7,628 declared sexual victims)

Degree of Acquaintance	Age of Declared Victim				
	1-5 years	6-11 years	12-14 years	> 14 years	
Stranger	319 / 349	2,871 / 1,902	1,144 / 1,237	718 / 872	5,052
Known Person	153 / 119	765 / 882	464 / 420	335 / 297	1,717
Relative	55 / 59	281 / 441	259 / 210	264 / 148	859
	527	3,917	1,867	1,317	7,628

chi-square = 261.26467; df = 6; p = 0.0.

**Table 87b:**

Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Sexual Victim and Suspected Perpetrator (vertical) and Age of Declared Victim (horizontal) (Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, cases involving N = 4,714 declared sexual victims, exhibitionistic encounters excluded)

Degree of Acquaintance	Age of Declared Victim				
	1-5 years	6-11 years	12-14 years	> 14 years	
Stranger	182	1,013	449	699	2,342
	184	954	563	642	
Known Person	137	642	432	335	1,546
	122	629	371	424	
Relative	52	264	251	258	825
	65	336	198	226	



**Table 87b:**

Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Sexual Victim and Suspected Perpetrator (vertical) and Age of Declared Victim (horizontal) (Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, cases involving N = 4,714 declared sexual victims, exhibitionistic encounters excluded)

Degree of Acquaintance \ Age of Declared Victim	Age of Declared Victim				
	1-5 years	6-11 years	12-14 years	> 14 years	
Stranger	182 / 184	1,013 / 954	449 / 563	699 / 642	2,342
Known Person	137 / 122	642 / 629	432 / 371	335 / 424	1,546
Relative	52 / 65	264 / 336	251 / 198	258 / 226	825
	371	1,919	1,132	1,292	4,714

chi-square = 99.39542; df = 6; p < 0.1

**Table 87c:****Contingency Table in Percentages:**

Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Sexual Victim and Suspected Perpetrator (vertical) and Age of Declared Victim (horizontal) (Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, upper percentages: excluding exhibitionism; lower percentages: exhibitionistic encounters only)

Degree of Acquaintance	Age of Declared Victim	1-5 years	6-11 years	12-14 years	> 14 years	
Stranger		$\frac{3.9}{4.7}$	$\frac{21.5}{63.8}$	$\frac{9.5}{23.9}$	$\frac{14.8}{0.7}$	$\frac{49.7}{93.0}$
	Known, Related	$\frac{14.0}{0.7}$	$\frac{19.2}{4.8}$	$\frac{14.5}{1.4}$	$\frac{12.6}{0.2}$	$\frac{50.3}{7.1}$
		$\frac{7.9}{5.4}$	$\frac{40.7}{68.6}$	$\frac{24.0}{25.2}$	$\frac{27.4}{0.9}$	$\frac{100}{100}$

(N = 4,714)  
(N = 2,914)

Tab. 87c contrasts the percentage values for exhibitionistic cases (below the line) with those for other types of cases (above the line). When interpreting the cross-table, it must be borne in mind that the differences in the age intervals are quite large. Whereas six age stages are included in the second column (6-11 years), the next column comprises only three. Dividing the percentages by the number of age-stages included (in a given column) yields the percentage share per age-stage. This means, for example, that for declared victims between 6 and 11 years of age, there were  $68.6\% / 6 = 11.4\%$  exhibitionistic encounters per age-stage. For 12-14 year-olds the figure is  $25.2\% / 3 = 8.4\%$ . Consequently, in this age range, reported exhibitionistic acts obviously further decreased. This is not the case for other types of punishable sexual contacts: Whereas the figure is 6.8% per age-stage for 6-11 year-olds, it is 8.0% for 12-14 year-olds. [F973]

This shows that 93% of exhibitionistic acts are committed by strangers, predominantly against declared victims who are between 6 and 14 years old (87.7%). As for other types of sexual acts, 49.7% were committed by strangers and 50.3% were committed by known or related persons. For "other types of sexual acts" (thus excluding exhibitionism), victims from all age-stages were involved with suspected perpetrators from the various degree

of acquaintance groups with similar frequency. The minimum here (with 0.8% per age-stage) was for pre-schoolers who encountered stranger suspected perpetrators; the maximum (with 4.8% per age-stage) was for 12-14 year-olds whose perpetrators were known or related to them.

In summary, regarding the connection between degree of acquaintance and declared victim age, we can say that the various offense types obviously involve quite different victim age

levels. Exhibitionism is practiced almost exclusively by strangers in front of school-age children; and whereas sexually violent acts are frequently perpetrated against post-pubertal [F974] females by persons who are known or related to them, younger children are more likely to experience superficial or or petting contacts at the hands of these same perpetrators.

#### d. Act Location

It was already shown further above [F975] that known or related perpetrators have more opportunity to carry out acts against potential victims in the home than strangers do, and that these sexual offenses are typically more serious in terms of both intensity and the use of force. Within this context, working Hypothesis<sup>14,5,4</sup> also posited that with increasing degree of acquaintance, punishable sexual contacts are more likely to take place in the home of one or both of the participants. [F976]

The following two cross-tables show the distribution of locations where initial contact was established (Tab. 88a) as well as where the act took place (Tab. 88b), relative to the degree of acquaintance groups "stranger," "known," and "related."

**Table 88a:**

Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Victims and Suspected Perpetrators (vertical) and Place of Initial Contact (horizontal) (Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, cases involving N = 6,714 declared sexual victims) [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

#### Place of Initial Contact

Deg. of Acquain.	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Place of Initial Contact					ROW TOTAL
		Home of D.V. and/or S.P.	Other In-doors	Mot. Veh.	Park, Forest, Play-ground	Str., Sch. Rte.	
Stranger	209	404	47	1,471	2,236	4,367 65.0	
	4.8	9.3	1.1	33.7	51.2		
	12.3	57.3	59.5	90.6	85.7		
	3.1	6.0	0.7	21.9	33.3		
Known Person	732	288	21	147	358	1,546 23.0	
	47.3	18.6	1.4	9.5	23.0		
	43.1	40.9	26.6	9.1	13.7		
	10.9	4.3	0.3	2.2	5.3		
Relative	756	13	11	6	15	801 11.9	
	94.4	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.9		
	44.5	1.8	13.9	0.4	0.6		
	11.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2		

COLUMN	1,697	705	79	1,624	2,609	6,714
TOTAL	25.3	10.5	1.2	24.2	38.9	100.0

chi-square = 3735.53564; df= 8; sig. =0; CC = .60; CC<sub>corr.</sub> = .73.

Table 88b:

Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Victims and Suspected Perpetrators (vertical) and Act Location (horizontal) (Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, cases involving N = 6,465 declared sexual victims) [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

		Act Location						ROW TOTAL
		Home of D.V. and/or S.P.	Other In-doors	Mot. Veh.	Park, Forest, Play-ground	Str., Sch. Rte.		
Deg. of Acquain.	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT							
Stranger	274	347	213	1,732	1,681	4,247		
	6.5	8.2	5.0	40.8	39.6	65.7		
	16.4	59.5	65.7	84.5	91.3			
	4.2	5.4	3.3	26.8	26.0			
Known Person	682	212	85	286	154	1,419		
	48.1	14.9	6.0	20.2	10.9	21.9		
	40.9	36.4	26.2	14.0	8.4			
	10.5	3.3	1.3	4.4	2.4			
Relative	712	24	26	31	6	799		
	89.1	3.0	3.3	3.9	0.8	12.4		
	42.7	4.1	8.0	1.5	0.3			
	11.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1			
COLUMN TOTAL	1,668	583	324	2,049	1,841	6,465		
	25.8	9.0	5.0	31.7	28.5	100.0		

chi-square = 3148.05051; df = 8; sig. = 0; CC = .57; CC<sub>corr.</sub> = .70.

**Table 88c:**

Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Victims and Suspected Perpetrators (vertical) and Act Location (horizontal) (Lower Saxony, 1979/1980 Follow-Up Study, cases involving N = 102 declared sexual victims)  
 [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Act Location		
		Indoors	Outdoors	ROW TOTAL
Degree of Acquaint.	Stranger	11	55	66
		16.7	83.3	64.7
		30.6	83.3	
		10.8	53.9	
	Known, Related	25	11	36
		69.4	30.6	35.3
		69.4	16.7	
		24.5	10.8	
COLUMN TOTAL		36 35.3	66 64.7	102 100.0

chi-square<sub>corr.</sub> = 26.14800; df = 1; sig. = .0000; CC = .47; CC<sub>corr.</sub> = .67.

Moreover, it is clear that reported sexual contacts with stranger suspected perpetrators are predominantly initiated and carried out outdoors. Overall this is true of more than 80% of punishable sexual contacts involving strangers. Of the punishable sexual contacts involving known and related suspected perpetrators, 76.2% were initiated indoors, and 73.5% were also carried out there. [F977] This means that in three-fourths of sexual offenses in which the victim and perpetrator were already previously known to one another, the act location was the home of one or both of the participants. The corresponding CC values are .60 for contact location-degree of acquaintance and .58 for act location-degree of acquaintance. Because we have already shown that violence is used relatively frequently in these cases, potential victims should obviously be warned primarily about men in their own inner circle. This statement is clearly very much at odds with the stereotype of the "typical sexual crime." [F978] This result was replicated even more unequivocally in the follow-up study. [F979] According to Tab. 88c, 83.3% of all outdoor act locations involved stranger suspected perpetrators, whereas approximately 70% of all indoor act locations involved suspected perpetrators who were known or related to the declared victim. Therefore, the working hypothesis was strongly confirmed.

#### e. Declared Victims' Social Class

Analogous to the belief that lower-class children are especially likely to willingly participate in punishable sexual contacts is the assertion that punishable sexual contacts frequently take place in (cramped) lower-class homes. Punishable sexual contacts in the familial sphere are presumed to occur especially often there. It is within this context that working Hypothesis<sub>14.5.5</sub> was formulated. [F980]

This hypothesis has been articulated in various works that examined convicted cases. But such accounts are highly questionable because they frequently conflate a class-specific criminal prosecution selection process with a class-specific victim selection process. Furthermore, the criteria used to assess socioeconomic status are frequently also rather dubious. Thus, for example, in many works the type of school the victim attended at the time of the offense is used as an indicator of social class. It was already explained further above [F981] that the type of school attended at the time -- as opposed to the level of schooling attained -- tells us very little about children's and teenagers' social class. With these caveats in mind, and given the fact that ~~there was~~ an adequate yardstick for social class was lacking in Study 1, degree of acquaintance and type of school attended by the declared victim at the time are contrasted in Tab. 89a.



Table 89a:

Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Victim and Suspected Perpetrator (vertical) and Declared Victim's School Type at Time of Report (horizontal) (Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, cases involving N = 7,504 declared sexual victims) [Left- and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT		Declared Victim's School Type			
		Not School- Capable, Sp. Ed.	Primary School	Secondary School	ROW TOTAL
Degree of Acquaintance	Stranger	254 5.1 39.7 3.4	3,864 77.8 65.7 51.5	846 17.0 85.7 11.3	4,964 66.2
	Known Person	218 12.9 34.1 2.9	1,359 80.3 23.1 18.1	116 6.9 11.8 1.5	1,693 22.6
	Relative	167 19.7 26.1 2.2	655 77.3 11.1 8.7	25 3.0 2.5 0.3	847 11.3
	COLUMN TOTAL	639 8.5	5,878 78.3	987 13.2	7,504 100.0

chi-square = 406.24180; df = 4; sig. = 0.

Actually, in reported cases from Study 1, of the punishable sexual contacts that school-incapable and special education children reported, 60.2% involved known or related persons. For primary school students the figure was only 34.2%, and for secondary students it was merely 14.3%. When school type is broken down by type of offense, astonishing differences emerge.

Both of the following tables show that children who attended special education schools or were school-incapable were especially likely to become known as victims of more serious sexual contacts. It is thus not surprising that they predominantly named known and related perpetrators.

Therefore, whereas less than 40% of this victim group reported stranger perpetrators, and less than 20% of the criminal acts

consisted of exhibitionistic encounters, the figures for high-schoolers were, respectively, 85.7% and 54.5%. Since it was already made clear further above that, compared with

Table 89b: [F982]

Type of Reported Sexual Contact and Type of School Attended by the Declared Victim at the Time of the Act (Lower Saxony, 1969-1972, cases involving N = 6,945 declared sexual victims)

	Sp. Ed. and Not School-capable	Primary School	Secondary School
Exhibitionism	19.9	43.2	54.5
Superficial and "Petting" Contacts	37.0	28.8	18.8
Intercourse and Alike	43.2	28.0	26.7

Table 89c:

Degree of Acquaintance Between Declared Sexual Victim and Suspected Perpetrator (vertical) and Declared Victim's Social Class at Time of Report (horizontal) (Lower Saxony, 1979/80 Follow-Up Study, cases involving N = 109 declared sexual victims) [Left-and right-most columns are labeled in English.]

	COUNT ROW PCT COL PCT TOT PCT	Social Class Membership		
		Lower	Middle/ Upper	ROW TOTAL
Degree of Acquaintance	Stranger	40	31	71
		56.3	43.7	65.1
		58.8	75.6	
		36.7	28.4	
	Known, Related	28	10	38
		73.7	26.3	34.9
		41.2	24.4	
		25.7	9.2	
	COLUMN TOTAL	68 62.4	41 37.6	109 100.0

$\chi^2_{corr.} = 2.47767; df = 1; sig. = 0.1155$

the corresponding population groups in Lower Saxony for the corresponding years primary schoolers are over-represented among declared victims and high-schoolers are under-represented [F983]; this leads to the conclusion that children with special education backgrounds in fact more frequently become known as victims of more serious sexual offenses, and that they (or their relatives) rarely reports exhibitionists. By contrast, it would appear that families of high-schoolers are quite prepared to report cases of exhibitionism. It would interesting to examine in greater detail whether offenses have truly class-specific selection patterns, or, for example, exhibitionistic behavior is simply more upsetting to so-called "better families."

In the follow-up study, empirically solid data was able to be compared in order to explore the connection between social class and degree of acquaintance. [F984] Although the results indeed did show a trend in the direction of the results concerning type of school attended (see Tab. 89a), the significance calculation showed that the margin of error was 11.6% ( $p = 0.1155$ ); therefore, the results are no longer meaningful.

To summarize, regarding the connection between the variables "degree of acquaintance" and "type of school attended" or "social class," it may be said that children with lower educational levels and those from the lower class appear to more frequently become involved in more serious sexual contacts with familiar and related persons. It appears furthermore that members of better families are more likely to report an exhibitionism offense. This strongly confirms working Hypothesis<sub>14.4.5</sub>.

As far as the characteristic "degree of acquaintance between declared victim and suspected perpetrator" is concerned, it is obvious that this is an essential feature of the victimization process. We have already seen [F985] that perpetrators who were previously known to the victim more frequently behave violently, that coitus is more likely to be sought or obtained by force, and that victimization often takes place in the home of one of the participants. In such situations, it appears that victims often put up no resistance, that perpetrators are typically older than the victim, and that perpetrators may have a lower socioeconomic status than the victim.

## XV. Types of Sexual Victimization

### 1. Reduction of Variables

It has already been stated many times in this volume that considering the victim aspect in isolation is not enough for a full understanding of the overall criminal interaction. The same applies to considering the perpetrator aspect in isolation. Therefore, the victim and perpetrator typologies that are often expounded are also of little use to those who wish to understand the nature of the overall criminal situation. Such typologies have

the additional flaw that they are essentially personality typologies. Scientific psychology has had to come to grips with this problem since its inception; one increasingly comes to the conclusion that personality types are frequently classified in terms of two-poled continuous scales, which result in personality groups that are seldom clearly demarcated and descriptions of personality types that are imprecise, subjective, inapplicable to the individual case, ever more encompassing, and ever more complicated. Because the overall criminal situation -- above all in relationship and violent offenses -- is multi-dimensional and extremely complex, it seems doubtful that the situation would be driven by just one constant personality characteristic belonging to just one of the participants. On the contrary, one would presume that victim and perpetrator behavior, their life histories and current problems and concerns, as well as the communication between them all impact the criminal situation simultaneously.

Therefore, step by step, the present work has examined the interactions of the different variables in the victimization process. [F985a] As can be seen from the presentation of results in the previous section, it is difficult to represent the many correlations among the numerous variables simultaneously. Detecting the interactions and interdependencies among 30 or 50 victimization process characteristics in 112 cases simultaneously is beyond our capability. [F986] This is probably also one of the reasons why criminology and criminal statistics have been able to hold on to such simplified personality typologies for so long. Now, with the following cluster analysis, an attempt will be made to establish, and make understandable, a multi-dimensional case typology. [F987]

To this end it was necessary, for methodological reasons, to combine -- by content -- the 28 items from the SST questionnaire for the overall total with the 227 items from the RDSV questionnaire

that were used in the follow-up study. It should be noted here that the items from the psychodiagnostic tests were -- after being converted to standard values -- entered into a so-called harm index. This is reported in Section XVI.

An initial look at all of the items shows that for some of the questions in the RDSV questionnaire no answer were given, because, for example, the persons questioned had not reported any corresponding experiences. Thus, none of the declared victims asserted that they had received money for homosexual contacts (item 107 in the RDSV), and declared victims were very rarely known to have been treated as (sexual) perpetrators previously (items 11, 113, 116, 119, 122, 125, 128, 134, and 137 in the RDSV questionnaire). Therefore, the initial total of 255 items from the SST and RDSV questionnaires were able to be reduced, in a first step, to 210 characteristics per case.

In a second step, many of the remaining 210 items were meaningfully combined based on their subject and content. First, answers from the RDSV questionnaire were combined. The RDSV asked more questions about the declared victim's personal development subsequent to the reported sexual contact. Thus for example, the answers to question 13 in the RDSV questionnaire (answer options 13 through 20; see Appendix 31b) pertaining to the characteristics "declared victim's completed schooling" and "educational level of the declared victim at the time of the reported sexual contact" were merged. Therefore in this case, eight items were reduced to two fungible characteristics. The original 210 data fields were thereby reduced to 60 characteristics per reported victimization. Up<sup>to</sup> and including this second step, no selection had yet been performed based on types of characteristics. The downside of using a content-driven selection process include the fact that the method of cluster analysis employed does permit a maximum of 200 characteristics per case to be entered, as well as the fact that every content-based data reduction results in a loss of information. On the other hand, content-based selection is desirable when certain groups of characteristics are over-represented. In the present study, this was the case when the same characteristic was initially addressed in the first study and then once again in the follow-up. The degree of overlap among such items was already controlled for further above. For example, the results comparing corresponding suspected perpetrator behavior from Studies 1 and 2 are presented in Tab. 52 (pg. 292) and Appendix 48, and the results comparing corresponding declared victim behavior from Studies 1 and 2 are presented in Tab. 55 (pg. 319) and Appendix 53. These double entries, which resulted from the structure of the longitudinal cross-sectional study itself, were each combined into one characteristic. At the same time, answers from the follow-up study complemented any data missing from the first study, and vice versa. Such a situation existed when declared victims were no longer prepared to talk about their

victimization in the follow-up study. Instead of -- as is usually done in cluster analysis -- using average values from existing fields to make up for such missing information, we took the option here of

using the qualitatively superior data from the first study. In this way, relatively good data for declared victims who were unable or unwilling to provide a statement was able to be obtained from their description of the victimization in the first study.

There are also characteristics, such as "operations" (item 38 in the RDSV) and "cramps/fits" (item 40 in the RDSV), which do not seem to merit further investigation. (These two items were originally included in the questionnaire in order to control for injuries that may have existed prior to the victimization.) Such variables were removed in a third variable reduction step. Consequently, it was at this level that a content-based reduction of variables was first performed. The goal here was to exclude from the cluster analysis items that were of little or no importance. This was designed to make the typological calculations more straightforward. This content-driven reduction showed an additional 13 variables to be superfluous, thus yielding 47 remaining characteristics for the cluster analysis.

It should be noted that every variable is at least represented as an ordinal scale (26 of the 47 variables). Some of these characteristics were actually expressed in terms of interval or ratio scales (20 of 27). One item (sex of the declared victim), variable No. 36) was represented merely by a nominal scale. The use of the ordinal and interval scales was designed to facilitate the interpretation and description of the calculated case typologies. The type of scale used for each item is noted in Tab. 90. Next to this is an indication of which questionnaire the variable originated from; as was already described further above, when analogous items existed in the two questionnaires, the RDSV always took precedence. Immediately to the right of the item numbers is an indication as to whether the variable is generally considered an "offense variable," a "victim variable," or a "perpetrator variable." This was sometimes a difficult classification to make, which further underscores the fact that any separation between victim and perpetrator aspects is purely artificial. Finally, in the last column, a concise description of the variable is provided.

## 2. Application of the Cluster Analysis Method

With the help of the cluster analysis method, we can examine whether the 112 cases with their 47 characteristics are able to be subdivided into qualitatively similar groupings. The goal, moreover, is to both create case groupings with as few common characteristics as possible, as well as have the cases within each group be as homogeneous as possible. The major advantage of cluster analysis is its ability to use simultaneously the overall total of more than 5,200 characteristics (112 cases involving 47 variables each) to establish case typologies. As Bock very succinctly described it, cluster analysis is a procedure for automatic classification [F988] based on objective criteria.



Table 90:

The 47 Principal Study Variables Chosen for the Cluster Analysis

Variable No.	Mean	Std. Dev.	N = O = I =	Item No.	SST	RDSV	O = V = P =	Subject Matter
1	6.3393	1.0616	O	13-16		109ff	O	Type of Reported Criminal Act
2	3.1786	2.5967	O	17		(197)	O	Maker of Report
3	10.4464	3.9016	I	19,20		8	V	Declared Victim's Age
4	1.3036	0.8578	O	21		25,48f	V	Declared Victim's Home Situation
5	1.2411	0.6331	O	22		25ff	V	Declared Victim's Upbringing
6	34.7679	15.2304	I	37-40		144	P	Suspected Perpetrator's Age
7	24.5179	15.8455	I	37ff,19f		144,8	O	Age Difference b/t V. and P.
8	2.7500	7.0283	I	46		150ff	O	Number of Individual Acts
9	3157.1071	452.0037	I	29		5ff	V	Time b/t Sex. Cont. & Interview
10	2.6964	0.7209	O			227	V	Meta-Communication (V./Interviewer)
11	2.4286	1.3201	O			43ff,10	V	Declared Victim's Social Class
12	1.7411	0.7443	O			11	V	Residential Area
13	1.8214	0.3847	O			37	V	Serious Accidents (D.V.)
14	3.4821	1.7137	I	23		29ff	V	No. of Children in V.'s Family
15	53.8304	10.5701	O	25		13ff	V	D.V.'s Educational Level (today)
16	0.3482	0.5148	I			21ff	V	No. of Grades Repeated
17	2.6071	1.0342	O			50	V	Parental Curfew
18	17.6607	1.5743	I			51	V	Age When Parental Curfew Lifted
19	4.3482	2.9430	O			52	V	Mother's Rearing Behavior
20	1.6696	0.8317	O			53ff	V	Mother's Conflict Behavior
21	5.1161	2.8180	O			59	V	Father's Rearing Behavior
22	2.0714	0.9272	O			60ff	V	Father's Conflict Behavior
23	0.4464	1.9305	I			26f	V	No. of <del>Parental Separations</del> <i>Time Away from Home</i>
24	0.5714	1.5752	I			66ff	V	No. of Times Ran Away
25	2.8393	2.8618	O			72ff	V	Extent of Sexual Knowledge
26	15.5714	2.2045	I			89	V	Age of First Relationship
27	2.6429	2.7798	I			109ff	V	No. of Victimitizations (overall)
28	82.8304	189.8496	I	29 & end			V	Time b/t Sex. Cont. & Report
29	1.4554	1.5647	I	46		141	O	Time Period of Sexual Contact
30	2.9286	2.8083	O	42		145	O	V./P. Deg. of Acquaintance
31	8.4911	4.9720	O	47,49		146	O	Contact Location
32	8.5804	5.1195	O	48,50		147	O	Act Location
33	7.1339	4.3444	O	43		150ff	O	Sexual Contact Type
34	4.7054	2.2164	O	44		148	P	Sus. Perp.'s Behavior
35	6.5714	1.7487	O	27		149	V	Decl. Vic.'s Behavior
36	(1.1250)	(0.3322)	N	18		3	V	Sex of Declared Victim
37	3.2411	1.9602	O			196	O	First Person Told
38	30.4911	6.8155	O			173ff	V	Assessment of Conversation
39	9.8929	8.4313	I			173ff	O	No. of Conversations
40	4.7232	1.7869	I			173ff	O	No. of Conversational Partners
41	1.6696	1.4667	O			79ff,90ff	O	Previous Sexual Experiences
42	2.1786	3.2968	O			201ff		Duration of Injury
43	0.5982	1.1347	O			201ff		Causality of Harm
44	5.5162	4.6462	O			200		Injury Index 1 (state ments)
45	2.5712	2.5610	O			(App 31c)		Injury Index 2 (tests)
46	8.1687	10.4889	O			200,201ff		Injury Index (overall)
47	7.2321	2.0044	O			139		D.V. supported Punishment

The cluster procedures employed yielded hierarchical groupings. Here, the finest subdivisions produced by the agglomerating procedures corresponded to the 112 individual cases analyzed. This means that initially, each case was represented by its own cluster. Through a process of agglomeration, more and more cases are combined to form groups that are as homogeneous as possible; eventually, all of the cases are combined into a single group. With the Ward procedures [F989] employed here, in the formation of a given cluster the distance between each individual case and all other clusters is calculated; again, the groups constructed are as homogeneous as possible. [F990] The procedure is then repeated, until all of the cases have been combined into one common cluster. [F990a] The cluster solution that is eventually selected depends upon the posited working hypothesis, the result of the comparison with various other calculation models, and the characteristics that make up the calculated case groupings.

The calculations (Ward algorithm) were performed on a Honeywell Bull 66/80, using the "Clustan" software package, Version 1c (1978) [F991], which had been developed by the [>E] University College London Computer Centre. [ <E]. A German version was developed in April 1982 by J.B. Schäffer of the Institute for Medical and Systems Study at the Society for Radiation and Environmental Research. [F992]

For the cases examined herein, Hypothesis<sub>15</sub> [F993] posited that reported sexual contacts would for the most part be divisible into the following three groups:

- exhibitionistic contacts,
- sexual play between children and teenagers and "petting" contacts, and,
- violent sexual contacts and relationships involving the abuse of power.

Figures 6a-6c [F994] expressed the additional supposition that these groups might be able to be subdivided even further; an estimate was made of each grouping's percentage share of the overall number of sexual contacts. However, because -- as was mentioned above -- the human intellect is not capable of comparing the 30-50 variables associated with each case "by hand" and then forming groupings based on case typology, when the hypothesis was formulated, only eight essential variables were considered. Consequently, we must verify whether a cluster analysis employing 30-50 variables produces results similar to those yielded by the hypothetically-constructed grouping of eight variables.

In the above-mentioned hypothetical construct, a three-cluster solution was attempted. Admittedly, a tripartite solution alone would have been insufficient. On the contrary, what was needed was the ability to observe which clusters remained especially stable, even when cluster solutions with more than three groups are produced. In previous descriptions of results, it has been assumed that exhibitionism constitutes a particularly homogeneous "cluster." It was also thought that a homogeneous case cluster might exist in the area of sexual violence. The third cluster ("sexual play between children and teenagers and 'petting' contacts") was deemed to be the most suitable. In other words, it was presumed that cases in this group would be less similar to one another than cases in other clusters. The development of a cluster not only permits observation of its agglomerating hierarchical structure; it also allows one to see -- by excluding (masking) one or more variable groups (i.e., victim social data) at various stages of the cluster analysis -- whether other types of clusters are then created. [F995] These procedures were also used to mask particular variables. All in all, the methodology of cluster analysis is well-suited to the requirements of criminalistic and criminological case typologization.

### **3. Masking Particular Groups of Variables in Order to Typologize Reported Sexual Contacts**

The selection of which variables would be included in the masked cluster analysis was initially based on methodological considerations, and then, on content. In addition to a cluster analysis that included all 47 variables (Model 1), analyses were also performed using seven other models: [F996]

Fig. 13:

Cluster Analysis Using Different Selected Variables;  
Depiction of Masking Models 1-8

VARIABLES								No.	Content Description
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
*		*	*	*	*		*	1	Type of Reported Criminal Act
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	2	Maker of Report
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	Declared Victim's Age
*	*	*	*	*		*	*	4	Declared Victim's Home Situation
*		*		*		*	*	5	Declared Victim's Upbringing
*					*		*	6	Suspected Perpetrator's Age
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	7	Age Difference b/t V. and P.
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	8	Number of Individual Acts
*							*	9	Time b/t Sex. Cont. & Interview
*					*	*	*	10	Meta-Communication (V./Interviewer)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	Declared Victim's Social Class
*		*		*		*	*	12	Residential Area
*				*		*	*	13	Serious Accidents (D.V.)
*			*	*		*	*	14	No. of Children in V.'s Family
*	*	*	*	*		*	*	15	D.V.'s Educational Level (today)
*			*	*		*	*	16	No. of Grades Repeated
*	*	*	*	*		*	*	17	Parental Curfew
*			*	*		*	*	18	Age When Parental Curfew Lifted
*	*	*	*	*		*	*	19	Mother's Rearing Behavior
*	*	*	*	*		*	*	20	Mother's Conflict Behavior
*		*	*	*		*	*	21	Father's Rearing Behavior
*	*	*	*	*		*	*	22	Father's Conflict Behavior
*	*		*	*		*	*	23	No. of Times Away From Home
*		*		*		*	*	24	No. of Times Ran Away
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25	Extent of Sexual Knowledge
*		*		*		*	*	26	Age of First Relationship
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	27	No. of Victimizations (overall)
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	28	Time b/t Sex. Cont. & Report
*		*			*		*	29	Time Period of Sexual Contact
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	30	V./P. Deg. of Acquaintance
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	31	Contact Location
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	32	Act Location
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	33	Sexual Contact Type
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	34	Sus. Perp.'s Behavior
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	35	Decl. Vic.'s Behavior
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36	Sex of Declared Victim
*		*	*		*	*		37	First Person Told
*	*	*	*	*	*	*		38	Assessment of Conversation
*		*			*	*		39	No. of Conversations
*	*	*	*		*	*		40	No. of Conversational Partners
*	*	*	*	*		*	*	41	Previous Sexual Experiences
*		*			*	*		42	Duration of Injury
*		*			*	*		43	Causality of Harm
*	*	*	*		*	*		44	Injury Index 1 (Statements)
*				*				45	Injury Index 2 (Tests)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*		46	Injury Index (overall)
*		*	*		*	*		47	D.V. Supported Punishment

- Model 2 - cluster analysis using as few variables as possible (N = 27 characteristics);
- Model 3 - cluster analysis using as many meaningful variables as possible (N = 38 characteristics);
- Model 4 - cluster analysis using as few critical or especially meaningful variables as possible (N = 34 characteristics);
- Model 5 - cluster analysis using variables for which values are missing in only a few individual cases (N = 37 characteristics);
- Model 6 - cluster analysis using only case and harm variables (N = 27 characteristics);
- Model 7 - cluster analysis using only the declared victim social data and harm variables (N = 31 characteristics);
- Model 8 - cluster analysis using only those variables that existed up to and including the time of the act (thus excluding variables relating to later conversations and harm) (N = 37 characteristics).

Based on the above descriptions, Model 3 (using as many meaningful variables as possible) would be the best model to verify the hypothetical construct (working Hypothesis<sub>15</sub>). Correspondingly, this calculation model is placed at the center of the following discussion, whereas the other models are used for comparison purposes.

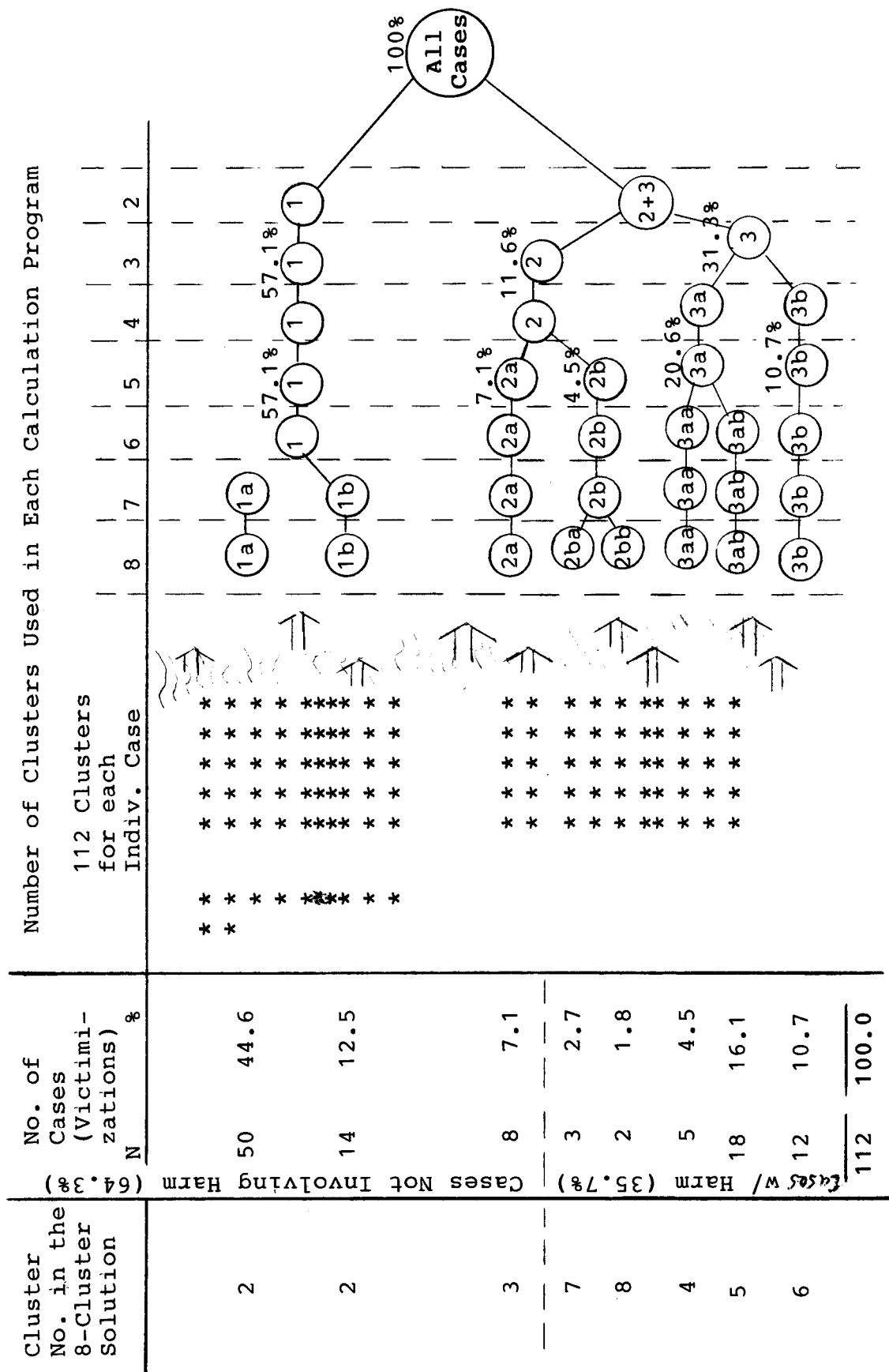
a. Cluster Analysis Using as Many  
Meaningful Variables as Possible (Model 3)

The three models employed as many variables as possible. Only nine variables, which appeared to have little utility, were masked:

- No. 6 - Suspected Perpetrator's Age [F997],
- No. 9 - Period of Time Between Reported Sexual Contact and Interview,
- No. 10 - Declared Victim's Assessment of the Interview,
- No. 13 - Declared Victim's Serious Accidents,
- No. 14 - Number of Declared Victim's Siblings,
- No. 16 - Number of Grades Repeated by the Declared Victim,
- No. 18 - Age When Declared Victim's Parental Curfew Was Lifted,
- No. 23 - Number of Times the Declared Victim Has Been Away from Home for an Extended Period,
- No. 45 - Test Outliers.

Fig. 14:

Division of Reported Sexual Contacts into Sub-Groups Using Cluster Analysis) (Calculation Model 3) (presentation of model agglomeration based on the Dendrogram)



Using the remaining 38 variables, the various cluster solutions were calculated using case groups two through eight. Fig. 14 shows the evolution of sub-groups by the degree of division employed in the cluster analysis. Increasing concentration (8 >>> 2) yields fewer case groupings, thus resulting in each individual cluster comprising more cases. In Fig. 14, the 112 cases are initially depicted as 112 clusters. The first agglomeration consists of eight case groups. The column to the left indicates how many cases as well as what percentage of cases each cluster comprises. As the sequence progresses, there is an indication as to which two case groups are combined to form the seven-cluster solution, which are combined to form the six-cluster solution, and so on. Each case grouping's homogeneity and heterogeneity can also be observed. In the one-cluster solution, all of the cases were of course combined into a single case group ("reported sexual contacts"). This is illustrated quite clearly in Fig. 14.

aa. Case Grouping 1, consisting of Groups 1a and 1b.

Even in the eight-cluster solution, it is already clear that there is a large grouping consisting of no less than 50 victimizations (44.6% of all cases) (Cluster 1a). [F998] In the six-cluster solution, this case grouping is combined with a group from the eight-cluster solution containing 14 victimizations (12.5%) (Cluster 1b). This merging of Case Groups 1a and 1b in Cluster 1 remains constant from the six-cluster solution up to the two-cluster solution. These 64 cases (57.1%) must be regarded as constituting a very stable grouping.

In order to be able to describe the victimizations in Cluster 1, we must first address the substantial differences between Sub-Clusters 1a and 1b:

Cluster 1a (44.6%)	Cluster 1b (12.5%)
* Many of these declared victims lived in rural areas.	* Many of these declared victims lived in urban areas.
* Declared victims came from the lower and middle classes.	* Declared victims were primarily lower-class.
* Suspected perpetrators were an average 31.4 years old.	* Suspected perpetrators were an average 47 years old.
* The age difference was smaller (22.4 years).	* The age difference was <del>was</del> greater (38.4 years).
* The declared victim had not previously known the suspected perpetrator.	* Many declared victims already knew the suspected perpetrator prior to the punishable sexual contact.

- \* The contact and act locations were outdoors (street).
- \* The suspected perpetrator's and/or declared victim's home was frequently the contact location, and also often the act location.
- \* Almost all cases were reported as exhibitionism.
- \* Most of the cases were reported as exhibitionism; some were also reported as the sexual abuse of a child.

Aside from these differences, the two groups had more than enough characteristics in common to permit them to be combined into one case grouping. With the exception of the above-mentioned differences, Cluster 1 may be described as follows:

#### Cluster 1 (57.1%)

- \* All male declared victims were in this group. They constitute about 22%.
- \* The declared victims here -- compared to other sexual victims -- were relatively young at the time (mean<sub>1</sub> = 8.5 years; mean<sub>1a</sub> = 8.6 years; mean<sub>1b</sub> = 7.9 years).
- \* Because of their younger ages, these declared sexual victims had:
  - fewer previous sexual experiences,
  - less sexual knowledge,
  - experienced fewer victimizations,
  - rarely been away from home for a long period of time, and,
  - seldom run away from home.
- \* On average, the mother's upbringing behavior in this declared victim group was rather positive.
- \* Overall, the reported sexual acts consisted predominantly of exhibitionistic encounters and superficial touches (outside clothing).
- \* Most of the suspected perpetrators just stood there; some were friendly to the declared victim. Pestering, threats, or violence were rare.
- \* The punishable sexual contact consisted almost exclusively of a one-time act; i.e., a one-time exhibition of the penis.



- \* The report was made relatively quickly following the victimization, and was usually -- probably due to victim age -- filed by the parents.
- \* In Group 1b, absolutely no harm was observed. Declared victims from Group 1a rarely reported harm, and when they did, it was slight (mean<sub>hi1</sub> = .7; by comparison, Harm Index 1's theoretical maximum was 75; mean<sub>hi1</sub> for all declared victims was 5.5). This means that declared

victims in Cluster 1 reported either no or minimal harm associated with the reported sexual contact.

Comparing the description of this case group with that presented in Hypothesis<sub>15</sub> [F999], the present cluster analysis results are largely in accord with this part of the hypothesis. Contrary to the posited typology in Fig. 6c, "sexual games between children and teenagers" ("smaller age difference" in Fig. 6c) actually do not play any significant role in reported cases. [F1000] It would appear that such cases are seldom reported. Moreover, it is striking that Cluster 1 is substantially larger (57.1%) than the hypothesis presumed it would be (ca. 35%). Many of the sexual contacts that were reported under Paragraph 176 are quite different from one another, and cannot, in a criminological sense, be considered as belonging to a single group of cases.

#### bb. Case Grouping 2a

Before describing case groups 2a and 2b, it must be stressed that both of these clusters comprise a very small number of cases (2a: 7.1%; 2b: 4.5%). Therefore, the following statements regarding case groups 2a and 2b are made with the proviso that further studies of cases of reported sexual contacts may yield somewhat different results.

Cluster 2a (with 7.1% of all cases) is relatively stable. It was initially formed in the eight-cluster solution, and remained in existence up through the five-cluster solution. [F1001] However, because the distinction between 2a and 2b was shown to be quite unstable and thus not very meaningful (in the five-cluster solution), the two groups were merged. In Clusters 2a and 2b combined, 64.3% of the cases did not involve harm; 35.7% did. But as will be shown further below, there are substantial distinctions to be made between these two groups of reported sexual contacts.

Cluster 2a may be characterized as follows:

#### Cluster 2a (7.1%)

- \* This case group only comprises female declared victims.
- \* The declared victims predominantly lived in rural areas.

- \* They were primarily lower-class.
- \* Most declared victims have now completed their primary schooling as well as an apprenticeship.
- \* They were an average of 13 years old at the time.
- \* The suspected perpetrators were 39.4 years old on average. The average age difference of 26.4 years was equivalent to the average for all reported sexual victimizations.
- \* Sexual knowledge was age-dependent. However, the declared sexual victims appeared to have had somewhat more previous sexual experiences than comparable groups. (Because even small age differences around puberty can have a substantial impact on the extent of sexual experiences, a more definitive statement is problematic here.) These victims seemed to have experienced their first relationship somewhat later (at 15.6 years of age).
- \* A relatively large number of these declared victims indicated that they had "run away from home."
- \* Including incidents that occurred following the reported sexual contact, these declared victims had experienced relatively many victimizations (5.6 per person).
- \* The suspected perpetrators had often been previously known or even related to the declared victims.
- \* Correspondingly, the home of the suspected perpetrator (or of both) was also frequently the contact and act location.
- \* The suspected perpetrator did not use threats or violence. However, the declared victim reported that they had been unpleasant.
- \* The act consisted of more intensive practices (i.e., the suspected perpetrator had masturbated himself). Most were one-time acts.
- \* The initial report was made only much later, frequently by institutional agents, the Youth Office, etc.
- \* The declared victims reported that they had not been harmed.
- \* None of the declared victims in this group were in favor of punishing the suspected perpetrator. They pleaded instead that the man should receive out-patient counseling.

The cluster analysis, using calculation/masking Model 3, revealed the following differences:

Cluster 2a (7.1%)

\* Declared victims had completed primary school and an apprenticeship.

Cluster 2b (4.5%)

\* Declared victims had only completed primary school.

- \* Relatively many had run away from home.
- \* The suspected perpetrators were an average of 39.4 years old. Correspondingly, the age difference was smaller (26.4 years) than in 2b.
- \* The sexual contacts mostly consisted of one-time acts of short duration.
- \* The contact and act locations were the suspected perpetrator's and/or declared victim's home.
- \* The victims reported that they had not been harmed.
- \* Running away from home was rare.
- \* The suspected perpetrators were an average of 54.8 years old. The age difference between victim and suspected perpetrator was very large (42.8 years).
- \* Many of the reported cases consisted of individual acts (25.8%) and were of longer duration.
- \* The contact and act locations were indoors, but not always in the home of one or both of the participants.
- \* The victims did report harm associated with the reported sexual contact.

In contrast to case group 2a, cluster 2b has characteristics that, combined with fear on the part of victims, are associated with harm. Because of the small number of cases involved, it is not clear whether these two groups are distinguishable in terms of Weinberg's incestuous relationships model. [F1002] Moreover, some of these cases were reported under § 176. Therefore, among the cases that are prosecuted under § 176, we also have a second and third heterogeneous group. These three sub-groups within § 176 need to be evaluated very differently; some of them have little in common with one another. From a victimological perspective, it is also important that with Clusters 2a and 2b, a distinction is drawn between cases where no harm is present, and victimizations where injury to the victim has occurred.

Because of the necessary distinction between Clusters 2a and 2b, a typologization of reported sexual contacts using a five- or six-order solution was required. As Fig. 14 shows, the subdivision into five sub-groups is the last stage in which this essential distinction is made.

#### cc. Case Grouping 2b

Case group 2b, which has already been differentiated from Cluster 2a, comprises 4.5% of all reported sexual contacts. Cluster 2b consists of two small sub-groups that were combined at level

eight; this is the cluster with the smallest number of cases. Further studies -- possibly with a larger overall number of cases -- will be needed to verify whether

this cluster truly has construct validity. This sub-group does bear a certain resemblance to Cluster 3aa. Sub-group 2b may be characterized as follows:

**Cluster 2b (4.5%)**

- \* This case grouping comprises only female victims.
- \* The victims were primarily from rural areas.
- \* They were likely to be lower-class, and were relatively poorly-educated.
- \* The family situation was stable, and victims rarely ran away from home.
- \* Because of their ages, they had had few previous sexual experiences.
- \* The victims were on average 12 years old; with an average age of 54.8 years, the suspected perpetrators belonged to the oldest group of accused. The age difference was correspondingly large (42.8 years).
- \* The suspected perpetrators were known or related to the victims.
- \* The contact location was usually indoors, in the victim's social environment; the act location was somewhat more distant, though also indoors.
- \* The sexual act typically consisted of "mutual genital touching"; some individual cases involved more intensive acts. This cluster had the highest number of individual acts (25.8), which occurred over a longer period of time.
- \* The victims reported that they had found the contact to be unpleasant, and that they had been afraid to resist. The suspected perpetrators were not particularly likely to have used violence. Presumably, because of their position of power (higher degree of acquaintance), force was not needed in order to get the victim to comply.
- \* Due to victim age, the report was made relatively late, predominantly by relatives.
- \* Victims in this group reported a substantial degree of harm (mean<sub>hi1</sub> = 7.1), which was frequently associated with the perpetrator's behavior in general. Still, of all the victims who were harmed, this group had the lowest score on the harm index. The harm had an average duration of three months.

\* Up to the time of the interview the victims in this cluster had been victimized especially frequently (mean = 8.4), primarily sexually.

Cases in this group appear to be typical of the incest situation and other similar kinds of sexual victimization. While it seems that case group 2b has a lot in common with case group 3aa, it also appears that



Cluster 2b comprises more intensive and violent sexual contacts at the hands of younger and known perpetrators. All of the cases in the following cluster (31.1% of all cases) involved more or less pestering, threatening, or violent suspected perpetrator behavior. Based on the hypothetically-constructed grouping in Fig. 6b [F1003], Cluster 2a (7.1%) is most analogous to the "small age difference" and "female victim" group (5%), whereas Cluster 2b (4.5%) most corresponds to the "large age difference" and "female victim" case group posited in Hypothesis<sup>15</sup>. [F1004] Admittedly, the empirically-based Cluster 2, with 11.6% of overall cases, is considerably smaller than the working hypothesis predicted (ca. 30%). The predicted distribution only partially resembles the one that was actually observed.

#### bb. Case Grouping 3a

Numerically significant Cluster 3a, which consists of case groups 3aa and 3ab, will now be described. Just like the stabile Cluster 3b, it belongs to the rape and sexual coercion group of cases. Sub-clusters 3aa (4.5%) and 3ab (16.1%) differ primarily in the areas of "family situation" (3aa: [>E] "broken home" [<E]; 3ab: stable conditions), "social class" (3aa: middle-class; 3ab: 'upper lower' class), "school completion" (3aa: secondary school and junior college; 3ab: vocational school, secondary school), "running away" (3aa: mean = 2 times; 3ab: mean = 0.3 times), and "degree of acquaintance" (3aa: familiar suspected perpetrators; 3ab: stranger and superficially-known suspected perpetrators).

Victims from these two groups reported the most severe harm (3aa: mean<sub>h11</sub> = 22.9; 3ab: mean<sub>h11</sub> = 17.7). Moreover, due to the fact that they share so many common features, they can be jointly described.

#### Cluster 3a (20.6%)

- \* This case grouping is comprised only of female victims.
- \* Victims' regional and social origins are unremarkable. Except for the victims from sub-group 3aa, most of the victims have a rather high educational level.
- \* In Cluster 3aa, the victims' home and family situations were frequently distorted. The majority (Cluster 3ab) had normal social situations.
- \* Overall, the victims had little sexual knowledge and few previous sexual experiences.
- \* Victims were typically between 10 and 12 years old, and suspected perpetrators were between 32 and 39 years old. The average age difference was 22.3 years.

\* Many of the suspected perpetrators had previously been unfamiliar or only superficially-known to the victim. There was a higher degree of acquaintance in group 3aa.

- \* The reported sexual contacts were initiated and carried out indoors, sometimes in the home of one or both of the participants.
- \* The suspected perpetrators frequently behaved in a pestering, threatening, or violent manner. The victims sometimes resisted; most would have liked to defend themselves, but were afraid of escalating the perpetrator's behavior.
- \* The acts predominantly consisted of one-time intensive petting contacts or intercourse-like practices. In many cases these acts led to sexual intercourse (especially in Cluster 3aa).
- \* The parents were frequently the first persons told about the act. The reports were filed strikingly quickly, usually by the parents.
- \* Victims from these two groups reported the greatest harm. The extent of the harm was probably due to the victims' relatively young ages, the behavior of the suspected perpetrators, and the intensity of the sexual acts. For most of these victims, the harm persisted for more than a year.
- \* The victims had spoken about their victimization with relatively few other persons (mean = 4.4).
- \* Except for case group 3aa, the victims from this overall group had not, as of the time of the interview, been victimized as often as other sexual victims.

In summary, it may be said that within Cluster 3a, there is a small sub-group of victims with distorted familial relationships. Otherwise these victims are, socially-speaking, rather unremarkable. At a relatively early age (puberty and pre-puberty), these girls were confronted with an adult man's threatening or even violent sexual behavior. At the same time, this behavior usually exceeded the bounds of the victim's previous sexual experience. Many of these cases were registered under § 176, despite the fact that, criminologically-speaking, they were actually sexual coercion or even rape offenses. This shows that, from a criminological perspective, the criminal law's sub-division of major sex offenses into exhibitionism, sexual abuse of children, and rape/sexual coercion is inadequate. Even within the area of the sexual abuse of children, the same kinds of cases are registered in fundamentally different ways. A portion of these cases belong to exhibitionistic acts, whereas others go with sexually violent acts. In between there are obviously cases that, from a sexological or criminological perspective, are within or near the realm of pedophilia. But these cases

are considerably fewer than the total number of cases registered and reported under § 176. The cases in Cluster 3a (20.6%) most resemble the 15% of cases presumed by the working hypothesis to involve sexual violence, greater age difference, higher degree of acquaintance, and rather subtle threatening or forceful perpetrator behavior ("no obvious use of force"). [F1005]

## ee. Case Grouping 3b

Cluster 3b is the most stabile. It was initially formed in the eight-cluster solution, and remained in existence until the four-cluster solution; in the following step, it was combined with Cluster 3a. The cases in this group differ in substantial ways from the average reported sexual contact, and constitute a group of cases that are markedly different from Cluster 1. They may be characterized as "sexual violence and other," and are predominantly cases of attempted and completed rape and sexual coercion. This case group may be described, in detail, as follows:

**Cluster 3b (10.7%)**

- \* All of the victims are female.
- \* Their socioeconomic status and regional origin are unremarkable, relative to the overall group. On average, they had completed vocational school or secondary school.
- \* Their family situations seemed outwardly stabile. The victims more often described their mother's upbringing and conflict behavior as negative. It is thus understandable that this group had the highest proportion of [>E] "runaways" [<E]. Other long-term separations from home were also more prevalent.
- \* The girls and young women in this cluster were distinguishable from those in other groups by their higher ages (mean = 17.1 years), whereas the suspected perpetrators here were considerably younger than those in other groups (mean = 24.6 years). The average age difference was 7.5 years. (Thus, in terms of ages, these perpetrator-victim relationships were quite similar to traditional, non-criminalized sexual contacts.)
- \* Due to their age, these victims had more sexual knowledge and sexual experience. (Most had already engaged in petting contacts.)
- \* The suspected perpetrators were frequently strangers or unfamiliar persons.
- \* The act was usually registered as a rape or attempted rape, and typically consisted of a one-time contact involving attempted or completed sexual intercourse.
- \* The suspected perpetrators generally behaved in a threatening or violent manner. The victims resisted in almost all cases.
- \* In contrast to the younger victims in other case groups, the victim typically filed the report herself, relatively soon after her victimization.

\* Victims frequently reported a large degree of harm (mean<sup>hi1</sup> = 9.5), usually considering it to be a result of the sexual contact itself. It took an average of three months for the injury to heal.

\* All in all, as of the time of the interview, the victims in this group had experienced relatively few victimizations (mean = 1.7).

The fact that the victims in this group assessed their injuries as being less severe than the victims in case group 3aa (mean<sub>hi1</sub> = 22.9) and 3ab (mean<sub>hi1</sub> = 17.7) is probably associated with higher victim ages in this case group. Distorted familial relationships and the social closeness of the suspected perpetrator probably militated against the victim being able to overcome the experience. One would also presume that threat-laden or violent coitus -- or attempted coitus -- would have a particularly traumatizing effect on pubertal girls. Older victims might be likely to have had more positive past sexual experiences, within which they would be able to put the violent event in context. Older victims sometimes also have empathetic friends who can help them to overcome the experience. Empirically-based Cluster 3b (with 10.7% of all cases) resembles the one predicted in Fig, 6c [F1006], which also posited that sexual violence was likely to be used against older victims ("smaller age difference"). Admittedly, the size of the case group in the hypothetical construct (20%) had been overestimated. [F1007]

#### b. The Effects of Various Maskings on the Cluster Analysis Results

In all maskings, which is to say in all models by which the cluster analyses on the 112 cases were carried out, Cluster 3b ("sexual violence against older victims") remained constant. When changes did take place, about four to nine cases from Cluster 3b ("sexual violence against younger victims") were added.

Cluster 1 (exhibitionism and superficial contacts") was also shown to be very stable in the various calculation models. It scarcely changed at all in Model 1 ("using all variables"), was preserved in Model 2 ("using as few variables as possible") in both Clusters 2a and 2b ("known and related perpetrators"), had some cases from Cluster 3a ("sexual violence against younger victims") added to it, whereas in Model 4 ("using as few meaningful variables as possible") it was combined with Cluster 2a ("known and related perpetrator, no harm"). In Models 6 ("case and harm variables"), 7 ("victim and harm variables"), and 8 ("without harm variables"), Cluster 1 was combined with portions of Cluster 3a ("sexual violence against younger victims").

~~Looking at~~ the various calculation models (maskings), the two stable case groups (Clusters 1 and 3b) are grouped, in various combinations, with portions of Clusters 2a, 2b, and 3a, thus forming from one to three cluster groups.

Looking at the various calculation models put together, it may be said that reported sexual contacts are comprised of no less than three case groupings:

- \* exhibitionistic or superficial sexual contacts, usually involving stranger suspected perpetrators, often consisting of one-time acts,
- \* sexual contacts with younger victims in which the suspected perpetrators were familiar or related to the victim, sometimes involving the abuse of power and/or the use of force, and,
- \* sexually violent and coercive acts.

However, when comparing the various models, it must be borne in mind that certain group characteristics can have a very skewing effect on cluster construction. For example, it may well be that excluding harm and communication variables (which arise following the offense) changed the nature of that typology dramatically. This issue was examined in Model 8. It showed that a grouping excluding the harm and communication variables was comparable to the cluster formed in Model 3. Only Case Group 1 and part of 3a were merged, forming an especially large cluster comprising some 65.2% of all cases. The characteristics of the three remaining groups remained unchanged.

Consequently, it seems obvious that calculation Model 3 constitutes the plausible and economical framework we have been looking for. Moreover, the original, smaller Case Groups 2a and 2b, due to their smaller sizes, must certainly be considered more unstable than Case Groups 1, 3a, and 3b.

### c. Typology of Reported Sexual Contacts

The cluster analysis that was carried out using 38 essential characteristics (Model 3) categorized sexual contacts in a way that is dramatically different from customary criminal law classifications. Consequently, sexual offense registration under crimino-legal classifications is completely unsuitable for any in-depth victimological or criminological analysis.

For comparison purposes, Fig. 15 provides a theoretical Dendrogram of the crimino-legal registration system. It is contrasted with the Dendrogram from the above-described cluster analysis. Both graphics are based on the 112 cases studies herein. The size of each box corresponds to the proportion of cases in that group.

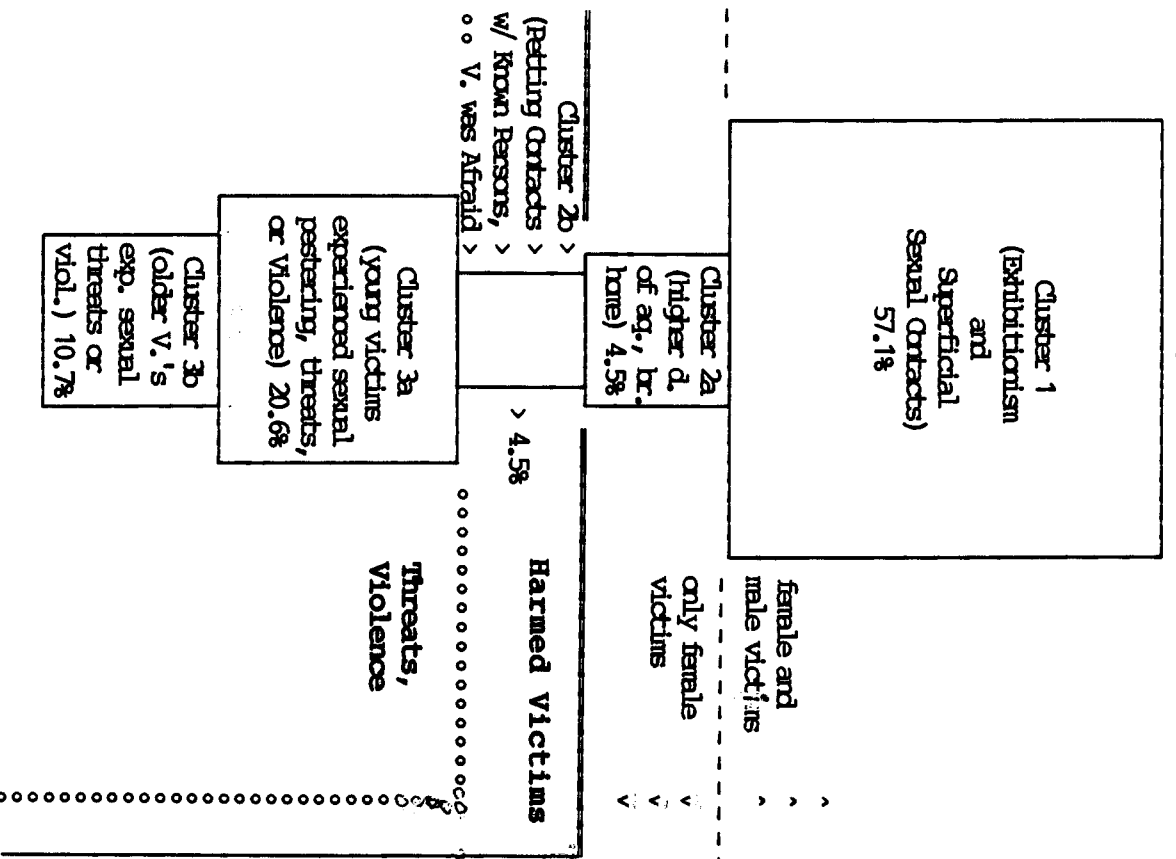
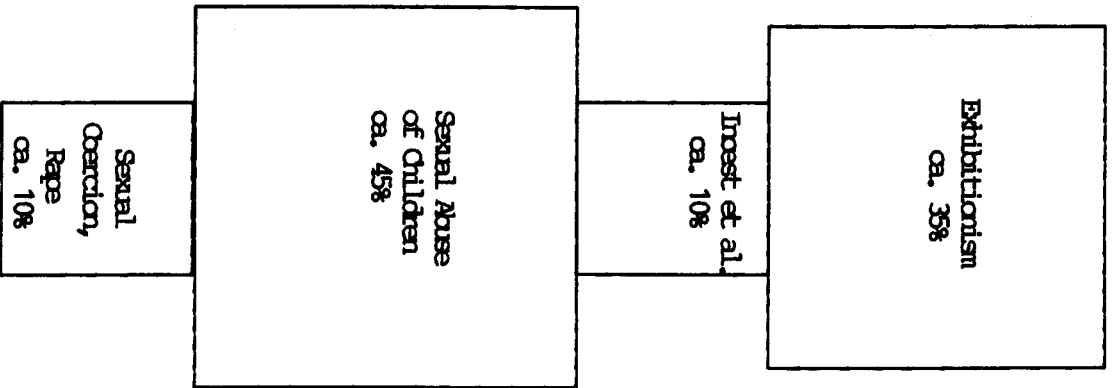
It is immediately obvious that the two typologies differ substantially from one another. The only similarity between



the two typologies was the "classical" sexual coercion/rape case group (ca. 10% and 10.7%). According to the criminal law typology, the largest case group was the "Sexual Abuse of Children" (ca. 45%). But in the cluster analysis, at least three-fourths of these cases were allotted to very different case groupings. A further 20% of these sexual contacts

Fig. 15: Dendrogram Representations of the Same Cases (N = 112):

- a) Cases Categorized According to the Criminal Law or Police Registration;
- b) The Same Cases Categorized Using the Cluster Analysis (Model 3)



have more in common with sexual coercion and rape. Most of these cases involved younger victims who were severely harmed by the criminal act. Another large portion of sexual abuse of children cases (ca. 15-20%) were shown to be rather superficial and harmless. In the cluster analysis, these cases were incorporated into Cluster 1 (57.1% overall). This means that more than half of the reported sexual contacts consisted of superficial and harmless sexual contacts, which did not cause any harm to declared victims. By contrast, the proportion of sexually violent acts (in the broadest sense) is actually three time higher than crimino-legal registrations would indicate. On the other hand, authors who assume that all or most registered cases involving the sexual abuse of children entail violence, threats, or the abuse of power are now confronted with results that contradict this view. Furthermore, the cluster analysis shows that the characteristics "use of violence by the perpetrator" and "harm to victims" are obviously closely related. The case typology that is usually characterized as "pedophilia" would appear to be encompassed by Clusters 1, 2a, and 2b. Consequently, cases involving "pedophilia" are probably significantly rarer than those encompassed by the crimino-legal case grouping "sexual abuse of children." In terms of sexological classification, only a small portion of cases reported under § 176 are pedophilic sexual contacts.

The cluster analysis also shows that male declared victims in this cross-section did not experience any violence or threats, and are not to be found among those victims who have been harmed.

For both preventive and criminalistic purposes, it would be very advantageous to have a case typology that is, insofar as possible, based on actual reality. The criminological analysis of criminal sexual acts also requires a reality-oriented classification system. Furthermore, one would presume that in order to ensure that women and children are better protected from sexual victimization by the criminal law, wherever possible, these empirical insights should be incorporated into the relevant sections of the penal code.

It should be added that a cluster analysis of convicted cases would yield a significantly smaller cluster 1 case grouping, because many of these cases do not result in conviction. This is probably especially true of exhibitionism cases and certain sexual abuse of children cases. It remains an open question as to whether sexually conspicuous behavior that does not involve violence (in the broadest sense), where the victim does not feel harmed and psychodiagnostic measures do not indicate the presence of harm, and furthermore that is frequently never adjudicated, should be pursued by the blunt instrument of the sexual criminal law. By contrast, it is obvious that pestering, threatening, violent, and generally harmful sexual behavior has not been defined and addressed as clearly as it should have

been. We should consider whether the protective function of the criminal law might be better served, for example, by enhancing efforts to prevent sexual violence.

## XVI. Harm to Declared Sexual Victims

In Section XVI of Chapter E [F1008], the present status of research into the etiology of harm to sexual victims was in detail. Moreover, the definition of victim harm that will be used in the present study was also presented. [F1009] We will now establish how this harm definition was operationalized. Following that, the working hypotheses [F1010] as to the origin of harm to victims will be verified with the help of a constructed harm index.

### 1. Construction of the Harm Index

The first issue is reliably establishing how, and by whom, harm is caused to sexual victims. When one examines the literature, it is striking how frequently authors who are untrained in psychodiagnostic evaluation make layman's assumptions and assertions regarding harm to sexual victims. [F1011] It is also striking that "experts" in this field frequently express a great deal of skepticism with regard to victims' self-descriptions. One sometimes gets the impression that even those "experts" without any psychodiagnostic training dispute victims' ability to personally describe the nature and causality of their injuries. Instead, many "experts" unquestioningly ascribe certain symptomatology to victims. The list of such observed and imputed symptoms is very long indeed [F1012], encompassing such diverse phenomena as suicide, coughing up blood, rejection of sex roles, symbolic theft, prostitution, (homo-) sexual perversion, frigidity, neglect, proselytizing, heterosexual activity, stuttering, general neurotic disturbances, insomnia, and so on. One gets the impression that many authors fail to clearly distinguish between symptoms that already existed prior to the offense, and symptoms that actually have some causal connection with the victimization. In many published case histories, there are indications even in the portion of the case presented that the relationship between the described harm and the victimization is not nearly as clear as the author would have one believe. Problematically, many of these authors appear to be captives of their own prejudices; but they are unable to see it, because they have rejected both the personal descriptions of those affected as well as empirically-based methods. Such "experts" may view such methods as violating their role, or, they may find that employing them is simply too burdensome. However, because the description and diagnosis of harm to

victims is so absolutely vital to the assessment and evaluation of sexual victimization, we are obliged to employ the most methodologically advanced standards available.

The present work will proceed as follows:

- a. Victims were asked whether they themselves felt that they had been harmed by the punishable sexual contact (open-ended question; subjective victim statement).
- b. Victims were specifically asked about the presence of symptoms described in the literature [F1013] (determinate questioning, in which a certain degree of suggestive influence cannot be ruled out; subjective victim statement).
- c. Tests which meet traditional methodological requirements such as objectivity, reliability, and validity were employed, in order to be able to diagnose more severe psychological disturbances. (For example, the presumption that victims become neurotic as a result of such offenses should be able to be substantiated through the use of corresponding tests. This is an objective method of diagnosis.)

Based on these three measures, a harm index with the maximum value of 100 was constructed. This overall harm index consists of Harm Index 1 (HI1), which comprised the two self-descriptions (a. and b.), and Harm Index 2 (HI2), which represents the test results (c.). The theoretical maximum for Harm Index 1 is 75; for Harm Index 2, it is 25. This means:

$$HI1 + HI2 = HI.$$

Maximum harm would thus be:

$$75 + 25 = 100.$$

Two-thirds of Harm Index 1 (victim-reported harm) is comprised of the answers to the open-ended questions (HI1a maximum value = 50), and one-third is comprised of the answers to the symptom questions (HI1b maximum value = 25). Overall, this yields a harm index that is weighted as follows:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{values of:} \quad (HI1a + HI1b) + HI2 = HI \quad \text{with the maximum} \\ \quad \quad \quad 50 + 25 + 25 = 100. \end{array}$$

This weighing is designed to illustrate the fact that spontaneous, victim-expressed harm is taken very seriously; it therefore constitutes half of the overall score. The symptom questions were only weighted 25% because it was thought that the suggestive impact of the questions themselves could be significant. Nevertheless, there was an additional advantage

to asking these questions: More than a few sexual victims had not "known" that their insomnia or fear of men (in both cases subsequent to the reported sexual contact!) were characterizable as injuries. [F1014] The symptom questions in the RDSV questionnaire, which are printed

in the Appendix, are based on descriptions of injuries mentioned in the literature as being associated with sexual offenses. When a victim has observed one of these symptoms in him/herself, and it originated within the context of his/her victimization, this constitutes one point in Harm Index 1b.

The victims were able to provide relatively spontaneous answers to questions concerning observed reported sexual contact sequelae. (See the corresponding open-ended question in item 201 of the RDSV questionnaire, in Appendix 31b.) Subsequently, three injury groupings comprising a total of 13 symptoms were presented. The total number of symptoms named by each victim was multiplied by a factor of 3.846, thus establishing a maximum weight of 50.

Lastly, the sum of each victim's test scores was weighted 25%. Depending on the declared victim's age, the following tests were employed: the MBI or BIV, FPI, AFS - MA scale, and the HANES or EPI. The reason that these test scores were not given a higher rating was because one cannot, of course, be certain that the test-assessed injuries are causally related to the sexual offense. On the other hand, in the described injuries section, causality was inquired about with regard to each question or answer. [F1015] The results from the individual sub-tests were converted to Stanine-units (values of 1-9). A Stanine-value (SV) of 5 means that, compared with the overall population, the person has obtained an average score on the sub-test. Stanine-values of 3 and 7 indicate, respectively, that the person has scored significantly below or above the population average (Stanine 5). For example, only 13.9% of the overall population would score a Stanine-value of 7 or higher. Only 2.3% would have Stanine-values of 1 or 9. Because the extreme SV values of 1 or 9 are so rare, each such sub-test score was assigned three basis points in Harm Index 2 (HI2). Two points were assigned for SV values of 3-7. Of course, points were only assigned to HI2 if the extreme value from the sub-test was actually in the direction of harm. Thus, an extreme SV of 9 for neurotic disturbances was assigned three points, whereas the corresponding extreme SV of 1 (emotional stability) was not entered into the harm index at all. [F1016] Sometimes, the same psychological dimension was addressed in various sub-tests (i.e., neuroticism). When this occurred, the results were averaged, based on the assumption that more sub-tests might yield more objective results.



The above-described harm index yielded the following values for the declared victims assessed:

**Table 91:**

Composition of the Harm Index (with theoretical maximums, observed values, average values, and standard deviations)

	Self-Description		Test	Overall
	HI1a (actively stated)	HI1b (asked about)	HI2	HI
Theoretical	50	25		
Maximum		75	25	100
Extreme Values Observed	43		14	50
Mean	8.4 (N = 74)		2.6 (N = 109)	8.2 (N = 110)
Standard Deviation	10.8 (N = 74)		2.6 (N = 109)	10.6 (N = 110)

Examining individual cases, it became clear that declared victims with Harm Index scores of 0-0.99 had to be regarded as being unharmed. Scores from 1 to just below the mean (8.99) were considered to represent smaller degrees of reported harm to victims, and values greater than 9 were considered to represent greater degrees of harm.

In Harm Index 2 (extreme test scores), scores between 0-0.99 were regarded as "unremarkable," values between 1-2.99 were regarded as "below average test-assessed harm," and scores of 3 or more were regarded as "above-average test-assessed harm."

For the overall Harm Index (HI), the following classifications were made:

0 - 3.99	no or insignificant harm
4 - 8.99	lower degree of harm
9 - 14.99	higher degree of harm
≥ 15	serious harm

The assessed harm to declared victims examined here yielded the following distributions:

**Table 92:**

Distribution of Declared Victims According to  
Extent of Self-Reported Harm (HI1)  
(Lower Saxony, 1979/80 Follow-Up Study,  
N = 112 declared sexual victims)

Harm Index 1	N	%	%
Declared Victim Reported No Harm	35	31.3	47.3
Declared Victim Reported a Small Degree of Harm	12	9.8	18.3
Declared Victim Reported a Large Degree of Harm	27	24.1	34.4
Declared Victim Made No Statement Regarding Case	38	33.9	-
	112	100.0	100.0

**Table 93:**

Distribution of Declared Victims According to  
Extent of Psychiatric Disturbance, as Assessed  
Through Testing (HI2) (Lower Saxony, 1979/80 Follow-Up  
Study, N = 112 declared sexual victims)

Harm Index 2	N	%	%
Unremarkable Declared Victim Test Scores	22	19.6	20.2
Below Average Test-Assessed Harm	47	42.0	43.1
Above Average Test-Assessed Harm	40	35.7	36.7
No Test Scores for Declared Victim	3	2.7	-
	112	100.0	100.0

**Table 94:**

Distribution of Declared Victims According to Assessed and Stated Harm (HI)  
(Lower Saxony, 1979/80 Follow-Up  
Study, N = 112 declared sexual victims)

Harm Index (overall)	N	%	%
No or Insignificant Harm	57	50.9	51.8
Small Degree of Harm	20	17.9	18.2
Large Degree of Harm	10	8.9	9.1
Severe Injury	23	20.5	20.9
No Statement	2	1.8	-
	112	100.0	100.0

These results mean that 52.7% of victims who were ready and able to talk about the earlier victimization spoke of the presence of harm to a lesser or greater degree. A greater degree of harm was reported by 34.4% of these victims. Because this study shows that injury to victims usually occurs in cases where the suspected perpetrator had acted in a violent or threatening manner, cases in which the declared victim had not said anything about the use of force were analyzed separately. It was revealed that in six of these cases, threatening or violent perpetrator behavior actually had been mentioned in the SST questionnaire (original questioning). Counting these victims among those who had been harmed the most yields the following distribution: 35 declared victims who were unharmed, 12 victims who were harmed to a smaller extent, and 33 victims who were harmed to a greater extent. In some of the remaining 32 cases, it was quite clear to the interviewer that the declared victim could actually no longer remember the superficial sexual contact. [F1017] It becomes clear further below [F1018] that the variables "threatening or violent suspected perpetrator behavior," "more intensive sexual acts," "higher degree of acquaintance between victim and suspected perpetrator," and "victim age" were especially influential in determining the extent of harm. In cases where the declared victim did not wish to make any statement for the follow-up study, characteristics from the first study were used to estimate the extent of victim harm. Based on this assessment, at worst [F1019], victims of reported sexual contacts are distributed as follows:

**Table 95:**

Harm Index (ascertained and estimated) for 112 Victims of Reported Sexual Contacts (Lower Saxony; Initial Study: 1969-1972; Follow-Up Study: 1979/80)

	Number of Declared Victims:					
	Ascertained Harm		Estimated Harm		Overall	%
No Known Harm	35	+	19	=	54	48.2
Smaller Degree of Harm	12	+	8	=	20	17.9
Larger Degree of Harm	27	+	11	=	38	33.9
	74	+	38	=	112	100.0

This means that about 34% of punishable sexual contacts examined involved more serious harm to their victims. About 18% of victims experienced a smaller degree of harm, and approximately 48% of victims did not sustain any injury at all.

Compared with the HI1 values in Tab. 92, in Tab. 93 (HI2), there are relatively fewer unremarkable test scores, and relatively more below-average test scores. The high values in Harm Indexes 1 and 2 are quite comparable. Nevertheless, the significance calculation showed that Harm Index 1 (HI1) and Harm Index 2 (HI2) did not differ significantly from one another.

**Table 96:**

Distribution of Declared Sexual Victims According to Harm Index 2 (extreme test scores) (vertical) and Harm Index 1 (reported harm) (horizontal) (Lower Saxony, 1979/80, 5-10 years following report, cases involving N = 71 declared sexual victims)

HI2 \ HI1	0	1-15	$\geq 16$	
0	4 / 4.9	3 / 3.0	3 / 2.1	10
1-5	29 / 25.6	15 / 15.4	8 / 11.0	52
$\geq 6$	2 / 4.4	3 / 2.7	4 / 1.9	9
	35	21	15	71

chi-square = 5.4946311; df = 4;  $p > .10$

Although the distributions of the two harm measures were not significantly different from one another, HI2 appeared to be less useful than HI1. HI2 allowed for far fewer differentiations among the victims who were harmed to varying degrees.

As to the reliability of the test procedures employed [F1020], it must certainly be noted that they were designed to measure general behavioral and personality disturbances; they were not specifically designed for this type of inquiry. These procedures are simply incapable of providing finely-differentiated results. Rather, these procedures are used as a way of psychodiagnostically assessing major difficulties; i.e., in order to be able to decide whether, and in what form, therapy should be pursued. In traditional test procedures, the causality of the harm assessed is very unclear. To this extent, giving Harm Index 1 a three-fourths weighting and Harm Index 2 a one-fourth weighting was obviously a better approach. Therefore, for the best overall assessment of harm to sexual victims, and for calculating the relationship between the variable "harm" and other victimization characteristics, it would be a good idea to use either Harm Index 1 or the overall HI index. In the following, the two measures are employed in parallel. This should help clarify which harm measure is more suitable for diagnosing harm to sexual victims.

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