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AN EVALUATION OF POLICE TRAINING STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES
IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SEXUAL-ASSAULT CASES IN
UNITED STATES CITIES WITH POPULATIONS
OF 500,000 OR MORE
presented by

Isaiah McKinnon

has been accepted towards fulfillment
of the requirements for

Ph.D. degree in Administration and
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AN EVALUATION OF POLICE TRAINING STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES
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UNITED STATES CITIES WITH POPULATIONS
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By

Isaiah McKinnon

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ABSTRACT

AN EVALUATION OF POLICE TRAINING STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SEXUAL-ASSAULT CASES IN UNITED STATES CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 500,000 OR MORE

By

Isaiah McKinnon

The purpose of this study was to evaluate existing training programs and to provide a better understanding of the law enforcement officer's role and response to criminal sexual conduct.

The study consisted of an historical analysis of the police view of rape, some of the causal factors of rape, and the status of police training structures as they relate to sexual conflict situations.

A questionnaire of 47 questions was developed as an instrument to solicit the responses of the 27 most populous cities in the United States of America. A two-judge panel was selected as a means of developing a reliable instrument.

Responses to the questionnaire, including any printed materials, were solicited through both personal contact and correspondence with the Chiefs of Police of the respective cities.

The objectives of this dissertation were threefold: first, to provide for the reader an historical analysis of the police attitudes of rape situations and the causal factors of rape; second, to

Isaiah McKinnon

evaluate existing training programs in this area; and more, to provide police departments and others with data concerning the current status of large police departments in the matter of sexual assault.

The findings revealed the inconsistent, nonexistent, weak, and poor status of rape investigation, staff training, and record keeping in the police departments in the major cities of the United States. These findings support the need for improvement in the area of sexual-assault investigation and staff training.

This dissertation is dedicated to my parents, Cota
and Lula McKinnon, who gave me my true education
and the will to persist.

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The writer expresses sincere gratitude to a number of people who aided in this endeavor. This project could not have been completed without the valuable assistance of the program directors discussed here.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Over the centuries lawmakers have brought numerous sexual activities and situations under control. Today, the number of sex crimes is as great as it has ever been, despite the more permissive attitudes towards sex that have surfaced over the last decade or so.¹

Historically, rape is a behavior that is as old as man, war, and conquest. From the powerful Roman armies to the lusty plundering Vikings, to practically every known military invasion, women have suffered the pillages of rape as the spoils of war.

Traditionally, the role of the police in rape situations has been to concentrate first on the truthfulness of the victim, that is, whether she precipitated the incident. Once convinced of her lack of culpability, the investigator would then focus on identifying, locating, and prosecuting the offender, thereby providing a solution to the crime.

In the last decade or so, the public has become more concerned about rape and rape victims, and the crime has been given more visibility in the press and other news media. Accordingly, various monies have been made available for rape crisis centers, victim-assistance programs, and crisis-intervention training. The preliminary results

¹H. Barlow, Introduction to Criminology (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1978), p. 337.

have been promising in an area that has heretofore provided investigators with little insight into the complex scope of the sex-crime victim.

Rape and our society's attitudes toward rape affect every person in this country. Some police departments have developed extensive training programs aimed at improving interactions between law enforcement personnel and sexual-assault victims, thus hoping to increase efficiency and effectiveness of sexual-assault investigations. Other departments provide no special training for any of their members in the handling of rape cases.

Many areas have not only sensitized their officers to the special needs of the sexual-assault victims, but provide counseling, medical treatment, and a system of advocacy. However, other areas have remained stagnant, due to a lack of funds or a lack of interest because so few cases are handled by their particular jurisdiction.

Police are usually the first officials to see the victims, either at the crime scene or at a police installation, and often these officers reflect the feelings of ambivalence that transcend the call for necessary tact, understanding, and empathy. Research studies with rape victims indicate that some women find police attitudes of cynicism, contempt, disbelief, and suspicion to be more common than sympathy.

It would appear that, in the past, law enforcement officials and police educators who were capable of making positive contributions in this area neglected their task. However, these same officials and educators may have been legitimately restricted from undertaking such

generally

a task because of their professional responsibilities. Speaking on the topic of domestic violence and the causal factors in the lack of police response, Executive Deputy Chief James Bannon of the Detroit Police Department stated,

Those of us who are the first official representative of government to respond to violence are socialized in precisely the same manner as the citizen we are expected to protect. Policemen, as are most males, are taught self-reliance, a fight your own battles philosophy from the cradle. Similarly, we are socialized into the conscious perceptions of masculine-feminine roles. In our society, this process translates into dominance-submission terms.²

There exists a plethora of books and articles authored by numerous writers depicting various discrepancies in law enforcement roles in the handling of sex-crime investigations. The majority of the publications are devoted specifically to delineating the police officers' lack of concern and knowledge of the victim's plight. However, for all the literature available on the police or criminal justice community's lack of concern or understanding, nowhere is there any substantiation that this movement to show an empathy for sexual-assault victims or the existence of rape crisis centers has improved the efficiency or effectiveness of the law enforcement officer's investigative task.

Statement of the Problem

In this study, 27 cities with a population of 500,000 or more people were surveyed to evaluate the effectiveness of the various

²James Bannon, "Law-Enforcement Problems With Intra-family Violence," paper presented to the International Society for Advancement of Humanistic Studies in Gynecology, March 1979.

procedures and structures of sexual-assault investigations. Further, this study attempted to determine if a particular type or amount of training reflects an increase in a department's sexual-assault-case investigation clearance and/or conviction rate.

Importance of the Problem

Although there have been many studies focusing on the subject of forcible rape, the distinctive and unique characteristic of this study is that there have been no previous surveys into this particular area. It is anticipated that this study will provide criminal justice policymakers, social service agencies, and the public with an in-depth look into the necessity for creating both specialized units and training programs within police departments for handling forcible rape cases.

Limitations of the Study

This study consisted of an analysis of police training records, police crime statistics, and pertinent data gathered from correspondence with directors of police sexual-assault units in the targeted cities. The limitations of this study resulted from three major factors: (1) deviation in response, or a respondent answering a question in an effort to make his/her department look favorable; (2) provincial and geographic differences, which may not adequately be reflected in the questionnaire; and (3) the fact that the study was limited to those cities surveyed.

Definition of Terms

In an effort to clarify and prevent any misunderstanding of terms often used interchangeably in the fields of education and criminology, several pertinent definitions are provided.

Law enforcement: Refers specifically to municipal, village, county, and state investigatory agencies having police powers.

Police officer: A full-time member of a police force, department, or organization of a city, county, village, or state who is sworn to uphold the laws of that community and is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of laws.

Part One rape offense--Federal Bureau of Investigation:

- A. Rape by force--Sexual intercourse with an unwilling female by force or threat of force.
- B. Attempts to commit forcible rape--Any attempt to force to have sexual intercourse with an unwilling female by force or threat of force.

Actor: A person accused of criminal sexual conduct.

Victim: The person alleging to have been subjected to criminal sexual conduct.

Sexual penetration: Sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellation, anal intercourse, or any other intrusion, however slight, of any part of a person's body or of any object into the genital or anal openings of another person's body, but emission of semen is not required.

Format of the Study

This study is organized into five chapters. The introduction included the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, limitations of the study, and definition of terms. The review of the related literature is found in Chapter II. Chapter III includes the presentation of responses to the survey and programs in the targeted cities. This chapter outlines the methodology that was used in the study. The analysis of the data is contained in Chapter IV. The final chapter is a brief summary of the data and recommendations for change.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

This purpose of this chapter is to provide a foundation for better understanding the law enforcement officer's role and his/her response to criminal sexual conduct. To accomplish this, it is necessary to review pertinent literature relating to the historical views of rape, what rape is, why it happens, different rape styles, psychological theories, motivational dynamics, who the victim is, victim/assailant relationships, reactions of the victim, and the current status of training programs in the area of conflict situations.

What Is Rape?

What constitutes a rape? Webster tells us it is the "illicit carnal knowledge of a woman without her consent, effected by force, duress, intimidation, or deception as to the nature of the act." However, due to a recent court decision which recognizes sexual assaults against males as well as females, this definition should be updated. Therefore, a revised, shortened version could read, "Any sexual intimacy forced on one person by another." Rape differs from acceptable sexual relations in a very basic, concrete way--one person is unwilling and must be forced into the act.

Who Is the Rapist?

The sex offender who physically assaults women is usually outwardly indistinguishable from other men. Unfortunately, there is no portrait of a rapist, no stereotype. Some of them are clean cut; some of them aren't. The days are gone when, like in the movies, you could tell the bad guy by his glittering eyes. Today, he fits right into any neighborhood. In fact, a study conducted by Menachen Amir concluded that even in psychological tests, convicted rapists didn't differ from ordinary men. Some had a slight tendency to express anger more openly, but sexually and in all other ways they were average.¹ It has also been widely confirmed that three out of five rapists are married, have girlfriends, children, and lead otherwise normal lives.

Why Does Rape Happen?

Why, then, does rape occur? To quote Ruth Herschberger,

Rape is in a sense a mirror-image of our ordinary sex folkways. Two basic beliefs in these folkways are the natural sexual aggressiveness of man and man's natural physical superiority over women. Put these two beliefs together, set up competition for masculine prowess such as we have today, and no one should be surprised by the incidence of rape.²

Perhaps the most common reason for rape is that a man sees an opportunity to have intercourse with a woman, under circumstances where she is unlikely to tell anyone about it or she is unlikely to be believed. For instance, one woman reported that she was raped

¹Menachen Amir, Patterns in Forcible Rape (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971).

²Medea and Thompson, Against Rape (New York: Farrar, Strauss, and Giroux, 1972).

while trying to arrange an illegal abortion. The rapist knew that she would not report him for fear that information about her abortion would come out. So he took advantage of the situation.³

Attack Styles

This is only one of many con games the rapist can use on his victims. However, Burgess and Holstrom, two counselors at Boston City Hospital, did observe and classify the way assailants gained access to their victims into two principal styles of attack:

THE CONFIDENCE RAPE: A subtle attack, but yet one in which the person obtains sex under false pretenses by using betrayal, deceit, and violence or the threat of violence. Interaction occurs between the victim and the assailant prior to the assault, either immediately before the attack or at another time and at another place. Like a "con man," this person encourages the victim to trust him, and he betrays that trust. He attempts to establish some kind of relationship with the victim under the pretext that is acceptable to her. For example, he offers to accompany her to her destination to protect her from the alleged would-be attacker who is following her; or he arrives at her door as an investigator. In attacks in which the assailant is known to the victim--a neighbor, an acquaintance, a relative, or a friend--he uses the relationship to justify his being in the situation and then betrays the victim by not respecting the bounds of the relationship.

THE BLITZ RAPE: This style of attack occurs suddenly, unexpectedly, and without prior interaction between the victim and the assailant. The victim has no explanation for the assailant's presence. The classic example is the case of the woman who is walking along a street while her assailant is looking for someone to attack; she happens on the scene, and then becomes the victim of the assault.⁴

³National Crime Panel, "Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities" (U.S. Department of Justice, Information and Statistic Service, April 1975), p. 11.

⁴Dorothy Bodden, "Rape: An Assault on Human Dignity," Police Work, Police Science Department, Milwaukee Area Technical College, April 1976, p. 3.

Psychological Theories

To the dismay of all who know better, there are still many professional and lay people who view rape simply as a potential in every male, although only acted on by the minority. The remark of a Philadelphia psychiatrist is typical: "Rape? I've seldom had a male patient who didn't have rape fantasies. The rapist is only acting out what other men dream about."⁵ A New York analyst called rape "just an exaggerated form of the normal sex act."⁶ Even more startling is the comment of a man responsible for the care and cure of sex criminals, Dr. Ralph F. Garofalo, Deputy Director of the Center of Diagnosis and Treatment of the Dangerous Persons at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Garofalo told a reporter, "I don't think there's a man worth his salt who hasn't seen some chick walking by and wanted to screw her."⁷

Fortunately, an opposing opinion is held by some concerned men, such as Dr. Edward H. Weiss and his associates on the District of Columbia Mental Health Committee. These more enlightened physicians investigated rape in Washington and concluded that forensic psychiatric experts consider the rapist a potential murderer, whose primary purpose is humiliating and physically assaulting a woman, the sexual act being secondary to the wish for violence against women.⁸

⁵Gager and Schurr, Sexual Assault: Confronting Rape in America (New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1973).

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

Dr. Charles R. Hayman, who spent years helping thousands of Washington, D.C., rape victims under the Department of Human Resources, commented, "In general, our observations support the hypothesis that rape is not so much an expression of sexual drive as of aggression and violence."⁹

William Pendergast, a psychologist at New Jersey's Rahway State Prison, considered the rapist a sociopath:

His whole behavior is anti-social--but he's not necessarily sick in the psychiatric sense. And it's not because he doesn't have available sex. He rapes simply because he feels tremendous contempt and hostility for the women, and that is his way of expressing it.¹⁰

Motivational Dynamics

The preceding opinions support the theory that there are two dynamics operating in a rape--hostility, which includes such emotions as rage, hatred, contempt, and the desire to humiliate, and gratification. A rape may be motivated entirely by one or the other, but it is much more often a combination of the two.¹¹

The rape in which hostility is the main motivating factor is a very dangerous and frightening situation. Here sexual release is secondary, perhaps even a negligible factor. This type of rape is not necessarily characterized by brutality, but includes it more frequently than others. In any case, whether actual brutality is involved or not, the act is essentially one of violence. The subjugation of the victim is basic to the rapist's satisfaction. The hostile rapist is a man

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Gager and Schurr, op. cit.

who buys the John Wayne brand of masculinity. Ideally, the qualities we call masculine and the qualities we call feminine should balance in an individual. When they are out of balance, the result is a monster.

The personality traits that society has labeled as masculine include strength, independence, aggressiveness, self-control, and rationality. The feminine ideal is soft, sensitive, accepting, intuitive, and loving. These are all positive terms, but to see what horror can result from an imbalance in either direction, we should view the negative terms. Society would see a woman as hard, bull-headed, pushy, cold, and calculating if she took on masculine traits. A man, on the other hand, would be weak, spineless, stupid, and a sissy if he took on feminine traits. A result of this cultural conditioning is that it incapacitates women for an independent existence, making them dependent on men for protection, and it makes men adhere to a code of chivalry in protecting women, or the opposite, in victimizing them. If this sort of man wants to vent his hostility, even a general, nonspecific hostility, he sees women as the victim authorized by society. The code of chivalry decrees that only a coward would hit a woman, but millions of men beat their wives, hit their girlfriends, and sometimes rape strangers on the street. This leads me to believe that only certain women, under certain circumstances, are protected by that code. It makes the rest of womankind more, not less, likely to be attacked.

The circumstances surrounding a rape in which sexual gratification is the primary intent, however, are more ambiguous and more

confusing to the woman and to the people she turns to for help afterwards.¹² In this instance it is not likely that the rapist will go so far as to brutalize the woman to gain what he wants, for the brutality itself is not particularly appealing to him. He will threaten, overpower, and blackmail but will not kill or beat her to get what he wants. He simply sees women as objects. He sees sex as something he has to pay for, manipulate for, work for, perhaps marry and support a family for. He has been taught that no woman really wants to have sex and that he will have to bargain for it. When this man rapes, he is simply taking sex without paying for it. In his mind, he is not degrading the woman or humiliating her, he is simply getting the best of her. He does not hate her, or even especially lust for her, since almost any vaguely attractive woman would suit his purpose.

In addition to the two previously discussed motives for rape, pornography has also been mentioned as a causative factor. However, studies against its connection are as numerous as those in support of it.

The difficulty of trying to define pornography is apparent to anyone who has investigated it, including the United States Supreme Court. Critics run the risk of being labeled puritanical and intolerant. But pornography, which has been studied at great length by many men and women, is a rightful concern of all since females figure so prominently as the chief sex objects and the chosen victims in the class of material.

¹²Ibid.

The President's National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence decided in 1969 that violence portrayed by the media can induce aggression. But a year later, the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography gave pornography a clean bill of health, saying there was "not sufficient social justification for the enactment of broad legislation prohibiting the consensual distribution of sexual materials to adults." The Commission concluded that its "empirical" investigation provided "no evidence that exposure to, or use of explicit sexual material plays a significant role in the causation of social or individual harms." In simpler terms, the Commission found no connection between sex crimes and pornography, a point of view that has been echoed by hosts of reputable psychiatrists, psychologists, and sociologists. A viewpoint expressed by Drs. Phillis and Eberhard Kronhausen (Pornography and the Law [1943], p. 424), stated that:

Instead of the comics, "lewd" magazines, or even hard core pornography causing sex murders and other criminal acts, it is so far more likely that these "unholy" instruments may be more often than not a safety valve for the deviate and potential sex offender. This is not only our own view, but that of many other experienced clinicians, especially those who have worked with more severely disturbed patients and delinquents.

An opposite conclusion was reached by Gladys Denny Schultz, who following numerous interviews with sex offenders at Waupun Prison and California's Atascadero State Hospital for sex offenders and the criminally insane, concluded that perpetrators of sex-linked crimes invariably had been extensive users of pornography, especially during their younger years.

It appears that a distinguishable relationship exists between pornography and sex crimes, especially for offenders whose major exposure to sexual material during adolescence is pornographic. The methods graphically portrayed in porno materials usually involve violence and aberrant behavior in which females are both willing and unwilling participants, with explicit descriptions of brutality and physical abuse of females.¹³

According to Dr. Frederic Wertham, a leading authority on sex crimes and consultant at New York's Queen's Hospital,

Sex combined with violence--the whole mind pollution with violence that is so prevalent in this country--is what causes problems. The trend in pornographic literature is toward sadism, toward brutality. . . . This reinforces pre-existing sadistic impulses and suggests enjoyment of sadism. . . . Sadistic pornography is definitely contagious. . . . Many men who commit violent acts not only read pornography, they collect it. . . . There have been cases of sadistic murder where it was proved in the courtroom that the murderer used sadistic pornography as a textbook.

Albert Fish, who was one of the worst sex criminals in the history of the United States, murdered 15 children and molested and tortured more than a hundred more. Fish confided in interviewing doctors that he had a vast collection of sadistic clippings in which he stated that he learned from them what he hadn't known before, and decided to act them out.¹⁴

And from Dr. Hilde Mosse:

Mass hypochondriasis in order to create a teenage market. . . . Now there are teenage porno comic strips. Sex organs are drawn in abnormal size and the grotesque is typical. . . . There are, of course, erotic paintings of value, some are great art, but this is not what is shown to children and the adolescents now. The stress is on ugliness, crudeness, distortion, and sadism. . . . Tenderness, subtlety, romance do not exist. This gives youngsters peculiar ideas about what goes on between their parents and creates child-parent difficulties.¹⁵

¹³Gladys Denny Schultz, How Many More Victims? Society and Sex Criminals (New York: 1973).

¹⁴Frederic Wertham, The Rapist (New York: Harper and Row, 1974), p. 265.

¹⁵Ibid.

Anthropologist Margaret Mead also lent credence to the link between pornography and sex crimes in her emphasis on the dehumanizing effects of the pornography culture, in which people become things and audiences are exhorted to be callous and insensate, devoid of compassion and sensibility.¹⁶

Who Is the Victim?

Like all crimes of violence, rape is on the increase. Some authorities lay part of the blame for the rise to the increasing freedom of women to go out alone at night and go where men congregate. The fact that more women are living alone, are going to work at odd hours, and just their general vulnerability accounts for some of the increase in the number of attacks. Some of the rise, of course, can also be attributed to women's greater willingness to report the crime.

Who, then, are the most likely victims? Here again, as in trying to present a portrait of the sex offender, there is no standard profile. Last year, out of 1,804 reported sexual assaults in Detroit, over 75 percent were between the ages of 13 and 30, and 90 percent were black. Nearly one-half the attacks occurred between casual acquaintances, one-tenth between close friends and relatives, and the rest between strangers. However, we know from experience that rapists have no respect for age, or race, or sex, so everyone must be aware of and alert to the possibility of it happening to them.

In forcible rapes, more than any other crime, the personal relationship between the victim and the offender is of prime

¹⁶Ibid.

importance. Whether or not the victim of rape consciously or unconsciously created the situation culminating in her own victimization by her relationship to the offender and her behavior requires discussion for several reasons. From the legal point of view, it is usually more difficult to prove the use of force or threat of force where she and the accused were on friendly terms and she willingly participated in lovemaking short of sexual relations. From a practical point of view, it should be noted that situations of this type may lead to dangerous consequences. In a study conducted by Menanchen Amir in Philadelphia in 1971, he found that relationships between assailants and victims fell into seven separate categories:

1. STRANGER--No previous contact existed, and no acquaintance-ship established before the offense.
2. STRANGER, BUT GENERAL KNOWLEDGE--Offender was known visually to the victim; no other contact existed between them.
3. ACQUAINTANCE--Offender became known to the victim just before the offense, or she had some prior knowledge about his residence, place of work, name or nickname.
4. NEIGHBOR--Close neighbor, or victim saw the offender before and crossed his way many times.
5. CLOSE FRIEND OR BOYFRIEND--Offender was often in victim's house or dated with her or had close, direct, or frequent relationships with her.
6. FAMILY FRIEND--Offender was a friend of one of victim's family members, often at her home, and trusted.
7. OFFENDER IS A FAMILY RELATIVE--Offender related by consanguinity or legal affinity, but not husband-wife, or incestuous relationship.¹⁷

¹⁷ Amir, op. cit.

The Statistical Picture

Assimilating all the available information from my resource material, the following summary presents an accurate synopsis of what is known statistically about rape:

1. RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER AND VICTIM: 52 percent of rapes committed are stranger to stranger.
2. AGE OF OFFENDER: 61 percent of those arrested for forcible rape were under the age of 25.
3. AGE OF VICTIM: 56 percent were between the ages of 18 and 30.
4. RACE: 47 percent of those arrested for rape were black; 51 percent were white, and all other races comprised the rest.
5. PREVIOUS RECORD OF OFFENDER: 49 percent of the Philadelphia offenders had previous records; in Denver, 21 percent.
6. LOCATION: In Philadelphia, it was found that 82 percent of the offenders and victims lived in the same area, in Chicago it was 82 percent, and the same basic figures throughout the country.
7. TIME FRAME: The majority of rapes occur in the warmer months, and between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M.

None of these statistics are conclusive, although they do indicate trends, especially the continuing youthfulness of assailants, an increasing frequency of friend-to-friend rapes, and a disproportionate involvement of blacks as both rapists and victims. Even less is known about national or regional patterns, gang rapes, modus operandi, extent of force, and the educational and socioeconomic background of the assailants.

Reactions of the Victim

To the victim, the consequences of rape encompass a process of reorganization, both physical and psychological. Reactions range

from deceptive apparent lack of concern through mild annoyance, intense anger, or depression. At the far end, the severest emotional disturbances may lead to suicide attempts or actual suicide. The two major physical disasters that occur with frequency are venereal disease and pregnancy. Other physical reactions include a general feeling of being dirty, soreness over the entire body, disorganized sleep patterns, loss of appetite, and severe stomach pains.

Variations in the reactions to rape are related to the presence of violence or threats of violence, the age of the victim, her cultural background, personality, and previous sex experience. An indifferent attitude may hide very great feelings that might not appear until weeks or months later. Myths offer us a stereotype of rape that indicates that the main reactions of women are shame and guilt. However, in the Burgess/Holstrom study, it was found that in the majority of victims there existed the primary feelings of fear of physical injury, mutilation, and death. Most victims felt that they had had a close brush with death and were fortunate to be alive.¹⁸

Drs. Malkah T. Notman and Carol C. Nadelson, both of the Harvard Medical School, observed a striking phenomenon in rape victims' initial reactions. Although fear, anxiety and shame were exhibited, little or no direct anger was present. They felt that:

1. Since rape may evoke memories of childhood threats of punishment for misdeeds, the victim may feel that she is being punished or is in some way responsible. Her anger may be repressed and experienced as guilt and shame, despite her concomitant feelings of helplessness and vulnerability.

¹⁸Bodden, op. cit.

Most of the angry feelings appear later in recurrent nightmares, explosive outbursts, and displacement of anger as the woman attempts to master the assault.

2. Expression of aggression in women has been highly conflictual because of cultural restrictions and expectations of passivity and greater compliance for women. Women have often tended toward a masochistic orientation, in which anger is transformed into culturally supported patterns of self-blame. Identification with the aggressor, a mechanism that serves as an attempt to gain mastery, may also make it difficult to acknowledge anger towards [the] rapist.
3. The socially reinforced suppression of aggression in women has a possible adaptive function, since women are usually smaller and physically weaker than men. Therefore, not responding with a counterattack may prove beneficial. This is an important consideration in understanding the concept of consent. In the past, legal expectations included evidence of force or a struggle in order to establish rape. Current laws accept threat of force as sufficient, recognizing that a woman may submit in fear rather than risk fighting and being overcome.¹⁹

Despite the varying circumstances of rape and the different degrees of violence, surprise, and degradation involved, guilt and shame are virtually universal. Society's tendency to blame the victim, thereby assigning responsibility to her, fosters guilt and prevents her from adequately working through the crisis. It is common for a rape victim to feel that she should have handled the situation differently, regardless of the appropriateness of her actual response. Concerns about the amount of activity or passivity that might have prevented the attack or the rape are frequent. The assumption is that the woman should or could have handled the situation better, that her unconscious wishes perhaps prevented more appropriate assessment and more adaptive behavior.

¹⁹ Malkah Notman and Carol Nadelson, "The Rape Victim: Psychodynamic Considerations," American Psychiatry 133 (April 1976).

The guilt of the victim is further increased by focusing on the sexual rather than the violent aspect of the experience. Although aggression is most prominent in the victim's perception, society regards rape as sexual. Since long-standing sexual taboos still persist for many people, even an unwilling participant in a sexual act is accused and depreciated. The popular adage that advises women who cannot avoid rape to "relax and enjoy it" misconstrues the attack as a sexual experience. In reality, the rape experience is depersonalizing and dehumanizing. The woman is often a faceless object for the rapist's expression of hostility, and the victim feels degraded and used. Furthermore, since women are expected to exert impulse control in sexual encounters, the rape victim's sense of failure in setting limits, impossible though this may have been, contributes to her guilt.

While undoubtedly there are unconscious fantasies in which rape plays a part, and some women do have fantasies in which submission to a stronger man may be linked with forbidden oedipal wishes, on the conscious level, the woman knows she is submitting because any other behavior would result in real danger to her life. However, this is not so clearly differentiated in the unconscious. Drs. Notman and Nadelson said that the universality of rape fantasies certainly does not make every woman a willing victim or every man a rapist. The unconscious fantasy does not picture the actual violence of the expression. Rape involves an overwhelming confrontation with another individual's sadism and vulnerability. This challenges the woman's

confidence in her ability to maintain her defenses and control.²⁰ As said earlier, most women expect men to be their protectors and providers, as well as relating to them sexually. Men may also be seen as potential aggressors and exploiters, and the experience of rape confronts the woman with this violent potential. The betrayal by the supposed protector has a profound effect. Almost all rape victims say they trust men less after the rape.

As mentioned before, the victim is not the only one affected by her assault. Her family, especially her mate, must also deal with this trauma.

Men often feel indignation and sometimes identify with both the victim and aggressor. Detroit's studies show that they feel their masculinity is violated by both the attack on a woman who is felt to "belong" to him, and by his own helplessness deriving in part from feminine identification as well as from his actual failure to prevent the attack.

A man whose daughter, girlfriend, or wife has been raped may react by becoming overprotective, partly as a result of a sense of guilt for not being protective enough. However, it may also evolve as a defensive means of handling his anger at the attacker or "his" woman for having allowed herself to get into that position. A complex series of feelings about his own sexual impulses may evolve, and a man may find himself unable to be supportive or helpful to the woman after the rape, despite a previously close relationship. He

²⁰Ibid.

may withdraw from the woman as a result of his anxiety. The woman who is deprived of support from a man who is important to her is particularly vulnerable to adverse reactions after a rape. The man may be totally unaware of not being supportive, since denial operates to minimize the experience so it can be forgotten.

Myths

After being confronted with the aforementioned problems, a woman must also contend with the numerous myths and adverse reactions society circulates about rape and its victims. Before proceeding any further, some of these MYTHS should be EXPLORED and EXPLODED:

A. MYTH: WOMEN ASK FOR IT.

FACT--Some persons may do things that are negligent, stupid, or irresponsible (leaving keys in your car, doors unlocked, hitchhiking, or letting strangers in your home); however, this does not erase the responsibility of the person who took advantage of the opportunity and committed a crime.

B. MYTH: ONLY YOUNG, ATTRACTIVE WOMEN GET RAPED.

FACT--Rape is not a selective crime. There have been rape victims ranging in age from 18 months to 88 years. Rape victims are rich, poor, blacks, Mexicans, whites, single, and married.

C. MYTH: WHITE WOMEN ARE RAPED BY BLACK MEN.

FACT--Statistics prove that nine times out of ten, black men rape black women, and white men rape white women. Rapes crossing color lines are in the definite minority.

D. MYTH: RAPISTS ARE DEGENERATE, SEX-CRAZED MANIACS.

FACT--Studies show that the majority of rapists are not pathologically sick or perverted men. Most are married and live normal sex lives at home. In fact, they are healthy, young men, primarily between the ages of 17 and 30.

E. MYTH: WOMEN CRY RAPE TO GET EVEN WITH A MAN OR TO PROTECT THEIR REPUTATION.

FACT--The process of reporting a rape is a long, tedious, and often humiliating one and therefore makes a very unsatisfactory means of revenge. In addition, many law enforcement authorities request rape victims to take polygraph examinations before proceeding with the rape complaint. Most law enforcement agencies agree that the percentage of false rape reports is very low; some say less than 10 percent.

Who or what can be blamed for perpetuating these twisted attitudes that allow the victim to be further brutalized by questioning her innocence? History? Culture? Custom? According to the newspaper, "Freedom From Rape," published in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1973, the community must take responsibility for the conditions that nurture rape. The paper went on to accuse the community of perpetuating the aforementioned myths; refusing to change the laws concerning rape; failing to teach women how to defend themselves physically and mentally; perpetuating a husband's right to rape his wife; combining and confusing sex hostility; failing to provide sufficient, inexpensive, good mental health care for all; refusing women their right to

control their own lives; teaching women to be passive; teaching men to be aggressive; and not listening to women who have been raped.

Although these charges have some validity, the author feels that some steps have been taken in reversing these accusations, especially through the passage of a new Criminal Sexual Conduct Code for Michigan. In addition, there are yet greater strides to be made by the public, the courts, and the police.

Crisis Intervention

Many police departments have adopted a policy of close relationship with victim-assistance programs. In fact, a number of programs that were developed to assist rape victims use both police personnel and professional consultants. In addition, in those areas where the victim-assistance centers are removed from the police, many departments have secured lists of community resources for victim referrals.

A recent study by the Center for Women's Police Studies indicated that police departments have followed two approaches for victim assistance:

1. Specialized investigative units with female police officers and victim advocates, and
2. Specialized training to sensitize the officer to the trauma of the victim and the proper evidentiary procedures. The approaches have not necessarily been mutually exclusive;

however, the training approach has been far more widespread than the development of specialized units.²¹

Rape crisis or counseling centers are a true byproduct of the women's movement. The success in bringing the spotlight to the victim's cause is probably due to a number of factors:

1. the credibility of the women's movement
2. the interest by the news media
3. the eye- and ear-catching topics of sex and violence that always stir interest.

It is obvious that the victim in rape situations needs support and reassurance about the way in which she/he handled the encounter and their efforts to cope with the situation afterwards. It is important that he/she have the opportunity for constructive catharsis with a caring and empathic person.

Innovations in the Police Handling of Rape

As a police official and past commanding officer of the Detroit Police Department's Sex Crime Unit, the author became aware very early that when reported crime rates increase, police administrators are placed under heavy pressure to respond. The classic example of this was a person in Detroit who was referred to as the "week-end rapist."²² The title came from his propensity for committing his crimes on Saturday or Sunday mornings. Once it became public

²¹Burgess and Holstrom, Police Interview of the Victim--Rape Crisis and Recovery (Bowie, Md.: Robert J. Brady Co., 1979).

²²Brian Flanigan, "Week-end Rapist," Detroit Free Press, June 6, 1979.

knowledge that this person was operating in this fashion, there was a loud hue and cry for increased patrols, better investigations, and in general a more concentrated effort by the Detroit Police Department.

As a result of the crimes committed by that person and pressure brought on the police department by neighborhood groups, officers from various areas within the department were able to pull together their resources and eventually solve the crime. Some of the most significant changes to come out of this and other major rape cases were the inclusion of experienced male investigators in the sex-crime unit, investigative aids such as tracking dogs, evidence technicians, surveillance teams, helicopter patrol, and a better working relationship with other departmental units that helped to increase the work productivity of the unit and department.

Training for the Investigators

Police are on the side of the victim perhaps more than any other professional group. They are the one solid group of professionals who see case after case and observe what happens to victims as they go through the legal process. Many actively want to get convictions on rape cases.²³

Traditionally, whatever the size, usually very few of the investigators were trained. The training program as it existed in the Detroit Police Department during 1975-1978 consisted of the following:

1. Training that involves the officer practicing in an almost-real setting (role playing).

²³ Burgess and Holstrom, op. cit.

2. Training the officers in developing and collecting all case materials related to rape.
3. Updating all police academy training related to rape.²⁴

Summary

The literature showed a definite void in terms of available material in the area being studied. A great deal of the information available deals specifically with the topic of making and getting men to understand that there is such a crime as rape. In April of 1974, a new Criminal Sexual Conduct Law, Public Act 266, took effect in Michigan, which eliminated possibly many of the aforementioned problems. Even though the law is the most progressive in the country on the subject, explanation, and prosecution of rape, it has been the author's experience that the law is useless unless work and understanding are put forth by all those involved in the Criminal Justice System. The obstacles encountered in rape prevention, investigation, and prosecution are severe but not insurmountable. The author believes a program that integrates police, prosecution, and community along with victim support and public education will result in the desired goal of reduced rape and increased prosecution.

²⁴Training procedures implemented by the writer, 1976 Detroit Police Sex Crime Unit.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The major purpose of this study was to obtain responses from the broadest possible representation of large law enforcement agencies dealing with the problem of criminal sexual conduct in the United States. An instrument was developed to facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the study as stated in the first chapter.

This chapter outlines the methodology that was used in the study. This includes (1) population selected, (2) the development of the instrument, (3) how the instrument was utilized, and finally (4) how the data were analyzed for similarities and differences.

Sample

The total sample for the police survey consisted of all 27 cities in the United States with a population of 500,000 or more. These cities were selected because they are the major cities in the United States with large police departments which possibly have established special criminal sexual conduct investigative units.

The sample respondents included the chief of police, or his equivalent, in each city contacted, and in 18 instances a backup contact was made to a personal contact of the writer in the departments of:

1. San Diego, California
2. San Francisco, California
3. Los Angeles, California
4. New Orleans, Louisiana
5. Indianapolis, Indiana
6. New York, New York
7. Cleveland, Ohio
8. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
9. Memphis, Tennessee
10. Houston, Texas
11. Baltimore, Maryland
12. Miami, Florida
13. San Antonio, Texas
14. Boston, Massachusetts
15. Seattle, Washington
16. St. Louis, Missouri
17. Kansas City, Missouri
18. Denver, Colorado

Development of the Instrument

A questionnaire was developed for the study. It included a cross-section of questions designed to evaluate the status of police rape investigative units in the United States. There were 47 questions developed for the survey.

The original questionnaire was given to the doctoral committee chairman on May 5, 1981. (See Appendix for original questionnaire.)

After meeting with the committee chairman for suggestions to improve the questionnaire, the writer solicited the assistance of Lieutenant Audrey Martini of the Detroit Police Department. Lieutenant Martini is the author of the book Criminal Sexual Conduct, published in 1978, and a squad leader in the department's Sex Crime Unit.¹ After meeting with Lieutenant Martini, the questionnaire was modified and again submitted to the doctoral committee members on May 14, 1981, for their review.

A cover letter was prepared to accompany the questionnaire (see Appendix). The purpose of the letter was to explain to the respondents in each department the reason for the study. Attached also was a letter from Executive Deputy Chief James Bannon of the Detroit Police Department (see Appendix C). Chief Bannon felt that this letter would assist the study by (1) clarifying its purpose, goals, etc., and (2) insuring a greater return of the questionnaire, appealing to the law enforcement agencies that would receive it. The letter from Chief Bannon explained that information would be very helpful for the Detroit Police Department and law enforcement in general in its effort to improve the knowledge of rape investigations.

Some of the questions were written to be answered in a fill-in or completion format, while others were multiple choice, and some asked for comments by those answering. The final approved questionnaire was distributed on May 16, 1981.

¹Michigan's Criminal Sexual Conduct Statute, 1978, Audrey Z. Martini.

Distribution of the Instrument

The questionnaire and instructions for its completion were distributed by the United States mail to the respondents in 27 cities on May 16, 1981. Each of the 27 police chiefs was sent a complete questionnaire package including the cover letter as well as a stamped self-addressed envelope. As indicated before, in 18 of the cities the writer sent a second letter with a similar questionnaire to a personal contact which had been established by the writer while attending the National Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Quantico, Virginia.

The deadline for returning the questionnaire was June 15, 1981. Twenty questionnaires and two letters declining participation were returned by June 15, 1981. On June 22, 1981, a follow-up letter was sent to the remaining respondents in the six cities which had not returned the questionnaires (see Appendix E). The deadline for the follow-up letter was July 15, 1981. As of July 14, 1981, the researcher had received no additional responses from the six.

Process for Analyzing the Data

Analysis of the data was done in two parts. First, all materials sent to the researcher from the various departments which were relevant to this study were analyzed for content. Seven of the 20 responding departments supplied the writer with extensive data outlining standard operating procedures for their respective sexual-assault units. The seven are:

San Diego, California

Chicago, Illinois

Memphis, Tennessee

Baltimore, Maryland

Dallas, Texas

Miami, Florida

Kansas City, Missouri

Of those seven, the following departments have rape investigative units similar to Detroit's, the primary differences being in total number of personnel assigned, the number of females, and other minorities assigned as investigators (Miami, Memphis, and Kansas City).

To obtain some degree of reliability with respect to the content analysis, the researcher secured the services of a two-judge panel currently involved in the matters of training in criminal sexual conduct:

1. Ms. Althea Grant, Director, Detroit Rape Counseling Center
2. Lieutenant Audrey Martini, Squad Leader, Detroit Police Sex Crime Unit

The content analysis, as developed by the researcher and after being reviewed by the two-judge panel, was then presented in terms of similarities and differences of the various police departments. Second, responses to each of the 47 questions on the questionnaire were analyzed. The various responses were tabulated and then, where appropriate, were reported.

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Summary

The sample, the design of the instrument, how the instrument was distributed, and how the data were processed have been described in this chapter. Chapter IV contains the analysis of the data.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Introduction

The data presented in this chapter were gathered through a nationwide survey of selected police departments for rape-investigation information. A mailed questionnaire was used to collect information concerning existing rape-investigative units.

The data were analyzed in two parts. First, responses to each of the 47 questions on the questionnaire were analyzed. The various responses were tabulated to determine differences and similarities among regulatory programs. Second, all materials sent to the researcher from the various regulatory agencies which were relevant to the study were analyzed for content. In order to obtain some degree of reliability with respect to content analysis, the researcher secured the services of a two-judge panel (Ms. Althea Grant, Director, Detroit Rape Counseling Center, and Lieutenant Audrey Martini, Squad Leader, Detroit Police Sex Crime Unit) currently involved in the matters of training in criminal sexual conduct. The content analysis, as developed by the researcher and after being reviewed by the two-judge panel, was presented in terms of similarities and differences among the various police departments.

Analysis of the Data Supplied by
the Questionnaire

Responses to each of the 47 questions on the questionnaire were analyzed. The various responses were tabulated and then, where appropriate, were reported.

Population of the Cities

The first question consisted of one part, that being the verification of the fact that the population of the surveyed city was over 500,000. It may be observed from Table 1 that the population varied from 7,071,030 in New York, New York, to 518,131 in Jacksonville, Florida.

Racial Composition of the Cities

The second question was in four parts and asked for the racial composition of the city. The question asked for the (a) total number of whites, (b) total number of blacks, (c) total number of Spanish, and (d) total number of others. Twenty cities responded, and all but Indianapolis, Indiana, provided a breakdown of the total racial composition of their communities. This information appears in Table 1.

The total population of all responding cities is 25,362,042. For racial-breakdown analysis, a lower total population figure of 24,991,091 was used since Indianapolis, Indiana, did not provide these statistics. Therefore, the racial composition of the responding cities had a population of 13,707,631 white (55%), 7,262,937 black (29%), and 4,020,523 (16%) Spanish and other.

Table 1.--City population, department strength, and racial composition of city, department, and sexual-assault unit.

| City | Popula- tion | Racial Composition of City | | | Dept. Strength | Racial Composition of Department (Sworn) | | | Sexual- Assault Unit | Racial Composition of Sexual-Assault Unit | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|---|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|--|-------|---------------|
| | | White | Black | Spanish Other | | White | Black | Spanish Other | | White | Black | Spanish Other |
| Phoenix, Arizona | 581,562 | 88% | 3% | 10% | 2% | 1,477 67% | 56 3% | 138 6% | 11 .5% | Yes | 6 | 0 1 0 |
| San Diego California | 879,504 | 666,829 | 77,700 | 130,795 | ... | 1,106 83% | 64 5% | 126 10% | 21 2% | Yes | 20 | 1 3 0 |
| San Francisco, California | 678,974 | 395,082 | 86,414 | 83,373 | 114,105 | 1,466 78% | 147 8% | 128 7% | 125 6% | Yes | 10 | 1 0 0 |
| Denver, Colorado | 514,678 | 304,668 | 68,796 | 108,108 | 9,828 | 1,099 79% | 90 7% | 175 13% | 26 2% | Yes | 7 | 1 0 0 |
| Jacksonville, Florida | 570,981 | 420,696 | 140,561 | 9,724 | ... | 1,340 85% | 204 13% | 11 .7% | 2 .1% | Yes | 25 | 0 0 0 |
| Miami, Florida | 1,600,000 | 755,000 | 260,000 | 560,000 | Unk. | 1,569 75% | 271 13% | 245 18% | 7 .3% | Yes | 11 | 1 1 0 |
| Chicago, Illinois | 3,005,061 | 1,386,000 | 1,197,000 | 422,061 | Unk. | 11,197 71% | 4,021 25% | 484 3% | 40 .3% | No | | N/A |
| Indianapolis, Indiana | 743,155 | Unk. | Unk. | Unk. | Unk. | 851 87% | 119 18% | 0 0% | 0 0% | Yes | 8 | 1 0 0 |
| New Orleans, Louisiana | 600,000 | 276,000 | 306,000 | Unk. | 1,800 | | N/A | | | Yes | 7 | 3 0 0 |
| Baltimore, Maryland | 784,554 | 340,496 | 426,013 | 7,532 | 10,513 | 2,486 81% | 534 18% | 12 .3% | 7 .2% | Yes | 1 | 1 0 0 |

Table 1.--Continued.

| City | Popula- tion | Racial Composition of City | | | | Dept. Strength | Racial Composition of Department (Sworn) | | | | Sexual- Assault Unit | Racial Composition of Sexual-Assault Unit | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|--|-------|---------|-------|
| | | White | Black | Spanish | Other | | White | Black | Spanish | Other | | White | Black | Spanish | Other |
| Detroit, Michigan | 1,199,948 | 413,330 | 758,938 | Unk. | 30,679 | 4,097 | 2,991 73% | 1,066 26% | 30 .7% | 10 .2% | Yes | 31 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas City, Missouri | 501,859 | 312,836 | 122,699 | 14,703 | 12,634 | 1,162 | 1,009 86% | 130 11% | 21 2% | 2 .1% | Yes | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Louis, Missouri | 622,236 | 242,576 | 207,509 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,928 | 1,563 81% | 365 19% | 0 0% | 0 0% | Yes | 12 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| New York, New York | 7,071,030 | 4,293,695 | 1,784,124 | Inc. w/bl. & wh. | Inc. w/bl. & wh. | 29,746 | 22,553 75% | 5,133 17% | 1,928 6% | 132 .4% | Yes | 57 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 561,944 | 477,652 | 84,292 | <1% | <1% | 1,246 | 931 75% | 170 14% | 0 0% | 145 12% | Yes | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Philade ^l phia, Pennsylvania | 1,688,210 | 983,084 | 638,878 | Unk. | 66,248 | 7,458 | 6,144 82% | 1,255 17% | 42 .6% | 17 .2% | Yes | 45 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Memphis, Tennessee | 777,613 | 438,537 | 324,664 | 6,921 | 7,491 | 1,197 | 971 81% | 226 19% | 0 0% | 1 0% | Yes | 24 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dallas, Texas | 904,078 | 499,955 | 263,991 | 113,010 | 27,122 | 1,946 | 1,714 88% | 126 6% | 100 5% | 6 .3% | No | | | N/A | |
| Houston, Texas | 1,600,000 | 690,306 | 440,257 | 281,224 | Unk. | 3,079 | 2,644 85% | 210 7% | 219 7% | 6 .1% | Yes | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| San Antonio, Texas | 785,410 | 299,114 | 57,654 | 421,774 | 6,868 | 1,152 | 691 60% | 56 5% | 405 35% | 0 0% | Yes | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

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Strength of the Department

Question 3 requested the total strength of the surveyed department. Twenty cities again responded, and it can be seen from Table 1 that departments varied in size from 29,746 in New York City to 970 in Indianapolis, Indiana. An interesting note here is that in a comparison of the cities' total populations to police population, New York City has .42081% police of the total population while Indianapolis, Indiana, has .0013% police of its total population.

Racial Composition of Departments

The fourth question requested the racial composition of the surveyed department. This question also requested composition in terms of male and female to better understand the total make-up of the department. Once again, as illustrated in Table 1, the minute number of females presently employed by major police departments in the United States is graphically displayed. In the Others category, which would include all those races not listed in the above groups, the 20 responding departments have a combined total of 577, and none of these are assigned to any rape-investigation unit. (See Table 1.) Of the 20 responding cities, the total strength of all the departments was 82,667 (33%) of the total population. The total white police population of the surveyed cities is 63,775, which is 77% of the total strength. The total black, Spanish, and others populations are 14,243 (17%), 4,064 (5%), and 558 (1%), respectively. The conclusion to be drawn from these data is that an overwhelming majority of the police personnel in the surveyed cities are white, with blacks, Spanish, and others, in that order.

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Specialized Sexual-Assault Investigations

In the fifth question, the cities were asked if their departments had a unit or section that specialized in sexual-assault investigations. Of the 20 responding departments, 19 (95%) did have a unit that specialized in sexual-assault investigations. However, in some instances this detail was only one segment of a total assignment, which also included being responsible for homicide and child-abuse investigations. The two cities that did not have a unit or section specializing in criminal sexual-assault investigations did have sections or bureaus that incorporated rape investigations into a total bureau. In particular, Chicago, Illinois, has an investigative-services unit where detectives are trained to handle a multitude of complaints. Likewise, in Dallas, Texas, sexual-assault investigations are part of the Crimes Against Persons Section, which is divided into an Assault Unit, a Robbery Unit, and a Homicide Unit. (Question 5 is included in Table 1.) One may conclude that the majority of the surveyed departments have established sexual-assault units.

Racial Composition of Personnel in Unit

Question 6 requests the racial composition of the personnel assigned to the rape-investigative unit. Once again, as in Question 4, the request is separated both racially and sexually in terms of whites, blacks, Spanish, and others. As illustrated in Table 1, the majority of personnel assigned to police sexual-assault units are white males, a few blacks, a total of seven Spanish investigators, and no others

in the surveyed cities. (See Table 1.) Based on the data supplied to this writer, of the total of 84,039 personnel assigned to the police departments in the surveyed cities, 381 are assigned to sexual-assault units. Three hundred eight of those are white, 64 are black, 9 are Spanish, and the category of others totals none. Of the 308 white, 110 (35%) are white females; the remaining 198 (65%) are white males. One may conclude that the majority of the personnel assigned to sexual-assault squads in the surveyed departments are white.

Rank Structure of Department

Question 7 was concerned with the rank structure of the surveyed departments. Eleven of the departments had a top-ranking executive with the title of Chief of Police; other departments varied in the title of their chief executive, but all did have a top executive. Other common ranks included Assistant Chief, Sheriff, Deputy Chief, Captain, Major, and Superintendent. The ranks that were common throughout all the departments were Lieutenant, Sergeant, and Police Officer.

Rank Structure of Personnel in Sexual-Assault Unit

Question 8 asked for the rank structure of the personnel assigned to the sexual-assault squad. There are a total of 381 persons assigned to the special assault squads of the respondents. Two hundred forty (63%) of those are Police Officers. Seventy-one (18%) are Sergeants and 22 (.057%) are Lieutenants, while the remaining 48 are various unnamed ranks. Racially and sexually, there are 208 (55%)

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white male police officers, 30 (.07%) black male officers, 87 (23%) white female officers, and 34 (.08%) black female officers. It was the writer's belief that it was necessary to distinguish between the sexes and races in terms of the total composition of the unit. The majority of the personnel assigned to these areas were white male officers who functioned as the investigators. The majority of the supervisors (sergeants and above) were also white, and none of the surveyed departments had any minority personnel above the rank of sergeant working in any capacity. (See Table 2.)

Job Experience of Personnel Assigned to the Sexual-Assault Unit

Question 9 asked for the amount of job experience of the personnel assigned to the unit. This request was made in median years of race and sex. As indicated in Table 2, the average experience of the white male was 10.56 years as compared to 7.4 for the black and 1.6 for the Spanish. An interesting comparison in this area is that the females who are assigned to their respective sex-crime units have an average of 11.58 total years service as compared to 9.58 for their male counterparts. This difference in time can probably be accounted for because of the small number of women in the sample. (See Table 2.)

Determination of Existence of Rape-Investigative Program

Questions 10 and 11 asked if there was a formalized rape-investigative program operating in the surveyed city, and, if so, who developed it and when. Of the 20 responding cities, 6 (35%) have formalized programs that include training. The remaining 14 cities

Table 2.--The squad rank structure and job experience of personnel in the sexual-assault squad.

| Location | | Squad Rank Structure | | | | | Job Experience (Average in Years) | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|----------------------|----|----|----|---|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | M | F | W | B | S | M | F | W | B | S |
| Phoenix, Arizona | P.O. | 4 | 2 | 5 | - | 1 | 12 | - | - | - | 8.0 |
| | Sgt. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Lt. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| San Diego, California | P.O. | 13 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 14.8 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 14.6 | 11.7 |
| | Sgt. | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Lt. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| San Francisco, California | P.O. | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | - | 18.0 | 19.0 | 21.0 | 26.0 | - |
| | Sgt. | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Lt. | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Denver, Colorado | P.O. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sgt. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Lt. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Det. | 1 | 6 | - | - | - | 15.0 | 10.0 | 14.0 | 10.0 | - |
| Jacksonville, Florida | | HOMICIDE UNIT | | | | | N/A | | | | |
| Miami, Florida | P.O. | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | 9.8 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 13.0 | 6.0 |
| | Sgt. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Lt. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chicago, Illinois | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | |
| Indianapolis, Indiana | P.O. | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sgt. | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3.0 | 6.0 | 14.0 | 6.0 | - |
| | Lt. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Orleans, Louisiana | P.O. | 6 | 4 | 7 | 3 | - | 8.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | - |
| | Sgt. | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Lt. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Baltimore, Maryland | P.O. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sgt. | - | - | - | - | - | 26.0 | 22.0 | 26.0 | 22.0 | - |
| | St. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Detroit, Michigan | P.O. | 13 | 15 | 18 | 10 | - | 15.0 | 9.6 | 13.6 | 9.0 | - |
| | Sgt. | 8 | 2 | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Lt. | 3 | 3 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Table 2.--Continued.

| Location | | Squad Rank Structure | | | | | Job Experience (Average in Years) | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------|----|----|----|---|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----|
| | | M | F | W | B | S | M | F | W | B | S |
| Kansas City, Missouri | P.O. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sgt. | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 10.0 | 4.0 | 9.0 | 4.0 | - |
| | Lt. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Det. | 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| St. Louis, Missouri | P.O. | 9 | 6 | 11 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sgt. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 10.0 | 4.0 | 10.0 | 5.0 | - |
| | Lt. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New York, New York | P.O. | 35 | 21 | 47 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sgt. | 5 | - | - | - | - | 11.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 9.0 |
| | Lt. | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Columbus, Ohio | P.O. | 7 | 3 | 8 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sgt. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 15.0 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 9.0 | - |
| | Lt. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | P.O. | 36 | 24 | 36 | 24 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sgt. | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 8.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | - |
| | St. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| San Antonio, Texas | P.O. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sgt. | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 2.0 | 9.0 | 5.0 | - | 2.0 |
| | Lt. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Det. | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dallas, Texas | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | |
| Houston, Texas | P.O. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sgt. | - | - | - | - | - | 1.8 | 4.0 | 2.5 | - | - |
| | Lt. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Det. | 9 | 4 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Memphis, Tennessee | P.O. | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sgt. | 19 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 8.0 | - |
| | Lt. | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Capt. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Key: P.O. = police officer; Sgt. = sergeant; Lt. = lieutenant;
Capt. = captain; Det. = detective

M = male; F = female; W = white; B = black; S = Spanish

(65%) either had none or they were in the process of being developed. Those individuals or groups responsible for the development of the existing programs included the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners, the Chief of Detectives in New York, and various anonymous individuals. (See Table 3.)

Extent of Training Programs

Questions 12 and 13 asked for the specific number of hours officers received in the training program and whether this training was voluntary or mandatory.

Ten (50%) of the 20 responding cities did have classroom-type training in rape investigation where officers were expected to complete a required number of hours. The remaining 10 departments either had no special requirements or satisfied departmental requirements by on-the-job training (OJT), either for a limited or an indefinite period of time. However, as emphasized in Question 13, the limited amount of training that is provided was mandatory. The training schedule ranged from four hours in Baltimore, Maryland, to 480 hours in Kansas City, Missouri. Several of the departments included on-the-job training as part of their training schedule. The interesting parallel here is the small amount of time devoted to training in San Diego, California, in comparison to the 480 hours in Kansas City, Missouri. Second, even though only six of the surveyed cities stated that they had a formalized program for sex-crime investigators, 13 (65%) of the 20 departments confirmed that some of their officers were required to attend some form of mandatory training related to sex-crime investigations. (See Table 3.)

Table 3.--Existence of a formalized training program, whether the training is voluntary or mandatory, how it is funded, the specific area of rape investigation covered, and the criteria for selection to work in the unit.

| State | Formalized Program | | No. of Hours Training | Voluntary or Mandatory | | How Funded | | Specific Areas of Rape Inv. Covered | Criteria for Select. to Work in Unit | | Who Evaluates Program |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----|-----------------------|------------------------|------|------------|---------|--|--------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| | Yes | No | | Vol. | Man. | P | C S L O | | Sex | R O | |
| Phoenix, Arizona | x | | 16+ | x | | x | | Gen. rape inv. Child abuse | | x | N/A |
| San Diego, California | x | | 7+ | x | | x | x | Rape invest. Child abuse | x | x | |
| San Francisco, California | N/A | | N/A | N/A | | N/A | | N/A | N/A | | N/A |
| Denver, Colorado | N/A | | N/A | N/A | | N/A | | N/A | N/A | | N/A |
| Jacksonville, Florida | N/A | | 52 | x | | x | | All sexual assaults | | x | x |
| Miami, Florida | x | | OJT | x | | x | | All sexual assaults | | x | x |
| Chicago, Illinois | N/A | | N/A | x | | x | x | Rape, att. rape, child molestation, sodomy, exposure | N/A | | N/A |
| Indianapolis, Indiana | x | | OJT | x | | x | | Rape, att. rape, child molestation, sodomy, exposure | N/A | | N/A |

Table 3.--Continued.

| State | Formalized Program | | No. of Hours Training | Voluntary or Mandatory | | How Funded | Specific Area of Rape Inv. Covered | Criteria for Select. to Work in Unit | | Who Evaluates Program |
|------------------------|--------------------|----|-----------------------|------------------------|------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| | Yes | No | | Vol. | Man. | P C S L O | | Sex | R O | E T C N O |
| New Orleans, Louisiana | | x | N/A | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | N/A | N/A |
| Baltimore, Maryland | x | | 4 | x | | x x | Rape | x | x | N/A |
| Detroit, Michigan | | x | N/A | | N/A | N/A | N/A | | N/A | N/A |
| Kansas City, Missouri | x | | 480 | x | | x | All sexual assaults | | x | x x |
| St. Louis, Missouri | N/A | | 8 | x | | x | All sexual assaults | | x | x |
| New York, New York | | x | 40 | x | | x | Gen. rape inv. Child abuse | | x | x x |
| Columbus, Ohio | x | | 2-3 months | x | | x | Rape invest. | x | x x | x |

Table 3.--Continued.

| State | Formalized Program | | No. of Hours Training | Voluntary or Mandatory | How Funded | Specific Area of Rape Inv. Covered | Criteria for Select. to Work in Unit | | | Who Evaluates Program |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| | Yes | No | | | | | Sex | R | O | |
| Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | N/A | | 70 | x | x | All sexual assaults | x | x | x | N/A |
| San Antonio, Texas | x | | OJT | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Dallas, Texas | N/A | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Houston, Texas | N/A | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Memphis, Tennessee | x | | None | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Total | 6 | 14 | | 12 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 8 | |

Key: Funding: P = private C = city S = state L = LEEP O = other

Criteria: R = race O = other

Who evaluates: E = examination T = trainer C = classroom N = none O = other

Funding of Training Programs

Question 14 inquired into funding of the training. Of the 20 responding cities, 12 (70%) of the programs were funded by city finances. Only one of the programs was privately funded, and the remaining cities failed to respond to this question (Table 3).

Specific Areas of Rape Investigation

Question 15 asked for the specific areas of rape investigation covered in the particular training program. Eleven (55%) of the 20 respondents include all areas of sexual assault in their training, with child abuse as an added feature (Table 3).

Percentage of Class Involving Intervention, Investigative Techniques, Victimology, Psychology

Question 16 asked for the percentage of the class training involving crisis intervention, victimology, investigation, and psychology of the victim. According to the data, the greatest percentage of the officers' time is involved in investigative techniques, with minimal time in the other areas.

Eleven (55%) of the responding cities stated that their departments covered general rape investigation, child abuse, and all sexual assaults. The remaining nine did not respond to this question. Seven of the 11 responding departments answering this question also stated that their departments spent an average of 3% of their time on crisis intervention, 25% on investigative techniques, 25% on victimology, 25% on psychology of the defendant or victim, and 22% on others. One may conclude that the majority of the departments do cover the

area of sex-crime investigations. However, there were 14 departments that do not include any training in crisis intervention, investigative techniques, victimology, or psychology of the victim as part of their investigative program.

Length of Training

Question 17 asked for the length of training in areas of crisis intervention, investigative techniques, victimology, psychology of the defendant or victim, and any other area. Of those departments responding to this question, in seven or 35% only minimal time was spent on any area of training. As indicated in Table 3, the greatest percentage of the officers' training time is involved in investigative techniques and very little in crisis intervention, victimology, psychology of the victim or defendant, or any other area of victim services (Table 3).

Criteria for Evaluating Officers

Question 18 asked for the criteria used for evaluating the officers in the program. Seven or 35% of the 20 respondents stated that their evaluation was based on the performance of the officer in handling his job assignment. Three more or 15% stated that their evaluations were based on written examination. The remaining ten or 50% did not respond to this question. The conclusion to be drawn here is that the evaluation of the officers must be based on some areas other than performance and written examinations. (See Table 3.)

Selection Process

Question 19 asked for the criteria used for selection to work in the sexual-assault unit. Seventeen of the responding departments answered this question, even though only 6 of the 20 had formalized programs. Fifteen of the 17 (88%) stated that the number-one criterion for selection to work in the unit was sensitivity (maturity, stability) followed by seniority (41%), education (29%), and sex (17%). According to the data submitted, race and sex were least important in selection to work in the unit. Traditional arguments have been that female or minority investigators would be more sensitive to the needs of a victim of their sex or race. According to a study conducted by the Battelle Research Corporation for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, "the percentage of female investigators handling rape cases was related to victim dropout, at least during the actual investigation stages of the case. In those agencies where the percentage of female investigators was highest, victims were less likely to drop out during the investigation."¹ The conclusion to be drawn here is that the majority of the responding departments do a responsible job of selecting the personnel assigned to the sexual-assault units. That is a willingness to work in the unit and being sensitive to victims, in addition to taking into account the education of the participant and also the seniority. (See Table 3.)

¹ National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Forcible Rape: A National Survey of the Response by Police, Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, L.E.A.A., 1975), p. 37.

Program Evaluation

Question 20 asked who evaluates the program and how. Only 6 of the 20 responding cities answered this question (33%); of those six, three were evaluated by the trainer, one by written examination, and two had no evaluation at all. The conclusion to be drawn here is that the overwhelming majority (66%) of the departments obviously did not respond to this inquiry and therefore probably did not have or are not in the process of evaluating their sexual-assault training programs. (See Table 3.)

Program Presentation

In Question 21, the request was to identify who presents the programs, their educational level, and their police experience. Nine or 45% of the 20 responding cities answered this question, with all having a combination of police instructors with an average of 16.1 years in police service. In addition, these instructors all have an associates, bachelors, or masters college educational level.

In those departments that combine police and civilian instructors, the educational level varied from bachelors to doctorate; however, the job experience was only 12.1 years. (See Table 4.)

Question 22 asked for the kinds of presentations that are used, specifically: (a) lecture, (b) discussion, (c) film, (d) role playing, and (e) other.

The kinds of presentations varied from lectures to discussions to films and role playing. Of the ten responding departments, all used lectures, discussions, and films. However, Chicago, Illinois,

Table 4.--Who presents the training program, the kinds of presentations used, the specific training areas covered, and the educational levels of the trainers.

| State | Who Presents Program | Educational Levels | | | | | | Kind of Presentation Used | | | | | Training Areas Covered | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----|-----|----|---|--|---------------------------|---|-----|---|---|------------------------|---|-----|---|---|
| | | HS | AA | BA | MA | O | | A | B | C | D | E | A | B | C | D | E |
| Phoenix, Arizona | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| San Diego, California | x | x | | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | x |
| San Francisco, California | N/A | | | N/A | | | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | |
| Denver, Colorado | N/A | | | N/A | | | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | |
| Jacksonville, Florida | N/A | | | N/A | | | | x | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x |
| Miami, Florida | N/A | | | N/A | | | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | |
| Chicago, Illinois | N/A | | | N/A | | | | x | | x | | | x | x | x | | |
| Indianapolis, Indiana | N/A | | | N/A | | | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | |

Table 4.--Continued.

| State | Who Presents Program | Educational Levels | | | | | | Kind of Presen- tation Used | | | | | Training Areas Covered | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----|-----|----|---|--|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | HS | AA | BA | MA | O | | A | B | C | D | E | A | B | C | D | E |
| New Orleans, Louisiana | N/A | | | N/A | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | |
| Baltimore, Maryland | x | | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Detroit, Michigan | N/A | | | N/A | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | |
| Kansas City, Missouri | x | | | x | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | x |
| St. Louis, Missouri | x | | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| New York, New York | x | | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Columbus, Ohio | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | x | x | x | x |

Table 4.--Continued.

| State | Who Presents Program | Educational Levels | | | | | | Kind of Presentation Used | | | | | Training Areas Covered | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----|-----|----|---|--|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|------------------------|----|----|---|---|
| | | HS | AA | BA | MA | O | | A | B | C | D | E | A | B | C | D | E |
| Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | x x | | x | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| San Antonio, Texas | N/A | | | N/A | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | |
| Dallas, Texas | N/A | | | N/A | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | |
| Houston, Texas | N/A | | | N/A | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | |
| Memphis, Tennessee | N/A | | | N/A | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | |
| Total | 3 17 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 9 |

Key: Educational levels: HS = high school Presentation: A = lectures
 BA = bachelor's degree B = discussion
 AA = associate degree C = film
 MA = master's degree D = role playing
 O = other E = other

Training areas: A = crisis intervention
 B = investigative techniques
 C = victimology
 D = psychology of the victim or defendant
 E = other

and Kansas City, Missouri, did no role playing. There was no particular reason given for their lack of involvement in this one particular area.

In regard to some of the specific areas covered in the training, 100% of the ten respondents cover the area of investigative techniques, victimology, and psychology of the victim or defendant, and 80% of the responding departments cover crisis intervention. The conclusion to be drawn here is that, based on the experience of the personnel assigned for training purposes, the departments that are presenting programs appear to have qualified personnel, both police and civilian, involved. However, as indicated in the response earlier, only 8 or 40% of the 20 departments responded to this particular question. (See Table 4.)

Specific Areas of Training Covered

Question 23 asked for the specific training areas covered in crisis intervention, investigative technique, victimology, psychology of the victim or defendant, and any other area of training covered. Of the 20 responding departments, 9 or 45% covered all of the above areas while 2 did no training in crisis intervention. The remaining departments did not respond to this question.

Unit Work Schedule

Question 24 asked for the work schedule of the specialized unit. Seventeen of the 20 departments responded (85%). As indicated in Table 5, only seven (35%) of those responding have units that operate on a 24-hour basis. One of the 17 is operational for

Table 5.--The work schedule of the unit and whether the officers are specialized in rape investigation.

| Department | Hours of Operation | | | | | Specialized in Rape Investigation | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---|-----|---|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| | A | B | C | D | E | Special-ized | Other Assign. |
| Phoenix, Arizona | | | x | | | x | x |
| San Diego, Calif. | | | | | x | x | |
| San Francisco, Calif. | | | | | x | x | |
| Denver, Colorado | x | | | | | x | |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | | x | | | | x | |
| Miami, Florida | x | | | | | | |
| Chicago, Illinois | x | | | | | x | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | | | | x | | x | |
| New Orleans, La. | | | N/A | | | | N/A |
| Baltimore, Md. | | | | x | | x | |
| Detroit, Michigan | x | | | | | x | |
| Kansas City, Mo. | x | | | | | x | |
| St. Louis, Mo. | x | | | | | x | |
| New York, New York | x | | | | | x | |
| Columbus, Ohio | x | | | | | x | |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | x | | | | | x | |
| San Antonio, Texas | | | | x | x | x | |
| Dallas, Texas | | | N/A | | | | N/A |
| Houston, Texas | | | x | | | x | |
| Memphis, Tennessee | | | N/A | | | | N/A |
| Total | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 1 |

Key: A = 24 hours
 B = 16 hours
 C = 8 hours
 D = on call
 E = none

16 hours and on call for 8; four have officers on duty for 8 hours and not on call at all.

Unit Specialization

Question 25 asked for the officers specialized in sexual-assault investigation and whether there is an amount of time spent on other assignments. Eighteen of the 20 surveyed departments (90%) responded to this question. Seventeen (85%) stated that the officers presently assigned to their sexual-assault unit were specialized in the investigation of rapes. The interesting point here is that the two cities without specialized sex-crime units (Dallas, Texas, and Chicago, Illinois) stated that their officers, although not assigned to a specialized sex-crime unit, were specialized in sex-crime investigations. The conclusion to be made here is that obviously the majority of the larger departments have made an effort to see that their officers are specialists in the area of rape investigation and have narrowed the amount of time these officers spend on other details. (Details are shown in Table 5.)

Sexual-Assault Crisis Center

Question 26 asked if there was a sexual-assault crisis center in the surveyed city. Nineteen of the 20 surveyed cities (95%) stated that there was a crisis center located in their city. The only city without a center was St. Louis, Missouri. No particular reason was given. (See Table 6.)

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Table 6.--Existence of a sexual-assault center and procedures for victim assistance.

| Department | Crisis Center | | Where Victims Taken | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----|---------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | Yes | No | Hospital | Counseling Center | Police |
| Phoenix, Arizona | x | | Depends on Case | | |
| San Diego, Calif. | x | | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | x | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Denver, Colorado | x | | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | x | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Miami, Florida | x | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Chicago, Illinois | x | | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | x | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| New Orleans, La. | x | | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Baltimore, Md. | x | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Detroit, Michigan | x | | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | x | | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | | x | No Procedures | | |
| New York, New York | x | | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Columbus, Ohio | x | | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | x | | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| San Antonio, Texas | x | | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Dallas, Texas | x | | 1 | | |
| Houston, Texas | x | | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Memphis, Tennessee | x | | | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 19 | 1 | | | |

Assault Victim Procedure

In Question 27 the writer attempted to determine the respective departments' priorities in terms of the victim's immediate care.

Each department was asked to list the facility where the victims were conveyed following an assault: (a) hospital, (b) crisis center, or (c) police department.

Twenty of the surveyed departments responded to this question; only St. Louis, Missouri, did not have any formalized procedure. As indicated in Table 6, 15 (79%) of the departments convey the victim to the hospital. The victim would then be conveyed to the police department (52%) and then to the crisis center. Two of the departments (10%) have procedures where the victims are first conveyed to the police department, then to the hospital, and finally to the crisis center.

Evaluation and Benefits of Training

Questions 28 through 30 asked if the training proved beneficial, how the response of the victim differed when handled by a trained officer as compared with an untrained officer, and how the victims evaluated the crisis situations handled by the trained officers. Ten (50%) responding to the questionnaire stated that the training had been overwhelmingly successful and beneficial to their department. The responses were that not only are the officers more enlightened, but there are fewer complaints as to the officers' demeanor, their conviction and clearance rates have increased, and there is more public appreciation of the jobs that are being done.

Seven of the responding departments stated that the difference noticed in the handling of cases by trained versus untrained officers is centered on public confidence, and the fact that these officers appear to be better able to recognize the problems of the victim and they are

more understanding of her situation. In addition, with these officers receiving more information through better conversations with the victims, the warrants increase and the case clearance rates increase. (See Table 7.)

Evaluation of Police Officers

Question 31, in which respondents were asked if there was a process by which the officers could evaluate the effectiveness of the unit or themselves, received 16 (80%) responses. The officers were rated on their total work, which included clearance rate, conviction rate, lack of complaints against him/her, favorable victim response, and supervisor ability.

Of the 16 responding departments, 2 (2%) stated that their departments had no process by which their officers could evaluate the effectiveness of the unit or themselves. The remaining 14 (70%) stated that the officers could evaluate the effectiveness of the unit and themselves by the victim response, total arrests, warrants secured, the successful prosecution rate, and semi-annual performance-evaluation reports. (See Table 7.)

Ongoing Training

Thirteen (65%) of the 20 surveyed cities stated that their departments had ongoing training or follow-ups for the officers participating in their present program. The remaining seven (35%) stated that their departments had none. The 13 departments answering affirmatively stated that their ongoing and follow-up training are weekly

Table 7.--Whether training is beneficial to the department, how the training is evaluated, and the victim's response.

| Department | Is Training Beneficial to Your Department | | How Evaluated | Response of Victim to Officer | |
|-----------------------|---|-----|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | Yes | No | | Trained | Untrained |
| Phoenix, Arizona | x | | N/A | | N/A |
| San Diego, Calif. | x | | Victim response | Positive response | |
| Denver, Colorado | | N/A | N/A | | N/A |
| San Francisco, Calif. | | N/A | N/A | | N/A |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | x | | N/A | Positive | |
| Miami, Florida | | N/A | N/A | | N/A |
| Chicago, Illinois | | N/A | N/A | | N/A |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | | N/A | N/A | | N/A |
| New Orleans, La. | | N/A | N/A | | N/A |
| Baltimore, Md. | x | | N/A | | N/A |
| Detroit, Michigan | | N/A | N/A | | N/A |
| Kansas City, Mo. | x | | N/A | | N/A |
| St. Louis, Mo. | x | | N/A | | N/A |
| New York, New York | x | | Yearly by commanding officer | | N/A |
| Columbus, Ohio | x | | N/A | | N/A |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | x | | N/A | | N/A |
| San Antonio, Texas | x | | N/A | | N/A |
| Dallas, Texas | | N/A | N/A | | N/A |
| Houston, Texas | | N/A | N/A | Positive | |
| Total | 10 | | | | |

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in-service, daily ongoing, and the attending of seminars whenever possible. (See Table 8.)

Assignment Duration

Question 33 asked if there was a maximum number of years that an officer was to work in the sexual-assault unit. Nineteen (95%) of the 20 departments stated that their departments had no maximum time an officer could work in the unit. Memphis, Tennessee, was the only city that responded that their department did have a limit but did not elaborate as to the reasons why or the maximum time.

Prevention of Burnout

Question 34 asked how the individual department handled burnout in their officers. Fifteen (75%) of the surveyed departments have a system whereby officers are transferred either voluntarily or involuntarily when their effectiveness is lost through burnout, incompetence, or whatever might be the reason. Other departments have flex-time, where officers can adjust their hours to suit the case. In other areas the supervisors review the cases with the officers and have general discussions to determine the officer's handling of it. Only in New Orleans, Louisiana, did the respondents not have "burnout" in that department. (See Table 8.)

Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics

Questions 35 through 47 related to the cases that departments report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for their yearly Uniform Crime statistics as to Part One Rapes and Attempted Rapes:

Table 8.--Existence of ongoing training, whether there is a maximum number of years for assignment to the unit, and how the department prevents burnout.

| Department | Ongoing Training | | Maximum Number of Years Assigned to Work Unit | | How Do You Prevent Burnout? |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----|---|-----|-------------------------------------|
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | |
| Phoenix, Arizona | x | | | x | Flex time |
| San Diego, Calif. | x | | | x | Supervisors review cases |
| San Francisco, Calif. | | N/A | | N/A | N/A |
| Denver, Colorado | | x | | x | Transfers, seminars, rotate shifts |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | x | | | x | Transfers |
| Miami, Florida | x | | | x | Transfers |
| Chicago, Illinois | x | | | N/A | N/A |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | x | | | x | Discussions |
| New Orleans, La. | x | | | x | Don't have burnout |
| Baltimore, Md. | | x | | x | Transfers or retire |
| Detroit, Mich. | | x | | x | N/A |
| Kansas City, Mo. | | N/A | | x | N/A |
| St. Louis, Mo. | x | | | x | Has not had any |
| New York, New York | x | | | x | Training sessions |
| Columbus, Ohio | x | | | x | N/A |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | x | | | x | N/A |
| San Antonio, Texas | | x | | x | Transfers |
| Dallas, Texas | | N/A | | x | N/A |
| Houston, Texas | x | | | N/A | Rotated by request after six months |
| Memphis, Tenn. | | N/A | | x | Transfers |
| Total | 12 | 4 | 1 | 16 | |

- a. Rape by Force--Sexual intercourse with an unwilling female by force or threat of force.
- b. Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape--Any attempt to force to have sexual intercourse with an unwilling female by force or threat of force.

The intent of Questions 35 through 47 was to act as a measuring factor to determine if there has been a change in the rate of specific areas such as clearance rate, relationship of victim to perpetrator, and substantiated offenses, that would be considered measurements of effectiveness. For example, if the clearance rate increases it may generally be assumed that the police are doing an effective job. (See Table 9.)

Unfounding a report of forcible rape.--Only nine or 45% of the surveyed cities replied that their jurisdiction had guidelines under which their department would unfound a rape. The Uniform Crime Report guidelines state that an offense can be unfounded if "the investigation shows no offense occurred nor was attempted."¹ The overwhelming majority of the respondents claimed to adhere to UCR guidelines by not unfounding reports for lack of victim cooperation, for too much time between the offense and initial police report, and if the victim refused to submit to a polygraph examination.

Guidelines for clearance rates.--The respondents were first asked to indicate if their respective departments had procedures for clearance of rape cases. Ten (50%) of the departments had guidelines, many of which followed UCR procedures. The agencies were also asked about the circumstances which their departments required for clearance

²Ibid., p. 17.

Table 9.--The number of rapes reported, substantiated, closed, and the

Table 9.--The number of rapes reported, substantiated, cleared, and the relationships to the victim in the years 1978, 1979, and 1980.

| Department | No. of Rapes | | | No. Substantiated | | | Relationship | | | No. Cleared | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|--------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | A | B | C | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| Phoenix, Arizona | 463 | 477 | 485 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 142 | 199 | 166 |
| San Diego, California | 476 | 534 | 592 | 448 | 497 | 539 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 221 | 205 | 311 |
| San Francisco, California | 662 | 697 | 775 | 583 | 664 | 759 | 169 | 72 | 47 | 315 | 285 | 330 |
| Denver, Colorado | 626 | 693 | 771 | 577 | 626 | 704 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 224 | 228 | 319 |
| Jacksonville, Florida | 415 | 500 | 533 | 269 | 363 | 412 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 193 | 211 | 238 |
| Miami, Florida | 656 | 746 | 908 | 500 | 632 | 729 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 361 | 478 | 519 |
| Chicago, Illinois | 2119 | 2637 | 2740 | 1341 | 1655 | 1329 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Indianapolis, Indiana | 978 | 1258 | 1026 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 45% | 52% | 2.6% | 70.8% | 63.4% | 65.1% |
| New Orleans, Louisiana | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Baltimore, Maryland | 606 | 601 | 590 | 554 | 564 | 560 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 326 | 324 | 296 |
| Detroit, Michigan | 2632 | 2800 | 2753 | 1806 | 1190 | 1878 | 50% | 25% | 7% | 999 | 1125 | 935 |

Table 9.--Continued.

| Department | No. of Rapes | | | No. Substantiated | | | Relationship | | | No. Cleared | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|--------------|-----|-----|-------------|------|------|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | A | B | C | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| Kansas City, Missouri | 342 | 436 | 518 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 198 | 194 | 187 |
| St. Louis, Missouri | 497 | 555 | 392 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 281 | 309 | 255 |
| New York, New York | 4859 | 4899 | 4734 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1980 | 1818 | 1808 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 391 | 483 | 472 | 331 | 413 | 410 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | 724 | 838 | 1965 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 526 | 531 | 1250 |
| San Antonio, Texas | 217 | 254 | 279 | 200 | 245 | 264 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 126 | 182 | 173 |
| Dallas, Texas | 1005 | 1160 | 1311 | 822 | 983 | 1121 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 49% | 51% | 45% |
| Houston, Texas | 857 | 2262 | 2186 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Unk. | 973 | 886 |
| Memphis, Tennessee | 682 | 702 | 788 | 664 | 704 | 743 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 261 | 287 | 294 |

Key: Relationship: A = stranger
 B = acquaintance
 C = relative

of the charge of forcible rape. Six of the respondents said an arrest would be sufficient. (See Table 9.) Identification of the offender was the most frequent clearance aid, followed by confession of the offender, and other circumstances as the victim knowing the perpetrator, physical evidence, or lack of prosecution.

In addition, six respondents (30%) stated that they had no guidelines for rape clearance, and in three of those instances determined that an arrest was sufficient for a clearance, followed by victim identification of the offender and confession (Table 9).

Total number of rapes.--Questions 35 through 38 inquired about the number of rapes, number of rapes substantiated, the number of rapes cleared, and the relationship to the victim of the perpetrator. The general trend in the years 1978 through 1980 was to have a yearly increase in reported and substantiated rapes. (See Table 9.) However, few departments maintain statistics on relationship of the victim to the perpetrator. Only San Francisco, California; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Detroit, Michigan, maintain such records.

Total number of rapes cleared.--Question 38 inquired about the number of rapes cleared in the years 1978 through 1980. Of the 17 departments providing these statistics, many showed an increase in the second year that was followed by a decrease in the third year. (See Tables 9 and 10.)

Twelve or 60% of the 20 responding cities reported that during the period of 1978 through 1980 their city's rape-reporting increased an average of less than 2%. Cities such as New York, Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Houston, Baltimore, and Indianapolis reported a

rise the second year and a decline the third year, which goes against the present national trend. (See Table 9.) Twelve of the 20 responding departments also maintained records on their city's substantiated rapes. The figures for the substantiated rapes closely coincide with the reported rapes for the same period. Major cities such as New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Kansas City, and Houston maintain no records on the number of substantiated rapes for their cities.

Along with the increase in the second year in both rapes reported and substantiated, the number cleared maintained the same pattern. The second year saw a mild increase in the number of cases cleared; however, what has to be taken into consideration is the fact that there were more rapes reported and substantiated. Eighteen of the 20 surveyed departments responded to this inquiry; the two departments not maintaining these records were New Orleans and Columbus, Ohio. According to the data submitted, none of the surveyed departments maintained information on the:

- a. relationship of the persons in the substantiated offenses cleared by the police
- b. total number of offenses where a warrant was issued, and the relationship of the persons
- c. total number of warrant cases in which the accused was found guilty, and the relationship of the persons
- d. total number of situations in which the guilty party was sentenced to some type of incarceration, and the relationship of the persons

Question 43 asked if the particular agency had written guidelines for unfounding a report of forcible rape. Nine (45%) of the 20 responding stated yes; 11 (55%) responded that their departments had

Table 10.--The uniform crime reporting statistics for the 20 cities surveyed.

| Department | Written Guidelines | | Unfound a Report | | | | | Guidelines for Clearance | | Circumstance for Clearance | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----|------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|-----|----------------------------|---|---|---|-----|---|---|
| | Yes | No | A | B | C | D | E | Yes | No | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Phoenix, Arizona | x | | N/A | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | |
| San Diego, California | x | | N/A | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | |
| San Francisco, California | | x | N/A | | | | | | N/A | x | x | x | | | | |
| Denver, Colorado | x | | N/A | | | | | | N/A | x | x | x | | | | |
| Jacksonville, Florida | | N/A | N/A | | | | | | N/A | x | x | x | x | | | |
| Miami, Florida | x | | N | N | N | N | N | | N/A | x | x | x | | | | x |
| Chicago, Illinois | x | | N | N | N | N | N | | N/A | x | x | x | | | | |
| Indianapolis, Indiana | x | | Y | Y | N | N | N | x | | | | | | N/A | | |
| New Orleans, Louisiana | | x | Y | Y | N | N | N | | x | | | | | N/A | | |
| Baltimore, Maryland | | x | N | N | N | N | N | | x | x | | | | | | x |
| Detroit, Michigan | | x | Y | N | N | N | N | | x | | x | x | x | x | | |
| Kansas City, Missouri | | N/A | N | N | N | N | N | x | | x | x | x | x | | | |

Table 10.--Continued.

| Department | Written Guidelines | | Unfound a Report | | | | | Guidelines for Clearance | | Circumstance for Clearance | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----|------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|----|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | No | A | B | C | D | E | Yes | No | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| St. Louis, Missouri | | x | N | N | N | N | N | | x | x | x | | | | | x |
| New York, New York | x | | N | N | N | N | N | x | | x | x | x | | x | | |
| Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | | x | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| San Antonio, Texas | | x | x | N | N | N | N | x | | x | x | | | | | x |
| Dallas, Texas | x | | N | N | N | N | N | x | | | | | | | | x |
| Houston, Texas | | x | Y | Y | N | N | N | | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Memphis, Tennessee | | x | N | Y | N | N | N | | x | x | x | x | | x | x | |
| Total | 8 | 12 | | | | | | 8 | 12 | | | | | | | |

Key: Unfound a Report:

A = lack of victim cooperation (initially)

N = no

Y = yes

B = lack of victim cooperation (follow-up)

C = too much time between the offense and initial report

D = offense automatically unfounded if not cleared after a specific time

E = victim refused to submit to polygraph examination

Circumstance for Clearance:

A = arrest

B = victim identification of offender

C = confession by offender

D = confession confirmed by polygraph

E = similar modus operandi

F = offense automatically cleared after specific length of time

G = other

no particular guidelines for unfounding forcible rape reports. Those departments responding (yes) adhere to FBI guidelines (Table 10).

In response to Question 44, which asked for the percentage of victims who report a rape and withdraw their cooperation between the time of the offense and the trial, none of the departments maintain statistics on that question.

Question 47 asked what circumstances are required for clearance of a forcible rape offense in their particular agency. The responding departments listed in order of importance (a) victim identification of the offender, (b) arrest of the perpetrator, (c) confession by the offender, and (d) physical evidence (Table 10).

Content Analysis of Additional Materials

The materials sent to the researcher on police training in sexual-assault cases was extremely limited. In fact, only 6 (30%) of the 20 surveyed departments submitted various additional materials concerning the question. The cities that did respond had well-organized training programs that covered essentially the same areas of sexual assault. Of the six departments, all had mandatory formalized training programs with standardized procedures for selection to work in the sex-crime units.

The most unique department in terms of training is Kansas City, Missouri, where the number of hours training required in sex-crime-related cases is 480 as compared with an average of 19.5 hours for the remaining five cities.

The majority of the materials sent to the researcher were very similar. In fact, the information received from Memphis, Tennessee; Kansas City, Missouri; San Diego, California, and New York City could have been interchangeable among departments. The two-judge panel, upon reviewing the same materials, concurred with the writer's analysis.

Summary

These findings represent national statistics gathered to describe circumstances surrounding rape and the involvement of law enforcement personnel in its investigation, prevention, and solution.

The ability of a police agency to properly investigate sexual-assault cases depends on the level of training its officers receive. Some departments have developed extensive training programs while others have not. In addition, in most jurisdictions, counseling centers and a definite plan of action for victim services presently exist. As indicated by the survey data, legislation and funding are usually at a local or private level, with the primary responsibility relegated to the respective departments.

The major area of consistency is the lack of adequate records maintained on the relationship of the victim to the perpetrator, the classification of cases, and clearance rate and procedure of cases.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

"Until recently the crime of forcible rape and its consequences for the victim had received little attention. But with the growing anxiety about all forms of violence in our society, the rising incidence of rape has emerged as a problem of national dimensions."¹

There is an increasing amount of money and research devoted today for the training of public law enforcement personnel. As witnessed above, the increasing crime rate has placed a great burden on law enforcement personnel. Additionally, with public interest in the crime of rape increasing, many cities have taken the initiative and improved their already existing training programs or implemented new ones where none existed.

The crime of rape should be precipitated by a "systematic" approach and response by the local law enforcement personnel.² There should be put into motion a series of activities from within the unit or department that are well rehearsed and professional in approach, and expedient. In addition, the officers should be tactful, able to collect good evidence and gain the confidence of the victim. More

¹National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, "Rape and Its Victim: A Prescriptive Package," p. 2.

²Ibid.

so than in any other crime, the investigation of rape cases should center on the victim and his/her needs. Instead, as indicated in the study, the questionnaire produced a proliferation of narrowly focused efforts. Primarily with the establishment of special sexual-assault investigative units for a particular department as a possible response to outside group pressures or for whatever the reason, there is no standardization or unification of efforts in an attempt to eradicate the problems of rape.

As evidenced in the study, police departments vary widely in a number of different areas that are critical to the victim's recovery and the solving of the case. Although these variations are often a matter of jurisdictional preference, the staffing, training, and response to the crime should be consistent. As indicated in Chapter I, research studies with rape victims indicate that some women find police attitudes of cynicism, contempt, and disbelief and suspicion to be more common than sympathy. The problem of ill-prepared personnel has caused many departments to establish training programs within their departments. In view of the above, this study was undertaken to determine what the various departments have in the training of their personnel. The 27 most populous cities in the United States were surveyed; 20 responded.

Conclusions

The major conclusions resulting from the findings in this study are as follows:

1. Of the 20 responding cities, the total strength of all the departments was 82,667, which was 33% of the total population. The total white police population of the surveyed departments is 63,775, which is 77% of the strength. The total black, Spanish, and other populations are 14,243 (17%), 4,064 (5%), and 558 (1%), respectively. One may conclude from these data that an overwhelming majority of the police personnel are white, with blacks, Spanish, and unknown others in that order.

2. Of the 20 responding departments, 9 (95%) have a unit that specializes in sexual-assault investigation. It may be concluded that many departments are concerned about sexual-assault investigations and have implemented units for investigation to remedy the ever-growing problem.

3. Based on the data supplied to the writer, of the total of 84,039 personnel assigned to the police departments in the surveyed cities, 381 are assigned to a sexual-assault unit. Three hundred eight of those are white, 64 are black, 9 are Spanish, and no others. Of the 308 whites, 110 (35%) are white females; the remaining 198 (65%) are white males. The conclusion drawn here is that the majority of the personnel assigned to the sexual-assault units in the surveyed cities are white males.

4. With regard to Question 24, which asked for the work schedule of the specialized units, it was found that only as a result of the increased reported rapes from 1978, 1979, and 1980, and the reasonable belief that rape has no specific time of occurrence, it

can be concluded that rape-investigation units should remain open on a 24-hour daily basis.

5. Question 27 attempted to determine the respective departments' priorities in terms of the victim's immediate care. Nineteen of the surveyed departments responded that their city had a crisis center. Inasmuch as the overwhelming majority of the cities do have crisis centers, one can conclude that the area of victim assistance is one of concern to the cities and departments.

6. In the area of substantiated rapes, the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim, the number of cases cleared, the number of perpetrators that plead guilty, the withdrawal of complaints, and those unfounded for various reasons, the conclusion was made that the major departments in the United States do not maintain statistics in the above-listed areas.

7. Question 5 asked if the surveyed department had a unit that specialized in sexual-assault investigations. Eighteen (90%) of the 20 responding departments stated their department did, although in Chicago, Illinois, and Dallas, Texas, officers at times were assigned other investigations. The researcher concluded that the overwhelming majority of the surveyed departments have established units that specialize in sexual-assault investigations.

8. Question 12 requested information on the number of hours of training required for the personnel assigned to the sexual-assault unit. According to the data from 14 (70%) responding departments, the scheduled training ranged from on-the-job training (OJT) in Miami, Florida, and Indianapolis, Indiana, to 480 hours in Kansas

City, Missouri. The conclusion to be drawn here is that there is a great disparity in the required training of sexual-assault investigators in the surveyed cities.

10. Question 29 requested information on how the victim evaluated the trained and untrained officer in the handling of her case. Four (20%) of the twenty surveyed departments responded to this question, stating that the victim would usually respond with more information and praise of the handling of the case to the trained officer. Based on the data of the respondents, one could conclude that the trained officer is more effective in the handling of sexual-assault investigations. However, because of the limited number of responses to this inquiry, one could also conclude that the departments that did not answer this question do not have evaluation procedures established in their departments for such a question.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested, based on a review of the literature, the returned questionnaires, and analysis of the materials.

1. Based on the data reported in the study relative to the work schedule of the sexual-assault units, and the fact that rape statistics have steadily increased in the past three years, and third, that rape has no specific time of occurrence, all of the surveyed departments should maintain units that remain open on a 24-hour basis.

2. As a result of the data in the study indicating that there is a wide diversity in the types and length of training, it is

recommended that all patrol officers should receive minimal mandatory training in the handling of rape cases.

3. Based on the number of minorities in the general population and in the total staffing of police departments in the surveyed cities, departments, and sexual-assault units, it is recommended that sex and race be taken into consideration for staffing of sexual-assault units.

4. As a result of the responding data and literature in which 19 of the 20 departments acknowledged that their city did have a crisis center, but did not include this information within their training programs, it is recommended that all information on crisis intervention be included within the police officer training.

5. Based on the data supplied in response to Questions 35 through 47, a quality-control system should be established to monitor the work of the unit. This is to ascertain whether the members are adhering to regular departmental procedures, and to make recommendations when discrepancies or irregularities are uncovered.

6. This study revealed that there is no determined plan for the length and quality of training in the majority of the surveyed departments. This problem could be remedied with a sharing of information between the cities and departments.

7. As revealed in the study, the various departments have many different standards on the handling of officers in "burnout" situations. To establish a better atmosphere not only for the victims but for the police officers as well, all cities should have strict guidelines to adhere to in "burnout" situations.

8. Under program evaluation in Chapter IV of this study, it was revealed that only 6 of the responding 20 departments have evaluations of their training programs. Without a doubt such an evaluation of these programs must be implemented to test the effectiveness of the units.

Implications for Future Research

This study was successful in exploring the status of training programs of police departments in cities with populations over 500,000 in the United States. After reviewing Chapter II and the findings of this study, a number of questions were raised that point out the need for further investigation. These are:

1. Effort is needed to update and increase training literature on criminal sexual conduct.
2. An in-depth look into the training program of cities with smaller populations, possibly with 100,000, to determine the extent of their problems.
3. There is a need to determine the best source of funding for the implementation and training in sex-crime units.
4. There is a need to determine if the police should become involved in the other problem of the victim that are a product of rape, such as transportation to hospitals, police stations, and court.
5. There is a need to evaluate the need for broadening the police investigator's knowledge of the effects of the crime of rape on the relatives and friends of the victims.

6. There is a need to define clearly to the victim and to the public the reality of rape and its consequences.

7. Further study should be made into the effects of the rape on the criminal-sexual-conduct investigator.

8. We know that there is a wide disparity in training; efforts in the future will be required to determine to what extent training is helpful in rape situations.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

ORIGINAL QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX A

Regarding Training in the Handling of Sexual-Assault Cases

This questionnaire is regarding the evaluation of police structures and procedures in the investigation of sexual-assault cases in United States cities with a population of more than 500,000. Please circle or check the appropriate response in question, and feel free to comment where appropriate.

1. What is the total population of your city? _____
2. What is the racial composition of your city?
 - a. total number of whites _____
 - b. total number of blacks _____
 - c. total number of Spanish _____
 - d. total others _____
3. What is the total strength of your department? _____
4. What is the racial composition of your department?
 - a. total number of whites _____ male _____ female _____
 - b. total number of blacks _____ male _____ female _____
 - c. total number of Spanish _____ male _____ female _____
 - d. total others _____
5. Do you have a unit/section that specializes in sexual-assault investigations? Yes _____ No _____
6. What is the racial composition of the personnel assigned to that unit?
 - a. total number of whites _____ male _____ female _____
 - b. total number of blacks _____ male _____ female _____
 - c. total number of Spanish _____ male _____ female _____
 - d. total others _____
7. Could you list a rank structure of your department?
(ex. captain, lieutenant, sergeant, etc.)
8. What is the rank structure of the personnel assigned to the sexual-assault squad?
 - a. police officers _____ male _____ female _____ black _____ white _____ Spanish _____
 - b. sergeant _____ male _____ female _____ black _____ white _____ Spanish _____
 - c. lieutenant _____ male _____ female _____ black _____ white _____ Spanish _____
 - d. other _____ male _____ female _____ black _____ white _____ Spanish _____

9. What is the amount of job experience of the personnel assigned to the unit?
Median times in years:
white_____ black_____ Spanish_____ male_____ female_____
10. If there is a formalized program, could you supply me with a copy?
11. Who developed the program and when?
12. If there is training, how many hours do your officers receive within this program? _____
13. Is the training mandatory or voluntary?
mandatory_____ voluntary_____
14. How is this training funded?
private_____ city_____ state_____ LEEP_____ other_____ (explain)
15. What specific areas of sex crimes or rape investigation are covered? Explain:
16. What percentage of the class involves the following areas?
a. crisis intervention
b. investigative techniques
c. victimology
d. psychology of the victim or defendant
e. other
17. What is the length of training?
a. crisis intervention
b. investigative techniques
c. victimology
d. psychology of the victim or defendant
e. other
18. What are the criteria used for evaluating the officers in the program? Explain:
19. What is the criterion used for selection to work in this unit?
a. seniority
b. education
c. sex
d. race
e. other (explain)

20. Who evaluates in the program? How?
- examination
 - trainer
 - classroom (self and peer evaluation)
 - none
 - other
21. Who presents the program?
- civilians_____ police_____ others_____
 - What are the educational levels?
high school_____ AA_____ BA_____ MA_____ other_____
 - What is their police experience? Years_____
22. What kinds of presentations are used?
- lecture
 - discussion
 - film
 - role playing
 - other (please specify)
23. What are some of the specific training areas covered?
- crisis intervention
 - investigative techniques
 - victimology
 - psychology of the victim or defendant
 - other
24. What is the work schedule of your unit?
- officers on duty 24 hours
 - officers on duty 16 hours, on call 8 hours
 - officers on duty 8 hours, on call 16 hours
 - officers on duty 8 hours, not on call at all
 - other (please explain)
25. Are these officers specialized in sexual-assault investigations?
- specialized_____ other assignments (explain)_____
 - amount of time on other details_____
26. Is there a Sexual-Assault Crisis Center located in your city?
- yes_____ no_____
27. Are assault victims taken to this crisis center, to a hospital, or to the police department? Please specify procedure on this. List in order according to your department.
- A._____ B._____ C._____

28. Has the training proved beneficial to your department? In what way? How is this evaluated?
29. How has the response of the victim dealt with by a trained officer differed from those dealt with by an untrained officer?
 trained_____ untrained_____

Comments:

30. How have the victims evaluated the crisis situations handled by a trained officer?
31. Is there a process by which the officers can evaluate the effectiveness of the unit and themselves? yes_____ no_____

Explain:

32. Is there any ongoing training or a follow-up for the participating officers? yes_____ no_____

Explain:

33. Is there a maximum number of years set to work in this specialized area? yes_____ no_____

Explain:

34. How do you prevent burnout in sex-crime investigation in your officers?

35. Classification Methods:

In order to better understand the nature of forcible rape in your jurisdiction and how you classify your statistics, we need to have information relating to the definitions and classifications you use for recording rape cases.

The F.B.I. Uniform Crime Report defines forcible rape as "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are not included in this category."

35. (continued)

The following questions relate to the cases that your department reported to the F.B.I. for their yearly Uniform Crime statistics as to Part I Rapes and Attempt Rapes.

1. How many sexual assaults were reported to your department in the years:

1978 _____ 1979 _____ 1980 _____ ?

36. How many of those reported offenses were substantiated in
1978 _____ 1979 _____ 1980 _____ ?

37. How many of the sexual assaults were of the following variety?
stranger _____ acquaintance _____ related _____

38. How many of the substantiated offenses were cleared in
1978 _____ 1979 _____ 1980 _____ ?

39. How many of the substantiated offenses cleared by the police were
stranger _____ acquaintance _____ related _____ ?

40. What is the total number of offenses where a warrant was issued
and the persons were
strangers _____ acquaintance _____ related _____ ?

41. What is the total number of warrant cases in which the accused
was found or plead guilty in which the persons were
strangers _____ acquaintance _____ related _____ ?

42. What is the total number of situations in which the guilty party
was sentenced to some type of incarceration in which the parties were
strangers _____ acquaintance _____ related _____

43. Does your agency have written guidelines for unfounding a report of
forcible rape?

yes _____ (please enclose a copy) no _____

44. Using the chart below, approximately what percentage of victims
who report a rape withdraw their cooperation between the

TIME INTERVALS

| | Offense Occurs | Initial Report to Police | Investigative Follow-Up | Arrest of Assailant | War. Iss. | Trial/Plea Date |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Stranger | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Acquainted | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Related | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

45. Under which of the following circumstances would your department UNFOUND a report of forcible rape?

Lack of victim cooperation between time of initial report to police and before investigative follow-up: yes_____ no_____

Lack of victim cooperation after investigative follow-up:
yes_____ no_____

Too much time between offense and initial report to police
yes_____ (What is generally considered to be "too much time"?)
no_____

Offense automatically unfounded if not cleared after a specified length of time
yes_____ (What is the specified length of time? _____)
no_____

Victim refuses to submit to polygraph examination. yes_____
no_____ other (please specify): _____ ... etc.

46. Does your agency have written guidelines for clearance of rape offenses? yes_____ (Please enclose a copy) no_____

47. Of the following circumstances, which are required for clearance of forcible rape offenses in your agency?

- a. arrest
- b. victim identification of offender
- c. confession by offender
- d. confession confirmed by polygraph
- e. similar modus operandi
- f. offense automatically cleared after a specified length of time (What is that specified length of time? _____)
- g. other (explain)

In above question, if answer is a combination of more than one, circle all those included.

APPENDIX B

LETTER TO AGENCY FROM RESEARCHER

APPENDIX B

Enclosed is a survey questionnaire regarding the evaluation of police structures and procedures in the handling of sexual-assault cases in the United States with a population of more than 500,000.

Ideally it should be filled out by the personnel who are either in charge of or who would normally be assigned to handle complaints of forcible rape made to your agency. I realize that completing this questionnaire will take a good deal of time, and I sincerely appreciate your cooperation.

Upon completion it is hoped that this study will be the landmark work in the area of rape investigation and specialization. Thus, the participation of your agency is important. If any questions should arise, please contact me at the below-listed address.

I look forward to having you return my questionnaire by June 15, 1981.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Isaiah McKinnon".

Isaiah McKinnon
Inspector
Detroit Police Department
7140 W. Fort
Detroit, Michigan (1-313-224-4040)

Copy of survey will be sent to your Department.

APPENDIX C

LETTER FROM EXECUTIVE DEPUTY CHIEF JAMES BANNON

APPENDIX C

Department of Police
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Coleman A. Young, Mayor
City of Detroit

May 18, 1981

The attached survey is being sent to your department as part of a research project being directed by Inspector Isaiah McKinnon, of the Detroit Police Department.

The value and success of this study is directly related to the thorough and accurate responses of the police agencies contacted.

I urge you, as one police official interested in the sharing of knowledge and common goals, to make every effort to return the survey questionnaire as soon as possible.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

James Bannon
Executive Deputy Chief

APPENDIX D

LIST OF 27 CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 500,000 OR MORE

APPENDIX D

New York, New York
Los Angeles, California
Chicago, Illinois
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Detroit, Michigan
San Francisco, California
Boston, Massachusetts
Washington, D.C.
Cleveland, Ohio
St. Louis, Missouri
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Houston, Texas
Baltimore, Maryland
Dallas, Texas
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Seattle, Washington
Miami, Florida
San Diego, California
Kansas City, Missouri
Denver, Colorado
New Orleans, Louisiana
Phoenix, Arizona
Indianapolis, Indiana
Columbus, Ohio
San Antonio, Texas
Memphis, Tennessee
Jacksonville, Florida

APPENDIX E

LETTER TO NONRESPONDING DEPARTMENTS

APPENDIX E

As of this date, the questionnaire regarding TRAINING IN HANDLING OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS that was sent to you earlier has not been received. Our research is continuing, and we would still like very much to have your department included in our final sample.

Of the twenty-eight questionnaires sent out, we have received over twenty returns. Based on the information from these agencies, it requires approximately one and one-half hours to complete the questionnaire. I do realize, however, that this is no small demand to be placing on the already crowded schedules of the law enforcement personnel. However, let me stress that we are perfectly willing to accept whatever statistical information you have conveniently available.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Isaiah McKinnon".

Isaiah McKinnon
Inspector
Detroit Police Department
1364 Nicolet
Detroit, Michigan 48207

APPENDIX F

LIST OF CITIES THAT ACTUALLY RESPONDED

APPENDIX F

1. Phoenix Arizona
2. San Diego, California
3. San Francisco, California
4. Denver, Colorado
5. Jacksonville, Florida
6. Miami, Florida
7. Chicago, Illinois
8. Indianapolis, Indiana
9. New Orleans, Louisiana
10. Baltimore, Maryland
11. Detroit, Michigan
12. Kansas City, Missouri
13. New York, New York
14. Columbus, Ohio
15. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
16. San Antonio, Texas
17. Dallas, Texas
18. Houston, Texas
19. Memphis, Tennessee
20. St. Louis, Missouri

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Panel of Experts in Data Analysis

Ms. Althea Grant, Director, Detroit Police Rape Counseling Center, holds a B.A. and an M.A. in Sociology from Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan. Ms. Grant has been the Director of the Detroit Rape Counseling Center for approximately five years.

Lieutenant Audrey Z. Martini is presently the Commanding Officer of the Detroit Police Sex Crime Unit. Lieutenant Martini is a 14-year veteran of the department and has a B.A. and an M.A. in Criminal Justice from Michigan State University.