

**THE ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND
STUDENTS TOWARDS
RAPE VICTIMS**

By

NTOMBINTOMBI JUDITH MAGWAZA

**Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for
the degree of Masters in Counselling Psychology in the
Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts
University of Zululand**

JANUARY 2007

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SUPERVISOR: DR. J.D. THWALA

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Ntombintombi Judith Magwaza, hereby declare that this thesis, entitled: "The Attitudes and Perceptions of the University of Zululand Students Toward Rape Victims" is my own work and that all sources I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete referencing.

Signed: _____

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to all the lecturers in the Department of Psychology (University of Zululand). The work you are doing, your dedication, and your passion do not go unnoticed. You are appreciated.

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I would like to pass my sincerest gratitude to:

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ABSTRACT

Recent studies in South Africa have shown alarming scores of crimes committed against women in all sectors of the society. Rape in particular, is among the highest forms of crime experienced by institutions of higher learning. Attitudes towards rape victims have been found to play a major role in influencing the high number of rape incidents. The present study seeks to investigate the attitudes of the University of Zululand students towards rape victims with an aim of designing programmes that would assist in improving their negative attitudes towards rape victims and reinforce positive attitudes. One hundred and fifty students participated in the study. There were Black, Coloured, Indian and White students who participated in the study. The age range of the participants was 18 and above. Thirty participants were randomly chosen from each of the five faculties namely: Arts, Commerce, Education, Law and Science and Agriculture.

The Attitude Toward Rape Victim Scale (ARVS) designed and implemented by Ward (1988) was given to each student participant. More males than females displayed negative attitudes towards rape victims. Younger participants were to be more sensitive towards rape victims. Different faculties had no significant bearing to the attitudes of students towards the victims of sex crime, except with regard to their views concerning women who have had prior sexual relations and women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers. The overall results from the study indicated a positive attitude (i.e., support) towards the rape victims.

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CHAPTER 1

1.1 Introduction

South African society is permeated by violence. Almost every day newspaper and magazines report on crimes committed against women. That includes abduction, incest and rape - and the rape victims are often blamed for the crimes committed to them. The problems of crimes and offences against women have caused considerable anguish and concern in society (Pokroy, 19991; Veeraraghavan, 1987).

A study conducted by Ward (1995) and more recent studies in social psychology have given support to feminist claims of widespread rape myths and victim-blaming ideologies. Description of rape-related attitudes, which maintain that women really want to be raped, that they provoke sexual violence by their physical appearance and that they falsely accuse innocent men, is clearly confirmed by psychological research (Brownmiller, 1975; Ward, 1995). Pervading attitudes suggest that rape is rare after all, it must be difficult to commit since women are generally capable of resisting. If it occurs, raped women are in some way to blame for their abuse, probably because of their provocative appearance, but possibly due to their daring behaviours. Similar views are shared by Bechhofer and Parrot (1991).

Some studies have shown that although there is considerable variation in attitude towards rape, a noticeable proportion of university students hold inaccurate perceptions of sexual violence and maintain substantially prejudicial attitudes toward victims of sexual assault. To explain perceptions of rape and the gross problem of underreporting, social scientists have studied the reinforcement of myths in society through this process of gender role socialization. The theory suggests that traditional masculine and feminine roles promote prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape victims, and rapists, which minimize the seriousness of rape and distort perceptions of responsibility (Burt, 1980; Ellis, 1989).

Women who choose to wear revealing clothing need to be aware of the message that this type of dress sends to others: both women and men are likely to perceive them as sexual and unkind. Revealing clothing appears to evoke the stereotype of women as seductress which

may or may not be the message intended (Allison & Wrightsman, 1993; Russell, 1984; Ward, 1995).

The burden of responsibility is placed upon the woman to maintain control of the extent of sexual situations. A woman who has been raped by a single person or by a group, acceptance of her back into society is usually difficult and even if she is accepted, it is often not done whole-heartedly. The victim is made to suffer, with her future being bleak as far as marriage is concerned. Living a life full of fear and apprehension may even lead her to giving up a job, lest she be raped again. Among a number of alternatives, a girl may turn into prostitution. In such cases, the girl needs rehabilitation (Peltzer, Cherion & Cherion, 1998; Simonson, 1999; Veeraraghavan, 1987).

In Brownmiller's (1975) work on rape, the history of rape is seen almost exclusively in terms of women as men's property. Current research on sexual aggression has shown that the perpetrator is to blame for their actions and not the victim. Since the cause of rape is social, strategies such as changing, social structures, stereotype attitudes and perceptions toward rape victims are required (Pace, 2001; Volgeman, 1990).

Veeraraghavan (1987) suggests that educating the public plays an important role with regard to the crime and how the victim cannot be blamed for rape or for wearing revealing clothes. This study exams the attitudes and perceptions of students of the University of Zululand towards rape victims.

1.2 Motivation

Since the media and the courts of law handle scores of rape cases almost every second hour, there is a strong need to investigate people's attitudes and perceptions with regard to the victims of rape (Sanders, 1980; Peltzer, Cherion & Cherion , 1998).

1.3 Aims

The major aim of the study is:

- To determine the attitude of students of the University of Zululand towards rape.
- To identify areas where the Guidance and Counselling Department would design andimplement psycho-educational programs that will deal with negative attitudes and

perceptions/ reinforce positive attitudes and perceptions of University of Zululand students towards rape victims.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Targeted population

This study focuses on the University of Zululand students.

1.4.2 Sampling method

A non-probability sampling procedure will be undertaken. Quota sampling method will be used (Huysamen, (2001).

This method is selected because, in using it, an effort is made to represent important strata or sub populations such as gender, age, religion etc. known to be in the population in their corresponding (population) proportions in the sample (Huysamen, 2001).

The views of respondents will be compared according to the faculties, namely, Arts, Education, Science, Commerce and Law to determine if there is a relationship between the faculties and students' attitudes and perceptions with regard to rape victims.

1.4.3 Data collection instrument

A Likert type of scale was constructed and used for obtaining information on attitudes and perceptions toward rape victims. A self-constructed questionnaire based on previous studies was used to collect data.

1.5 Research questions

The research was driven by the following questions:

- Who gets raped?
- What are prevalent attitudes toward victims of sexual violence?
- Which factors predict attitudes towards rape victims?
- Which factors often contribute towards rape?

- Do men hold negative attitudes towards rape victims?
- Do women hold positive attitudes towards rape victims?
- Does a person's age contribute towards negative attitudes held against rape victims?
- Does a certain profession contribute towards negative attitudes held against rape victims?

1.4.4 Data analysis

Data collected from students was analyzed and presented in chi square categories.

1.5 Value of the study

The study will provide information on the students of the University of Zululand towards rape victims. It will contribute more knowledge to the field of rape and help to change attitudes towards rape victims.

1.6 Ethical Considerations

All participants were provided with an informed consent information sheet which gave them the opportunity to decline participation before or at any point of the study. Data obtained from the participants was treated anonymously and confidentially.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In South Africa approximately 38, 600 rapes occur annually, estimates in 1996 placed the prevalence of rape at 34 per 1,000 women (Fischbach & Herbert, 1997). The Cape Town-based Rape Crisis noted that most of the women Rape Crisis sees are adolescents. It indicates that rape has increased in South Africa in relation to crime and group rapes are becoming more frequent especially among the youth. In the Northern Province of South Africa (total population 5.2 million) 1,244 female rape cases (of which 40% are below 18 years) are reported to the police every year (Pokroy, 1999).

Recent work in South Africa illustrates that violence against women is an important issue in reproductive health. Since 1997, AVSC has been assisting the Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa (PPASA) to develop a men's reproductive health program. The effort began with a study to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of men. Almost half of the men surveyed said that women were raped because they dressed provocatively; 58% said rape could not occur within marriage (Peltzer, K., Cherian, V., & Cherian, L. 1998).

Rape is a growing problem in today's society. It is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore the startling statistics about this crime. It has been estimated that one in three women will be raped in her lifetime (Warshaw, 1988). Because rape is the most underreported crime in the United States (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1981), statistics of its prevalence vary widely. In a recent national study conducted on 3187 college women, one in four of the women surveyed had been the victim of rape or attempted rape (Warshaw, 1988). Fifteen percent of the 341 college women surveyed in another study reported that they had been forced to have intercourse against their will (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987).

Since the cause of rape is social, strategies such as changing social structures and ideologies are required. Such an ideology or most popular belief and myth about rape is that it is a sexual act, committed for sexual gratification by men, who in the face of women's sexual provocation, have lost their normal self-control. A very significant problem in society is

adolescent rape victimization. Sexual assault is a prevalent problem in the world. Scientists from various disciplines have presented their own theories to explain this problem (Vogelman, 1990).

Theories of rape are briefly described below.

2.2 Theories of rape

Rape is defined as copulation resisted to the best of the victim's ability unless such resistance would probably result in death or serious injury to the victim or in death or injury to individuals' victim commonly protects (Thornhill & Palmer, 2000).

The desensitization effect is when society is desensitized to the painful experiences of rape victims. Social learning theorists believe that these four processes are learned mostly from the media, specifically violent pornography and slasher films (Ellis, 1989).

Rape is not limited to human societies. Many animal societies show evidence of sexually coercive techniques. Males in these species rely on three main forms of sexual coercion, including forced copulation, harassment, and intimidation. Forced copulation is restricted to animal societies where the males have strength and ability to restrain the females during copulation. Because rape is not unique to humans and occurs in nearly every culture, various theoretical view points have struggled to identify the causes of rape, as well as effective plans for preventing sexual assaults and treating victims. This paper will present four theories of sexual assault: feminist theory; social learning; evolutionary theory and synthesized (biosocial theory of rape (www.welcometobarbados.org.2001:1).

Williams (1984) is of the view that both the definition of rape and responses to victims are capricious products of public attitudes that may become an integral part of victimization. Rape as complex social phenomenon involves man's wish to dominate, this may be expressed through rape which is not instinctual. Controlling as well as domineering behaviour is learnt from family modes of relating, the media, sexual institutions and activities, and society's glorification of 'strong-armed' masculinity and docile femininity.

2.2.1 The Feminist theory of rape

Feminist theory of sexual coercion holds that all men use rape as a process of intimidation by which all women are kept in a state of fear. During the present and the past, rape and sexual coercion have hindered women's rights to choice and opportunities, sexually and otherwise. With the finding that one in four women will be victims of forced sexual acts at least once in their lifetime, it is not surprising that the feminist movement has focused on rape as one of its main issues (www.welcometobarbados.org.2001).

Susan Brownmiller, one of the first to use feminism to explain sexual coercion, asserts that a key interspecies difference in motivation to engage in sexual activity is the lack of an oestrous cycle in human females, thus leaving humans open to copulation every day of every month. Human females do not show visible signs of oestrus; they have instead developed a complex system of psychological signs and urges, and a complex system of pleasure. Without a biological mating system, a male can engage in sexual behaviour with a female in a way that is not dependent on biological cycles, and therefore can rape. Males at some time could rape, and proceed to do it (Brownmiller, 1975).

Most feminists believe sexual coercion is motivated by a desire to exert control over women and not out of lust. Rape, according to feminist theorists, is not necessarily a sexual act, but an act of violence. Violence asserts power, and men use this to dominate women. This theory views rape as emerging from a social framework that emphasizes group conflict. Since males have constructed a patriarchal society in which men are holders of wealth and power, they engage in behaviours that maintain this control, whether consciously or unconsciously. Rape is considered to be the result of long and deep – rooted social traditions in which males have dominated nearly all important political and economic activities. The presence of both prostitution and pornography permit a portrayal of women in subservient and degrading ways. At the extreme, women come to be viewed as little more than property (Malamuth, 1986).

In a patriarchal society, women are socialized to be passive, good – willed, and compliant, and to assume the status of property. Men, on the other hand, are socialized to be aggressors, predators, and owners. This power struggle is inherent in the manner by which the sexes are socialized. Women are taught to be passive and submissive; men are instructed to be active and dominant. Tenderness, sensitivity, and empathy are encouraged in women and discouraged in men. Because of this, men are socialized to devalue women and develop masculine self-concepts. Further, males develop hostility towards women and even lean to

find sexual arousal from domination. This power structure exists to maintain a hierarchical structure where violence is available and even necessary. Different socialization and environmental factors account for individual differences (www.welcometobarbados.org. 2001).

The feminist approach does not consider sexual gratification to be a prime motive for rape rather; rape is seen as the use of sexuality to establish or maintain dominance and control of women by men (Ellis, 1989). Size disparity and women's weaker physical strength made them further vulnerable to sexual coercion. Their reproductive capacity has selected women for male domination, as this was something men aimed to certainty was important in terms of property ownership, and therefore this control was necessary to maintain power (Browumiller, 1975).

Though sometimes considered a separate theory, social learning and feminist theories overlap in several ways, most importantly their dual belief that sexist attitudes lead to increased motivation to rape. Convicted rapists have been found to hold more violent attitudes towards women, and to be physiologically aroused to the same degree by non-consensual and consensual behaviour. Research also suggests that rape is related to socio-political and economic disparities by suggesting that rape actual increases with less disparity between the genders, upholding the theory that men rape to maintain an existing hierarchy (Ellis, 1989).

According to the feminist theory of rape, both pornography and prostitution tend to depict women as being property over which men attempt to gain and retain control and domination. In this way, pornography and prostitution tend to perpetuate male attitudes towards women that are conducive to rape. Regarding pornography, feminist writers have maintained that it has to institutionalize the social inferiority and servitude of women, and thus has prompted many men to treat women as persons (or even things) simply to be exploited and dominated (sexual and otherwise). Within such an atmosphere, the potential for women to achieve social equality is extremely low, and, therefore, rape will persist (Kanin, 1985).

Some recent cross-sectional studies in the United States – which involved comparing over-the-counter sales of men's magazines in the various states – also found evidence that these largely non-violent and relatively soft forms of pornography have rape-promoting effects. First, Malamuth (1986) found a substantial positive correlation between the frequency that college men reported reading magazines such as Playboy and Penthouse and their self-reported

likelihood of ever trying to force a female to have sex. Second, in a study by Baron and Straus (1984), rape rates in the 50 states were correlated with over-the-counter sales of Playboy and similar men's magazines. Baron and Straus found a strong positive relationship, even after controlling for several demographic differences among the states between rape and the per capita sale of the magazines.

As a major replication and extension of the Baron and Straus study, (1984) included more men's magazines, additional demographic control variables, and even controlled for the circulation of general readership magazines such as Newsweek and Time, and outdoor sports magazines such as Field and Stream, Guns and Ammo, and the American Rifleman. Their analysis suggested that fairly substantial positive correlations remained between a state's rape rates and its per capita sale of men's magazines even when controls for these variables were imposed. Ellis (1989) reported that the correlations were as strong, if not stronger, in the case of fairly soft and non-violent magazines, such as Playboy, as in the case of more hard-core and sometimes more violent erotic magazines, such as Hustler.

According to feminist theorist's hypothesis, attitudinal factors are important in causing rape. In coining the term, Burt (1980) defined rape myths as prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape, rape victims, and rapists. Even though the word myth normally implies that the belief being referenced is simply untrue, Burt's inclusion of prejudicial and stereotyped in the definition allowed her to include, whether intentionally or not, some statements with considerable elements of truth. For example, the following statement is identified as a rape myth. On the majority of rapes, the victim is promiscuous or has a bad reputation (Lystad, 1982).

Feminist theory asserts that any woman may be a victim of rape, despite her appearance, age and status (www.welcometobarbados.org, 2001). Hilberman (1976) contends that the ultimate elimination of rape demands a massive restructuring of social values to include a reconsideration of the relations between the sexes. Hilberman (1976) and other feminists believe rape will not be eliminated until sex roles are no longer defined by stereotypical expectations based on sex and power motives. Men's self-esteem must not be based on domination of women or rejection of feminist traits in favour of masculine strength. A system that discourages competition and instead encourages a sharing of resources and cooperation will aid this restructuring.

2.2.2 The Social Learning theory of rape

The social learning theory of rape has roots in research begun about two decades ago which determined that repeated exposure to almost any type of stimulus tends to promote positive feelings toward it (Ellis, 1989). The second theory is known as the Social Learning Theory of Rape. In this theory, it is believed that rape is a learned behaviour. Social learning theorists believe that rape is learned through a four-part process: the modelling effect, the sex-violence linkage effect, the rape myth effect, and the desensitization effect (Ellis, 1989). The modelling effect is when men imitate the violence against women that they see in real life and/or in the media. The sex-violence linkage effect is when men learn to associate sex and violence by watching violent pornography or slasher films. The "rape myth" effect is the perpetuation of various "rape myths" that excuse rape. The desensitization effect is when society is desensitized to the painful experiences of rape victims. Social learning theorists believe that these four processes are learned mostly from the media, specifically violent pornography and slasher films (Ellis, 1989: 12).

Ellis (1989) argued that models for aggression mainly came from three sources:

- primary associations with family members and peers,
- one's culture (and subculture) and,
- In recent times, the mass media.

He saw television and other visual mass media as especially influential in that they

- taught actual methods of aggression
- often showed little of the normal social restraints in expressing aggression
- desensitized viewers to violence through repeated exposure, and
- Taught methods of rationalizing, and excusing personal responsibility for aggression

(Allison & Wrightsman, 1993).

The social learning theory of rape basically portrays rape as part of aggressive behaviour toward women learned through four interrelated processes:

- By imitating rape scenes and other acts of violence toward women, as one may see in real life or as depicted in mass media
- By associating sexuality and violence, as when viewing sex and violence repeatedly depicted in the same context (as in many violent pornographic and slasher / horror films.

- By perpetuating various “rape” myths, such as “No means Yes”, and “Women secretly desire to be raped”, and
- By desensitizing viewers to the pain, fear and humiliation of sexual aggression.

These four hypothesized effects may be called the modelling effect, the sex-violence linkage effect, the “rape myth” effect, and the desensitization effect, respectively (Malamuth, 1986:338; Linz, Donnerstein & Penrod, 1987:126).

Social learning theorists hypothesize that rapists should hold attitudes that more favourable toward rape, and toward violence in general, than other men. Like feminist theorists, most proponents of social learning theory consider rape propensity to be mediated by attitudinal variables. The main difference is that whereas feminist theorists emphasize the social-political and dominating aspects of male attitudes toward women, social learning theorists tend to emphasize how sexuality and violence (especially toward women) can become conceptually fused or viewing sexual violence provides a “response schema” or “script” for engaging in rape (Malamuth , 1986:338).

The empirical evidence is limited, but largely supportive of the hypothesis that rapists hold more favourable attitudes toward the use of violence, especially in interacting with females, than do other males. In addition, males who approved most strongly of various traditional sex roles were more likely to behave aggressively toward women (Ellis, 1989).

Incidentally, reflective of the importance that social learning theorists place on attitudes in rape aetiology, they usually make it a point to carefully debrief subjects after exposing them to pornography (especially violent pornography) to help rid them of any rape or other aggression enhancing effects caused by the exposure. Evaluations of these debriefing sessions indicate that they are quite successful, at least in terms of bringing sexist attitudes and beliefs in rape myths back to pre-exposure levels. In fact, studies by Linz., et al, (1987) indicate that six months after exposure to a single debriefing session subsequent to several hours of exposure to both R-rated “slasher” films (by male subjects) and X-rated rape depictions (by females subjects) subjects were substantially less likely to subscribe to rape myths than they were before even taking part in the experiment (Ellis, 1989:34; Linz, et al., 1987:183).

The social learning theorists also hypothesized that compared to other males, rapists should display more sexual arousal to depictions of rape, and even to general depictions of violence

(especially toward women) would be more sexually arousing to rapists (or potential rapists) than to other males. Evidence consistent with this deduction has come from a variety of experiments, many of which have involved attaching instruments to make subjects for measuring penile erection while they listened to descriptions of sexual episodes in a secluded chamber. Most of these studies have found that, unlike males not inclined to commit rape (who shows little or no sexual arousal to rape depictions), convicted rapists exhibit essentially the same degree of arousal to verbal descriptions of rape as to descriptions of consenting sexual activity. Penile erection in response to depictions of rape also have been found to predict general violence against women ,which have, in turn, been found to predict self-reported sexual aggression against women in a naturalistic setting (Ellis ,1989).

According to social learning theorists of rape, exposure to violent pornography should increase male propensities to commit rape and to otherwise behave violently toward women. Unlike proponents of the feminist theory of rape, who essentially view pornography as likely to induce rape (due to its fostering of male domination and exploitative attitudes toward women), proponents of social learning theory tend to hypothesize that only violent forms of pornography are likely to enhance male propensities to rape. Dehumanizing forms of pornography may enhance rape propensities. Malamuth (1986) version of social learning theory emphasizes that even exposure to many forms of non-violent pornography increase male tendencies to rape.

Overall, considerable evidence derived in laboratory settings, usually with R- and X-rated movies, found that even exposure to non-violent pornography increases male propensities to display subsequent aggression. Most of pornography stimuli in these experiments were either R-or X-rated movies or explicit verbal depictions of sexual activity. The targets for aggression in most of these studies were other males, and did not involve explicit attempts to provoke the subjects (e.g. by insulting them after viewing the movies (Ellis, 1989; Linz, et.al.1987).

Regarding exposure to violent forms of pornography, evidence suggests that it is much more likely to incite aggression, specifically toward women, than exposure to non-violent forms .This has been shown to be especially true of violent pornography in which the female eventually shows signs of deriving sexual pleasure from the rape (as is common in pornographic depictions of rape) (Linz, et.al.1987).

Ethical constraints, of course prevent experimental research from directly testing the hypothesis that exposure to various types of pornography actually increase the probability of rape. Therefore, most studies have simply looked for sexual arousal and the like. One study exposed subjects to violent pornography and found that males' subsequent self-reported likelihood of committing rape had increased (Malamuth, 1986). Other studies exposed male subjects to few pornography movies, and found that the subjects' ratings of the degree of violence and the degree to which the films degraded women significantly diminished during the course of the experiment, suggesting an overall desensitization effect (Ellis, 1989).

Overall evidence is largely consistent with the following conclusions:

- Exposing males to violent forms of pornography promotes male tendencies to behave aggressively toward women when they are insulted by the target.
- Exposing males to violent forms of pornography increases male tendencies to agree with statements about women desiring and even deserving to be raped.
- Exposing males to non-pornographic (R-rated) films containing scenes of violence and sex also appears to have the above two effects to about the same degree (Linz, et.al.1987).

General theory of human aggression, most versions of the social learning theory of rape see many of the effects of rape of pornography or rape probability mediated through changes in an individual's attitudes. Therefore, one would predict that exposure to pornography, especially violent pornography, would increase male tendencies to hold attitudes conducive to the commission of rape. These effects could come about partially by relaying a false impression to male viewers about how eager most females are to engage in promiscuous sexual behaviour, and how desirous they are of being made subservient to a number of stimulating only sexual desires (Ellis, 1997; Linz, et.al.1987).

In terms of research, one of the crucial variables in altering the attitudes of viewers toward scenes of rape appears to be the females' eventual reaction. If she is shown persisting in her resistance to the attack and/or showing facial signs of disgust, the response of most viewers tend to be much different than when, midway through the rape, she gradually betrays expressions of sexual excitement and enjoyment (which is most often the case in filmed rape scenes). In the case of the latter so-called positive outcome rape scenes, studies have found males increasing in their acceptance of rape myths and in this self-perceived likelihood of ever committing rape. A study by Linz, et al. (1987) found that exposing males to several hours of slasher films significantly reduced their sympathies toward the plight of rape. Similarly,

exposing males to films containing sexual violence decreased the subjects' estimates of injury suffered by, and the worthiness of victims in a simulated rape trial transcript. However, similar effects were achieved by exposing males to non-violent R-and X-rated pornography.

Overall, which more research is needed regarding the social learning theory of rape, the evidence so far has been fairly supportive of most major elements of the theory. In particular, its predictions that attitudes supportive of male propensities to rape, and to behave aggressively toward women (at list in nonsexual contexts), will be increased by exposing males to violent forms of pornography is supported by most of the available evidence (Ellis, 1989)

2.2.3. The Evolution theory of rape

In order to understand the evolutionary theory of sexual coercion, one must understand the theory of natural selection and adaptation. There are two levels of behaviour causation: proximate and ultimate. Proximate causes of behaviour are short-term, immediate causes; social scientists are most concerned with this type behaviour, which can include the behaviour influence of genes, personality, physiology, and environmental stimuli. Proximate causes attempt to explain how these mechanisms lead to behaviour, while ultimate causes explain why the proximate causes exist in the first place (Thornhill & Palmer, 2000).

The proponents of an evolutionary theory of rape have assumed that genes must play a contributing role that dictates that a male will or will not commit rape. A phenotypic trait with a purposeful design created by past selection that is sufficiently precise as to rule out pure chance as a possible explanation is an adaptation. In each adaptation is a specific cause, or is selected force that created it. In other words, adaptations are solutions to environmental problems that affected individuals for long periods of time in evolution and caused directional selection. It is not necessary, then, for adaptations to increase reproductive success in current environments, and human behaviour is sometimes poorly adapted to these present environments. Some adaptations are specific sexual selections, which are selection of traits that increase the quantity and quality of an individual's survival (Thornhill & Palmer, 2000).

To determine why such sex differences have evolve, one may note that females must commit a great deal of reproductive time and energy gestating offspring that males do not (in fact, can not) commit .Another consequence of their not gestating offspring is that males are not a

decisive disadvantage, relative to females, in being able to identify their offspring once the offspring have been born. Thus, for two reasons their lower initial investment in each offspring, and their lower parental certainty – evolutionary theorists believe that males have a stronger tendency for evolving traits (behavioural and otherwise) that increase their chances of inseminating large numbers of females, rather than fastidiously taking care of a few offspring. If so, forceful copulatory tactics (or rape, in human terms) may have been naturally selected (Quinsey, 1984).

Females on the other hand have been sexually selected to secure a mate with whom they have bonded and can together be responsible for the offspring. Therefore, females have adapted to resist sexual intercourse with an unbounded partner and to be more selective regarding their partners. If females were selected to be willing to mate with any male under any circumstances, (Thornhill & Thornhill, 1992) agree that rape would not occur.

To support the human rape adaptation hypothesis, evidence of a phenotypical feature, such as the notal organ of certain male scorpion-flies, must exist in humans. Unlike the male scorpion-fly, which has a specific organ designed to restrain a female during forced copulation, human males are unequipped with a morphological specialization that is a candidate for rape specific psychological adaptation. Therefore socio-biologists look for specific psychological adaptation in males a mental rape organ. The proponents of an evolutionary theory of rape have proposed that there are simply genes that dictate a male will or will not commit rape. To find a mental rape organ, the socio-biologists look not at rape behaviour, since the behaviour itself does not indicate whether or not there is a rape-specific adaptation, but instead at rape psychology, since the act of rape result in psychological changes in areas such as emotions and arousal (www.welcometobarbados.org. 2001).

Though sexually coercive behaviour is the result of an adaptation to increase the likelihood of a male to pass on his genes, a fundamental premise of the evolutionary theory of rape is that, in order for rape to have evolved by natural selection, there must be a significant probability that the assailant will impregnated the victim. Proponents and critics alike agree that if this probability is significant, and has been so historically, rape could not have evolved by natural selection Harding (1985).

Harding (1985:51) reviewed some of the evidence regarding the risk of pregnancy from predatory rape, and concluded that risks were to low for such behaviour to have evolved by

natural selection. However, most other researchers who have examined this issue have concluded that, while the probabilities of pregnancy may not be as high as in the case of voluntary sexual intercourse, they are not at all insignificant. Regarding acquaintance rapists (at least according to anonymous self-reports), several studies have found them to have had greater numbers of sex partners than males in general population of comparable age (Ellis, 1989). Regarding predatory rape (Harding; 1985) argued that one of the main reasons such rapes very rarely result in pregnancy is that only about half of predatory rapists actually ejaculate.

Harding (1985) reasoned that such an observation not only supports the view that sex is not a prime motivation for rape, but that it also challenges the notion that natural selection could have favoured rape. Evidence is still sketchy but, contrary to the view of some critics (e.g. Harding, 1985), it is largely consistent with the view that pregnancy is a significant risk in the case of human rape, even though the probabilities are probably lower than in the case of voluntary copulations (Ellis 1997).

In order for rape to have evolved by natural selection, rapists would be strongly inclined to direct their attacks toward victims of reproductive age. Evidence relevant to this hypothesis is voluminous, and in accordance with the hypothesis. Without exception, studies throughout the world have found that, while rape victims can be of any age, their ages are heavily concentrated between 13 and 35 (Russell, 1984:50; Thornhill & Thornhill, 1983).

Even though rape may constitute one of the options available to males for leaving offspring in the next generation, it appears to be a less certain method for passing genes on to future generations-and one involving considerable risk to the offender-relative to taking the time to attract and mate with voluntary sex partners. If so, rape should be associated with difficulty in attracting voluntary sex partners. Pertinent evidence, though fragmentary, appears to support the hypothesis. Facial deformities were three times more common among convicted rapists than among general male population(although only slightly greater than among the general prison population among whom the rapists were found). Also most studies have found convicted rapists exhibiting unusually poor social skills in interacting with members of the opposite sex (Groth, 1979; Thornhill & Thornhill, 1983)

In as much as women in all societies tend to prefer males of high social status over those of status (or at least males who exhibit capabilities to attain high social status) presumably

because of their disproportionate control over resources the evolutionary theory would lead to expect unusually high rates of rape by lower status males. Consistent with this expectation, several studies have found predatory rapists to be lower in social status than males generally, based upon a variety of social status indicators (Thornhill & Thornhill, 1983; Amir, 1971).

According to the evolutionary theory of rape behaviour, humans have thus far been unable to eradicate rape for two main reasons. First, people are unable to understand why humans have the desires motivations and values that they have because they lack understanding of the evolutionary (ultimate) causes of why humans behave the way they do. Because of this, people's knowledge of the immediate (proximate) causes of rape is very limited. Second, attempts to prevent rape have been based on an evolutionary perspective, and are designed to make ideological statements rather than to be consistent with scientific knowledge of human behaviours (Thornhill & Palmer, 2000).

Evolutionary theory suggests that education programs for rape prevention should focus on male sexual impulses, instead of teaching young men that their rape behaviours are based on a desire to control and dominate. Thornhill and Palmer (2000) envision a program that teaches males how to restrain their sexual impulses by educating them on the evolutionary reasons for their desires and teaching them to be cautious of the effects of past Darwinian selection. It should be stressed that rape is not acceptable and that one's sexual desires do not provide an excuse for rape behaviour. The program should be concluded by outlining detail the penalties for rape to further dissuade the behaviour. Women can also be educated in rape prevention by being taught the same explanation for male sexual adaptations and that males may read signs of acceptance even when none exist. Women should also be taught the costs associated with attractiveness and that wearing provocative clothing may attract undesirable males. Though no women's behaviour gives a man the right to rape, women should not be encouraged to place themselves in dangerous situations (Thornhill & Palmer; 2000).

Finally, treatment of female victims of rape should include an understanding of the proximate causes of rape to focus recovery therapy where it is most needed. Current therapy programs often maintain that rape is not sexually motivated and that rape stems from a collective patriarchal desire to dominate women, evolutionary theory would better explain to a woman why her attacker appeared to be sexually motivated, why her mate may view attack as an instance of fidelity, why she is experiencing psychological pain that is interfering with her life, and why her family wants to keep the attack secret. Stressing that rape can be sexually

motivated and is not simply a violent attack and may also help a victim of a non-violent rape to accept the incident as sexual coercion (www.welcometobarbados.org. 2001).

2.2.4 A Synthesized (biosocial) theory of rape

Ellis (1989) suggests a theory of rape that adds concepts of how sex hormones affect brain functioning to portion of evolutionary, feminist, and social learning theories of rape to form a biosocial theory. This theory has been designed to incorporate the strengths of the other theories, while avoiding the weaknesses, to create a synthesized theory of why rape occurs (www.welcometobarbados.org.2001).

According to Ellis (1989), a major strength of feminist theory is its recognition of the relationship between rape and power/dominance structure between the sexes. Further, feminist and social learning theories introduced the concept that exposure to violent pornography would enhance tendencies of some men to behave aggressively towards women, which is empirically supported. However, the assertion that rape is pseudosexual act that is motivated by violence is a weakness in these theories as nonsexual motivations may be significant. Evolutionary theory, on the other hand, has strength in recognizing sexual motivation as important in several forms of rape, as well as explaining why women of child bearing age are the most likely targets and experience psychological pain following an assault. Evolutionary theory has done a reasonable job in identifying natural selection pressure, but has failed to specify the actual genetic, neurochemical, and other proximate causes of rape.

Though the research in all three theories is relatively new and empirical work is expected, a biosocial theory of rape may better predict what is empirically observed in terms of rape behaviour. The theory rests on four main propositions:

- First, two drives, not one, underlie most rapes the sex drive, and the drive to possess and control.
- Second, the actual techniques involved in committing rape are largely learned, although not all males are equally disposed to learning the techniques involved.
- Third, from an evolutionary standpoint, males have been favoured by natural selection for readily learning methods of procuring multiple sex partners, with many of the methods involving deception and some methods incorporating the use of force.

- Fourth, at the level of brain functioning, varying tendencies to rape result from exposing the brain to various high (male-typical) regimens of androgens (and other sex hormones) (Ellis,1985).

Bio-social theory of rape also differs from the other theories because it predicts that rape behaviour is not exhibited exclusively by males; a small amount of rapes should be committed by women. This fits with data that 3-4 % of men have been raped by women. Biosocial theory comes closest to explaining much of what we know about rape with its inclusion of neurohormones and social influences as well as evolutionary adaptations. This theory better explains rapes that do not fit into the models that feminists or social-biologists present. New theories should be examined before being accepted as truth. Rape is not a simple act, and there is no simple explanation for it. However, with one in four women at risk of being raped in her lifetime, something must be done. Rape will not be eliminated, but it can be decreased if it is taken seriously by society. These theories are increasing dialogue and challenging theorists of sexual coercion, and hopefully can be combined into a better understanding of rape (www.welcomwtobarbados.org. 2001).

2.3 Culture and Media

Perception is dependant on cultural and traditional customs. A man who is taught not to cry is told that he would not be considered a man if he did so. Doss and Hopkins, (1998) further understand tradition and cultural roles, a distinction must be made. Masculinity is showing opposite traits of femininity. Prescriptive masculinity is when a man possess' specific masculine character traits and follows cultural expectations thought to be appropriate for a man (Doss & Hopkins, 1998). These cultural expectations are derived from both male and female members of the cultural group although may differ between genders. To further this, the researchers said, "Masculinity ideology is an individual's internalized adaptation of male role norms, differing from cultural norms in ways that minimize that individual's gender-role conflict and gender-role strain." (Doss and Hopkins, 1998:1) It was proposed that the contemporary idea of masculinity has a negative affect on men in two ways. The first is that certain gender roles do not allow psychological and physical freedom (i.e., crying at a funeral or being affectionate with a son). The second is the negative consequences experienced by men if they fall away from the gender-role norm (i.e., being seen crying at the movies or hugging your son at a baseball game). Dependant upon tradition and culture is the effect of

gender-roles on relationships. The addition of this article is to further understand the importance of male traditional roles when exerted upon women. It was hypothesized that “more men than women, service-academy students more than students attending a small liberal arts college, and younger than older students would respond in a manner more closely resembling the culture’s male role norms.” (Doss & Hopkins, 1998: 4).

Participants included 503 males and 299 females (n = 769). Their backgrounds were Chilean, African-American, and Anglo-American. They represented distinct cultural or sub cultural groups. All were volunteers and received extra credit for participating. Questionnaires included the Male Role Norms Scale (MRNS), Male Role Attitudes Scale (MRAS), Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale (SDS), all presented within the Multicultural Masculinity Ideology Scale (MMIS). The MMIS showed that Hyper masculine Posturing and Achievement were similar across the three cultures. There were also some shared components of masculinity ideology between them. This showed that there is an inherent “maleness” (Doss & Hopkins, 1998:10) among all of the cultures in the study.

Media and film also play a major role in negative perceptions towards women by their male counter-parts. In a study done by Nolan and Ryan, (2000), slasher films were used as the medium to study male perception concerning female victimization and comparative responses to stimuli versus females. “From a psychological perspective, hyper graphic films are important because they evoke a variety of responses in viewers,” stated Nolan and Ryan (2000: 2). The goal of the study was to see the perceptual and emotional differences between men and women after reading the scripts of slasher films. Participants included 30 male and 30 female college students. A text analysis approach was used to interpret and examine responses to information. Results concluded that males enjoyed slasher films much more than females and the males were bored and/or entertained more easily than females. Men also showed a preference to pornographic scenes, deceit, and graphic violence. Nolan and Ryan state, “Slasher films provide useful vehicles for understanding how gender roles mediate the reconstruction and interpretation of graphic violence by male and female audiences.” (Nolan & Ryan, 2000: 8-9) Perception proved to be the defining difference between men and women.

Along the same idea as Nolan and Ryan (2000), Ryan and Kanjorski (1998) looked at men’s attitudes about rape, relationship aggression, and sexist humour. In this study, the importance of looking at attitude as a predictor of sexual aggression in men was determined. The study

involved looking at Rape Myth Acceptance, Acceptance of Interpersonal violence, Hostility towards women, and Adversarial Sexual Beliefs.

Their research found that in college men, traditional attitudes about women have been associated with sexual aggression. So too were hostile attitudes and adverse sexual beliefs. In addition to these findings, men prefer hostile forms of humour than any other form and preferred sexist humour much more than women. They stated that, attitudes toward women influenced the interpretations of sexist incidents such that those with non-traditional attitudes towards women found the incidents to more sexist and less funny than those with traditional attitudes. This ties in with the findings of Doss and Hopkins (1998) that suggested that men with higher aggression were more likely the men who believed in traditional gender roles. Finally, it was asserted that sexist humour is a part of male bonding. It was observed that men found sexist incidents erotic while women found it hostile. Therefore, this study established that enjoyment of sexist humour is in fact associated with sexual aggression in men. The authors stated, "The current study showed that there is a significant relationship between the enjoyment of sexist humour in men and their self-reporting likelihood of forcing sex and use of psychological, physical, and sexual aggression against their partners." (Ryan & Kanjorski, 1998: 7).

2.4 Rape myths

There are two premises which bind together the literature on rape attitudes, attributions, and institutional management of sexual violence and victim reactions. First, rape myths are widespread; they have been documented over time and across cultures. Secondly, these myths, or misunderstandings, about the socio-cultural phenomenon of rape have far-reaching consequences for both individual and societies (Ward, 1995).

What are the rape myths and misunderstandings? Rape is rare. It happens to 'other people' and generally involves sex-starved men and/or provocative, deserving women. Rape usually occurs between strangers, and physical force and coercion distinguish it from consensual sexual intercourse (Ward, 1995: 133).

The first scientist to study rape myths was Nancy Burt. She defined rape myths as prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape, rape victims, and rapists (Lonsway & Fitzgerald.

1994). While this is a good definition to start from, Lonsway and Fitzgerald (1994) offer a more comprehensive definition. Rape myths are attitudes and beliefs that are generally false but are widely and persistently held, and that serve to deny and justify male sexual aggression against women (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1994).

Rape myths are prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape, rape victims, or rapists. Rape myths have the effect of denying that many instances involving coercive sex are actually rapes. To understand how a rape myth works, one must understand the legal definition of rape and then ask why, when faced with a sexual assault that fits legal definition, many people are still not willing to call this assault a rape (Parrot & Bechhofer, 1991). In a world without rape myths, the general public would understand that every act of coerced sex involving penetration is a rape. Unfortunately, the common perception does not match the legal definition, because rape myths influence the common perception (Parrot & Bechhofer, 1991).

Rape myths are mechanism that people use to justify dismissing an incident of sexual assault from the category of real rape. Accepting or believing rape myths leads to a more restrictive definition of rape and is thus rape-supportive, because such beliefs deny the reality of many actual rapes. Rejecting these assaults as not being real rapes makes rape prosecution harder, the victim's recovery more difficult, and the assailant's actions safer. There are, of course, important consequences for the victims of unreal rape – people blame them, belittle them, treat them badly, do not take their situation seriously, and do not offer needed support. Since rapes by acquaintances are very likely to be considered unreal rapes, their victims may have a particularly hard time with certain aspects of recovery (Russell, 1984; Warshaw, 1988).

2.4.1 Analysis of rape myths

Rape myths are part of general culture. People learn them in same way they acquire attitudes and beliefs—from their families, their friends, newspapers, movies, books, dirty jokes, and, lately, rock videos. Rape myths are grouped into four main classifications of myths focused on the victim/woman (other myths, discussed below, focus on the assailant/man): nothing happened; no harm was done; she wanted or liked it.

2.4.1.1 Nothing happened

The first group of myths remove an incident from the category of a real rape by denying that any incident, either sex or rape, occurred at all. A number of rape myths promote the idea that women falsely accuse men of rape. Many people believe that women lie, crying rape to cover up an out-of-wedlock pregnancy or to get back at men who have jilted them or refused their advances. Many myths in this group have the effect of negating a claim of rape against someone known to the victim – an acquaintance, neighbour, family member, co-worker, ex-husband, or ex-lover – especially if the pre-rape relationship involved conflict. Also in this category of nothing happened are myths that women's rape claims are sheer fantasy or wishful thinking. And, women's rape fantasies usually involve very handsome and attractive men who find them irresistible that masculine self-control is momentarily overwhelmed, and the men sweep them off their feet. These fantasies do not resemble real rapes (Parrot & Bechhofer, 1991).

2.4.1.2 No harm was done

The second group of myths remove an incident from the category of a real rape by denying that any harm was done. Sexual intercourse is admitted, but its coerced and harmful nature is denied. Beliefs that rape is just sex belong in this group. Remarks such as if you are not a virgin, what difference does it make? Relax and enjoy it reflect this belief, implying that the rape is no different from other acts of sex the victim has experienced. Other rape myths in this category of no harm done are based on the assumption that a woman's value lies in her sexual exclusiveness. If she is not a virgin, or she is not the exclusive property of her lawful husband, there is no harm that can be done. Many no harm done myths refer to women of societal devalued status or women who are stereotyped as sexually available (Parrot & Bechhofer, 1991).

The most extreme implication of these myths is that once a woman has said yes and had sex with one man, she is never again in a position where she can legitimately say no. So, if a woman can be shown to have had sex with someone other than her husband, she is no longer worthy of the law's protection-she is fair game, or an open territory victim. Prostitutes are a special case of the open territory victim, so devalued that many people believe that prostitutes cannot be raped. Prostitutes or any women, who frequent places associated with being sexually available, such as bars, run the risk of being dismissed as unworthy of the law's protection or of sympathetic concern when they press charge of rape. The myth that only bad

girls get raped works to cast suspicion on any woman who has been raped. The reasoning goes, if she was raped, she must have done something to bring it on, she must be a bad girl (Silbert, 1988).

2.4.1.3 She wanted it

The third group of myths remove an incident from the category of a real rape by maintaining that the woman wanted it, invited it, or liked it. The issue of consent lies at the crux of this type of myth. The culture's many myths concerning women and sex are distilled to a belief that women never say no. At some level, women are always presumed always to want it, no matter what they say. To differentiate a rape from just sex, one must be convinced that the victim did not consent to the sexual act performed. Women with certain reputations or identities (e.g. divorcees, minority women, women out alone at night) are stereotypically assumed to consent more readily, to more men, in more situations among this group of myths is the idea that any healthy woman can resist a rapist if she really wants to, particularly if the rapist is someone she knows. The corollary is that if she got raped, she must not have resisted enough and therefore wanted it or consented to it. This line of reasoning ultimately comes down to there's no such thing as rape (Parrot & Bechhofer, 1991).

2.4.1.4 She deserved it

The fourth group of myths remove an incident from the category of rape by claiming that the woman deserved it or did something to bring it on. These myths admit that there was sex and that the sex was forced, but they hold the woman responsible – therefore the act was not rape. If she was flirting; if she was attractively dressed; if she in the man's perception, a tease; if she went out with a man, necked with him, and invited him to her apartment for coffee; even if she only said hello to him at the office – it was her fault. She got into the game of sexuality, this reasoning goes; society loads her with the full responsibility for whatever happens. The myths do not differentiate between her asking for companionship, friendship, and a date and her asking for rape. Women are also blamed or seen as deserving the rape if they put themselves in risky circumstances, even if they have no choice but to do so. If a woman hitch hikes, or out late at night, even if she works late – night shifts, a rape is still her fault (Amir, 1971; Groth, 1979).

These inaccurate and prejudicial stereotypes are linked to attitudes about male and female roles, the nature and control of female sexuality, and the acceptance of interpersonal violence. They are also associated with perceptions of rape victims. In the end rape myths have serious consequences for victims of sexual abuse. In the end, self-defeating cognitions and behaviours in victims of sexual abuse not only adversely affect their psychological well-being but also serve to sustain prejudicial and destructive rape myths (Ward, 1995).

2.5 Attitudes and perceptions toward rape victims

Somewhere in America, a woman is raped approximately every 2 min. However, less than one third of these rapes and sexual assaults are reported to law enforcement officials (U.S. Department of Justice, 1997). In addition, many women who are raped do not identify themselves as rape victims (Koss, 1985). One reason that women do not report rape and do not acknowledge being raped might be based in societal stereotypes surrounding sexual violence. Stereotypes about rape victims include the notions that she asked to be raped, secretly enjoyed the experience, or lied about it. Rape victims who feel that these stereotypes will be applied to them may be unwilling to report the rape.

Rape is one of the most common types of assault perpetrated in the U.S.; it has been estimated that one in three women will be raped in her lifetime (Warshaw, 1988). Among college women, it has been estimated that one in five female college students will be sexually assaulted during her college years (Koss, 1985). Koss, Gidycz, and Wisniewski (1987) found that 27.5% of their sample of college women reported being raped or experiencing an attempted rape, while 53.7% (including those reporting attempted rape or rape) endorsed being subjected to unwanted sexual contact or sexually assault behaviours. Surveys of college males indicate that 7-25% report having forced sexual intercourse on a female (Koss, 1989; Koss & Oros, 1982; Miller & Marshall, 1987; Mills & Granoff, 1992; Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987; Rapaport & Burkhart, 1984). Furthermore, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (1981) found rape to be the most underreported crime in this country. Thus, rape continues to be a social problem of great proportions, and research on factors predicting rape has continued as well.

It is estimated that 371 out of 100,000 women will become the victim of rape each year; incidences can reach as high as one-in-four when attempted rape and coercion are also considered over a woman's lifetime (Koss, 1989). Rapes that occur on college campuses are usually committed by someone known to the victim. In a study regarding attitudes toward women, 30% of college men interviewed disclosed that they would rape a woman if they

could be assured that they would never be caught. Another study by Malamuth and Brown (1994) found that 26% of college men admitted to having made a forceful attempt at sexual intercourse that caused observable distress to the woman (e.g., screaming, fighting, pleading, or crying). Based on current research, college students appear to be at a higher risk than the general population for rape. Age is the most common factor that puts college women at risk. Women are most likely to be the victim of sexual assault between the ages of 15 and 24, often with the victim, rapist, or both, under the influence of alcohol and drugs. Federal Bureau of Investigation (1981) reported that 39% of male students surveyed indicated it was all right to force sex if a girl was stoned or drunk. Sexual coercion, (Haworth-Hoepfner, 1998) has been noted as an indicator of unwanted sexual contacts. Sexual coercion is defined by Haworth-Hoepfner (1998) as the use of force, threats, or verbal intimidation during a sexual interaction. Her research considers perceptual differences between men and women while observing date-like encounters. She looked at indicators of sexual interest (i.e. such as interpretation of appearance and traditional perceptions towards gender roles) in an attempt to see what constitutes sexual coercion. University students from different programs were asked to fill out a questionnaire during class time. A total of 325 students participated where 60.4% were female (mean age of 22). The largest population was the single, never married group at 80.6%.

She tested four measures that included attitudes toward sexual coercion, sexual semiotic, sexual etiquette, and gender role continuum. Looking at gender differences, she hypothesized that women would be less likely than men to support the idea of using force in dating scenarios showing a difference in attitude. In reading a sexual cue, men would perceive clothing as having a sexual connotation. Sexual etiquette studies would show that traditional ways would have a higher approval with men. Similarly, she hypothesized that in gender role continuum (wanting to keep traditional male/female roles) men were more likely to expect and support traditional roles. She predicted that traditional gender role support would be a precursor to the support of sexual coercion in a dating scenario and that people who read sexual intent in clothing will have a higher rate of support for coercion. Finally, she predicted that gender would not show a significant precursor about attitudes towards sexual coercion and that people who support traditional dating behaviour are more likely to feel that the use of force in a dating scenario is acceptable.

In summation results indicate that perceptual differences regarding sexual coercion do exist between males and females. The results also showed that women objected much more to coercion than did men. The notion that gender has an influence on attitudes of sexual coercion

in a date scenario was supported. Of all the areas tested in the questionnaire, the most pronounced result came with the perceptions of men and women, in reference to heightened sexual activity (touching under clothes and sexual intercourse). Male judgment was seen to be significantly different than that of a female when asked if coercion becomes appropriate during more intimate sexual scenarios. Men supported coercion much more under these circumstances. The use of coercion was however supported by women with regards to increasing sexual intimacy. Finally, she stated, "Support for coercive tactics is most likely to arise in connection with situations where sexual intercourse has initially been agreed upon and then rescinded than where any other type of sexual activity have been indicated." (Haworth-Hoepfner, 1998:11).

Research conducted by Burt (1980), Holcomb, Holcomb, Sondag, and Williams (1991), shows that rape-tolerant attitudes are one of the most common contributors to the high prevalence of rape among college students. People who accept rape stereotypes, adversarial sexual beliefs, and traditional sex role attitudes show a greater acceptance of rape, and appear to condemn victims more.

The research further suggests that males consistently hold more rape-tolerant attitudes and that these attitudes may be related to actual involvement in sexual violence (Holcomb et al., 1991; Koss, 1989; Rapaport & Burkhart, 1984). According to Burt (1980), rape-tolerant attitudes are comprised of the following: (1). Adversarial sexual beliefs: beliefs such as women are responsible for rape. (2). Traditionality: women are viewed as passive, sweet, and gentle, unlike men who are seen as aggressors, initiators, and proud of their sexual ability. (3). Acceptance of rape stereotypes: attitudes that prostitutes cannot be raped, rape only occurs when the victim has a weapon, or it is not definitely rape if a woman is intoxicated or wearing revealing clothes.

Given the importance of these stereotypes in terms of the victim's experience, a number of studies have examined their impact. Specifically, researchers have been interested in factors that influence victim blaming. For instance, a victim of rape is blamed more for her victimization when she has had previous sexual experiences, which seems related to the stereotype that certain types of women ask for it by being promiscuous. Rape victims are blamed more when they resist the attack later in the rape encounter rather than earlier which seems to suggest the stereotype that these women are engaging in token resistance (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987) or leading the man on because they have gone along with the

sexual experience thus far. Finally, rape victims are blamed more when they are raped by an acquaintance or a date rather than by a stranger (e.g., Malamuth, 1986) which seems to evoke the stereotype that victims really want to have sex because they know their attacker and perhaps even went out on a date with him. The underlying message of this research seems to be that when certain stereotypical elements of rape are in place, rape victims are prone to being blamed.

Rape is a growing problem in today's society. It is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore the startling statistics about this crime. It has been estimated that one in three women will be raped in her lifetime (Warshaw, 1988). Because rape is the most underreported crime in the United States (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1981), statistics of its prevalence vary widely. In a recent national study conducted on 3187 college women, one in four of the women surveyed had been the victim of rape or attempted rape (Warshaw, 1988). Fifteen percent of the 341 college women surveyed in another study reported that they had been forced to have intercourse against their will (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987).

Contrary to popular belief, the majority of rapes are not committed by strangers, but rather, by acquaintances. Women are four times as likely to be raped by an acquaintance as by a stranger (Warshaw, 1988). In the national study finding that one in four college women had been the victim of rape or attempted rape, the perpetrator was an acquaintance in 84% of the incidences, and the aggressive acts occurred on dates in 57% of the cases. Warshaw (1988) found that 26% of the male undergraduates surveyed admitted that they had acted sexually aggressively on a date, which involved making a forceful attempt at intercourse causing their date to cry, scream, fight, or plead.

Many men and women have misconceptions of what constitutes a rape. Koss, (1989) found that rapes by acquaintances were less likely to be viewed as rapes by the victim than were those by strangers. Similarly, Warshaw (1988) found that 73% of the women whose description of their experiences met the legal definition of rape did not recognize themselves as rape victims. One in 12 men surveyed in this study admitted to acting in ways that satisfied the legal definition of rape or attempted rape, with 84% of these men believing that what they had done was definitely not rape. The criteria that male and female college students believe must be present in order to label an experience as a rape were studied. Subjects read a scenario depicting a date that eventually led to a rape. The onset of the victim's protest (early, middle, or late during foreplay), the force that the man employed (low or moderate), and the type of

protest that the victim used (verbal or verbal and physical) were manipulated. Subjects were more likely to perceive the scenario as a rape when the victim protested both verbally and physically during the early or middle stages of foreplay and when the rapist used moderate force.

Studies have also been conducted to investigate people's perceptions of two types of rape-stranger and acquaintance. Responding to hypothetical rape vignettes, the male undergraduates in one study attributed more responsibility to the acquaintance rape victim than to the victim of a stranger rape (Barnett & Feild, 1977). They also attributed less responsibility to the perpetrator in an acquaintance rape than in a stranger rape and had less empathy for the victim of an acquaintance rape than for a victim of an assault by a stranger.

Men and women have been shown to differ dramatically in their perceptions of and attitudes toward rape, rapists, and rape victims (Barnett & Feild, 1977). Male subjects have been shown to be significantly more likely than female subjects to believe that sex is the primary motivation responsible for rape; women were significantly more likely than men to view power as the primary motive of rape. Men have been shown to attribute more responsibility to the victim of a rape and to view rape as less severe than women (Barnett & Feild, 1977).

A number of studies have taken subjects' attitudes toward women into account when evaluating rape attitudes. It found that subjects who had more egalitarian attitudes according to the Attitudes Toward Women Scale (Spence & Helmreich, 1974) were found to be less likely to perceive the victim portrayed in a rape scenario as wanting sex, less likely to blame the victim, and more likely to see the situation as violent than those with less egalitarian attitudes. Barnett & Feild (1977) found that conservative views of women on the short form of the Attitudes Toward Women Scale (Spence & Helmreich, 1974) is highly correlated with beliefs that women are responsible for preventing rape. Muehlenhard & Linton (1987) found that men who were more traditional in their views toward women based on their responses to the long version of the AWS believed that a date rape was more justifiable than those with more egalitarian attitudes.

Beliefs in rape myths have also been found to be related to college men's likelihood of raping. Malamuth and Brown (1994) found that approximately 35% of male subjects indicate some likelihood of committing a rape if assured anonymity.

The relationship between college men's gender roles and their attitudes towards rape has also been investigated (Quackenbush, 1989). The Quackenbush study used the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) to classify the male subjects as masculine, androgynous, or undifferentiated. Masculine and undifferentiated men reported a significantly higher likelihood of committing the acquaintance rape, as depicted in a scenario, than did the androgynous men. They also expressed less empathy toward the victim, attributed more responsibility to the victim, perceived the rape as less serious, and believed in more pro-rape attitudes than did the androgynous men. In addition, subjects in all gender role categories attributed more responsibility to the victim for the acquaintance rape than for the stranger rape. This study used only male subjects and, because of the small number of men falling into the feminine classification of the BSRI, used only those who were classified as masculine, androgynous, and undifferentiated.

Beliefs in rape myths are highly correlated with other attitudinal variables and Burt (1980) indicated that there is a relationship between the acceptance of rape myths and such attitudes as gender role stereotyping, distrust of the other gender, and acceptance of interpersonal violence. In another study on rape attitudes, men believed that rape was more justifiable when the woman had initiated the date, when the man paid for the date, and when the woman went to the man's apartment (Muehlenhard & Linton 1987). These beliefs are examples of those theorized to perpetuate the crime of rape.

Rape prevalence statistics have provided researchers with the incentive to thoroughly investigate the topic of rape. Studies investigating the differences between attitudes toward stranger and acquaintance rape have shown that people perceive the victim of an acquaintance rape as more responsible for the event than the victim of a stranger rape. In general, men have been found to have significantly more pro-rape attitudes than women. In the one study investigating the relationship between gender role and attitudes toward rape, college men who were classified as masculine or undifferentiated had significantly more pro-rape attitudes than those who were classified as androgynous (Quackenbush, 1989).

The present study was designed to further investigate the relationship between gender role and perceptions of rape. Unlike the Quackenbush (1989) study, the present study will examine the relationship between gender role and attitudes toward rape in both male and female college students. In addition, all possible BSRI classifications will be employed. It is hypothesized that male and female college students who are classified as masculine according to the BSRI

will believe in more rape myths, hold more pro-rape attitudes, and believe in more traditional gender roles according to the AWS than will those who are classified as feminine, androgynous, or undifferentiated. That masculine women, as well as masculine men, are hypothesized to believe in these rape myths is based on the premise that masculine women, like masculine men, possess such characteristics as assertiveness, independence, and leadership. These characteristics will lead masculine women to believe that they can control what happens to them and therefore avoid rape through their actions and that other women could, too.

What do young people believe about rape? Much of our information comes from college-age students. Coercive sex is complicated by the fact that perpetrators and victims are often not cognizant of what constitutes assault (Miller & Marshall, 1987). Evaluation of adolescent attitudes about rape reveals some illuminating findings. Forced intercourse was considered acceptable by a significant number of both adolescent males and females in certain situations (Johnson, 1980). The relationship between victim blaming and adherence to rape myths is also of note in the adolescent population. Additionally, an element of male dominance, the perception of females as sex objects, and the negation of acquaintance rape as sexual assault has also been ascertained in our youth (Blumberg & Lester, 1991).

Numerous studies have investigated attitudes toward rape and belief in rape myths (Blumberg & Lester, 1991; Koss, Leonard, Beezley, & Oros, 1985; Margolin, Miller, & Moran, 1989; Schult & Schneider, 1991). Burt (1980) developed a scale to measure erroneous beliefs about rape. She found significant correlations between acceptance of rape myths and factors such as gender role traditionalism, conservative gender views, and adversarial gender beliefs (e.g., women act in provocative ways that lead to rape, so rape is in part the fault of the victim). Many feminist writers have endorsed the view that pro-rape, anti-women attitudes and belief in rape myths (e.g., victims secretly enjoy being raped), which they argue are culturally sanctioned and socially promoted, play a significant role in maintaining the incidence of rape (Brownmiller, 1975; Donat & D'Emilio, 1992; Hall, 1983; Johnson, 1980; Morgan, 1980).

Stereotypes about rape victims are often subsumed under what are called rape myths. Burt (1980) defines rape myths as "prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape, rape victims, and rapists" (217). Lonsway and Fitzgerald (1994) define rape myths as "attitudes and beliefs that are generally false but are widely and persistently held, and that serve to deny and justify male sexual aggression against women" (134). Koss et al. (1985) have argued that rape

myths can be subsumed under three themes: victim masochism (e.g., they enjoy/want it), victim precipitation (e.g., they ask for/deserve it, it only happens to certain types of women), and victim fabrication (e.g., they tell lies/exaggerate). Belief in such myths may allow men to justify male sexual violence and women to deny personal vulnerability to rape (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1995).

Rape myth acceptance has generally been thought to be widespread, with various personality (e.g., adversarial sexual beliefs, acceptance of interpersonal violence) and demographic (e.g., gender, race, age) factors predicting the degree to which individuals will accept rape myths (Burt, 1980; Giacopassi & Dull, 1986;; Johnson, 1980). For example, one consistent finding in the literature is that males are more accepting of rape myths than are females. This result may reflect defensive attributions, or the idea that individuals tend to blame victims who are dissimilar to themselves. Because most rape victims are women, men feel different from this particular group of victims and are thus more likely to endorse rape myths than are women (Giacopassi & Dull, 1986).

It is clear that rape myths are present in many individuals .It is probable that rape myth acceptance is even higher than has been assessed to date, because of the negative attitudes being below individuals' level of awareness or to self-censorship of politically incorrect views. It is also probable that even though individuals may not express high levels of rape myth acceptance, their actual behaviour towards rape victims might suggest otherwise. (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1994).

Consistent gender differences have been found as well, with males being more likely to hold rape-tolerant attitudes and more likely to attribute blame to the victim than females (Feild, 1978; Holcomb, Holcomb, Sondag, & Williams, 1991; Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987). Barnett and Feild (1977) and Szymanski, Devlin, Chrisler, and Vyse (1993) found that men (versus women) are more likely to believe that sex is the motivation for rape, while women (versus men) are more likely to believe that power is the motivation for rape. Other studies have focused on gender differences in attitudes toward type of rape (e.g., stranger versus acquaintance or date rape (Holcomb et al., 1991; Szymanski et al., 1993).

This study examined a sample of college students' acceptance of rape myths as a predictor for perceived seriousness of rape and perceptions of responsibility to the victim. A 21-item Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale was used to assess overall how strongly the participants

agree with false rape stereotypes. Male participants agreed significantly more than females. Participants then read an acquaintance rape vignette describing either the victim as attractive or unattractive with all else held constant. The participants then rated the extent to which they feel the victim is responsible, the perceived psychological damage to the victim, and their support for the victim to report. Results indicated that male participants blamed the victim more when she was described as unattractive, whereas female participants blamed the attractive victim more (Koss, et al., 1985).

In 2002, there were 247,730 victims of rape, attempted rape or sexual assault, approximately half of whom knew their assailant as either a friend or acquaintance. On college campuses, rape among acquaintances is even more likely; an alarming one in seven college women are estimated to be raped before they graduate, 90% of who will know their attacker (Amir 1971; National Victim Centre 1992; Koss, et al., 1985).

Perpetuation of rape myths in the media, in which inaccurate portrayals of rape situations, rape victims, and rapists are promoted therefore, victims and offenders often do not classify the rape myths that reinforce the dominant male gender role. An extension of the provocative dressing myth is the effect of the victim's physical appearance. Existing research has extensively focused on the role of the victim and the victim's characteristics in investigating perceptions of rape. As previously mentioned, woman's clothing, consumption of alcohol, and perceived the less attractive victim was also perceived to have contributed more to her victimization because she was assumed to have presented herself more provocatively than an attractive victim would have. The researchers explained this by concluding that attractive victims need not to provoke rape because their appearance makes them more a target anyway. They, then, suggest that unattractive victims must have done something to provoke the rape (Buddie & Miller, 2001).

Amnesty International is turning its gaze on sexual terror again: but these human-rights abuses are not unfolding in Abu Ghraib or Guantánamo; they are taking place in a back room in a pub in Reading; down an alley in Oxford; on a sofa in someone's flat in Edinburgh. A report published this week by the human-rights organisation presents a picture of an epidemic of unreported, unpunished sexual assault in the UK. According to the study of attitudes toward rape in the UK, one third of those surveyed believe that women who flirt are partly at fault if someone rapes them. A third sees women as being partially or wholly responsible for being

raped if they are intoxicated. Finally, more than a quarter of those interviewed think women invite rape to some extent if they wear seductive clothing. There is also a sort of fair game attitude at play: almost 15% thought a woman would be partly responsible for being raped if rumour had it she had slept around; 8% thought a promiscuous woman would be totally responsible for being raped (Allen, 2005).

Yesterday's news of a rape case that collapsed after the alleged victim told the jury she was unconscious from excess alcohol and could not remember what had happened will certainly do little to encourage victims to come forward. Despite the Sexual Offences Act of 2003 stating that someone who is asleep or otherwise unconscious will not be taken as having consented, the prosecution dropped the case saying, drunken consent is still consent. This is what was clear: the agony of the rape was only the start. What remained toxic for years, if not for ever, for these survivors of rape, was exactly the kind of self-recrimination that the attitudes polled by Amnesty brought about: why did I walk down that street? Why did I have that second glass of wine? Why did I wear red underwear? Why did I smile at that man at that party? I learned from these brave, tormented girls and women that the crime itself is something you can eventually recover from, less easy to recover from is the social trivialisation of what happened to you, let alone the notion that it was your own fault (Allen, 2005).

UK: New poll finds a third of people believe women who flirt partially responsible for being raped. A new ICM opinion poll commissioned by Amnesty International indicates that a third (34%) of people in the UK believe that a woman is partially or totally responsible for being raped if she has behaved in a flirtatious manner.

The poll, 'Sexual Assault Research', published today (21 November 2006) as part of Amnesty International's 'Stop Violence Against Women' campaign, shows that similar blame culture attitudes exist over clothing, drinking, perceived promiscuity, personal safety and whether a woman has clearly said no to the man. For instance, more than a quarter (26%) of those asked said that they thought a woman was partially or totally responsible for being raped if she was wearing sexy or revealing clothing, and more than one in five (22%) held the same view if a woman had had many sexual partners. Around one in 12 people (8%) believed that a woman was totally responsible for being raped if she'd had many sexual partners. Similarly, more than a quarter of people (30%) said that a woman was partially or totally responsible for being raped if she was drunk, and more than a third (37%) held the same view if the woman had failed to clearly say no to the man (Allen, 2005).

Amnesty International UK Kate Allen said: This poll shows that a disturbingly large proportion of the public blame women themselves for being raped. It is shocking that so many people will lay the blame for being raped at the feet of women themselves and the government must launch a new drive to counteract this sexist blame culture. The poll also shows that the vast majority of the British population has no idea how many women are raped every year in the UK, with 96% of those polled saying they either didn't know the true extent of rape or that they thought it was far lower than the true figure. Only 4% of respondents even thought the number of women raped exceeds 10,000 per year when the true figure is likely to be well in excess of 50,000:

- Six out of seven people either said they didn't know that only 5.6% of rapes reported to the police currently result in conviction or believed the conviction rate to be far higher.
- The average estimate was of a 26% conviction rate, nearly five times higher than the actual rate.

In addition to uncovering disturbing attitudes over women being to blame, this poll also reveals the scale of public ignorance of the unacceptably high numbers of women raped every year in the UK as well as the dreadfully low conviction rates (Allen, 2005).

2.6 Conclusion

Rape is a growing problem in today's society and it is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore the startling statistics about this crime. It has been estimated that one in three women will be raped in her lifetime (Warshaw, 1988).

Recent work in South Africa illustrates that violence against women is an important issue in reproductive health. Since 1997, AVSC has been assisting the Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa (PPASA) to develop a men's reproductive health program. The effort began with a study to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of men. Almost half of the men surveyed said that women were raped because they dressed provocatively; 58% said rape could not occur within marriage (Peltzer, K., Cherian, V., & Cherian, L. 1998).

Rape is a growing problem in today's society. It is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore the startling statistics about this crime. It has been estimated that one in three women will be raped in her lifetime (Warshaw, 1988).

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

Research method is the plan according to which data are to be collected to investigate the research hypothesis or question in the most economical manner (Huysamen, 2001).

3.2 Targeted population

Target population for the study was registered students at the University of Zululand main campus. A group of one hundred and fifty (150) students was used from which findings were to be generalised into the whole population.

The views of respondents compared according to the age, gender, and faculties, namely: Arts, Commerce, Education, Law, and Science and Agriculture to determine if there is a relationship between the faculties and students' attitudes and perceptions with regard to rape victims.

3.3 Sampling method

A non-probability sampling procedure will be undertaken. Quota sampling method was used (Huysamen, (2001). This method was selected because, in using it, an effort was made to represent important strata or sub populations such as gender, age, etc. known to be in the population in their corresponding (population) proportions in the sample (Huysamen, 2001). The researcher collected the data with the assistance of peer counsellors in respective faculties. They were given the questionnaires to distribute according to their faculties, and within those faculties, they were to distribute the questionnaire according to gender and age.

3.4 Data collection instrument

The participants completed the Attitude Toward Rape Victim Scale (ARVS; Ward, 1988), which is a 25-item Likert-type scale designed to measure favourable versus unfavourable attitudes toward victims of rape (rather than toward rape in general). Scale items were developed with an emphasis on victim blame, significance of victim experiences, victim deservedness, and disbelief in victim stories. All items are written in simple and succinct language, suitable for participants of varying educational backgrounds. Responses indicate participant's levels of agreement with each statement on a 4-point scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree), 2) disagree), 3 (strongly agree) to 4 (agree).

This instrument was previously developed and used by Ward (1988) in a study on attitudes and perceptions toward rape victims comparing Whites and Latinos. It was therefore standardized on this population at that time and was used in this study for the purposes of validity and reliability.

The following questions were addressed by the questionnaire.

- Who gets raped?
- What are prevalent attitudes toward victims of sexual violence?
- Which factors predict attitudes toward rape victims?
- Which factors often contribute towards rape?
- Do men hold negative attitudes toward rape victims?
- Do women hold positive attitudes toward rape victims?
- Does a person's age contribute towards negative attitudes held against rape victims?
- Does a certain profession contribute towards negative attitudes held against rape victims?

3.5 Data Collection Method

Each participant was supplied with a questionnaire and an information sheet, which described the research goal of determining University students' attitudes and perceptions toward the rape victims, the course the researcher was conducting the research for, the approximate time needed to complete the survey, as well as warned of the sensitive nature of the research with reference to counselling services on campus if needed. The letter further indicated the voluntary nature of the survey.

Because of ethical considerations all participants were provided with an informed consent information sheet which gave them the opportunity to decline participation before or at any point of the study. The data obtained from the participants was treated anonymously and confidentially. Ethical commitment with regard to informed consent, confidentiality, and anonymity throughout the process was maintained. The participants were informed that the findings will only be used for the study and consideration towards developing education programs. In order to maintain confidentiality, the questionnaires were placed into a cardboard box upon completion so that participants remained anonymous. No record of participants' names was documented. Furthermore, demographic questions did not include indication of ethnicity due to the lack of diversity in the sample of students and the risk of identifiability.

3.6 Data analysis

The data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), which yielded descriptive statistics (frequencies of cases and responses in percentages) and Chi Square, which analyses frequency data where frequencies concern particular categories or classifications (gender, age, and faculty – Arts, Commerce, Education Law, and Science and Agriculture).

3.7 Conclusion

This chapter showed how the process was undertaken and which instruments were employed in this research study.

CHAPTER 4

4.1 Results

This chapter covers data analysis and interpretation of the results.

4.1.1 Participants' Demographic Information

Following are graphical representation of the participants' demographic information. Other tables and graphs/figures obtained from the SPSS output are displayed in appendices. The total number of participants in the sample was 150. In the sample, 54.7% were female and 45.3% were males (Figure 1 & Table 1).

Table 1: Participants' gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid female	82	54.7	54.7	54.7
male	68	45.3	45.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

About 37.3% of the participants fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 40.7% of the participants fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years. Only 22% were 26 years old and above (Table 2 & Figure 2).

Table 2: Participants' age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 18 to 21 yrs	56	37.3	37.3	37.3
22 to 25 yrs	61	40.7	40.7	78.0
26 yrs and above	33	22.0	22.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

In the sample, Coloured, Indian, and White students were under-represented. The sample was composed of 88.7% Black students, 2.7% Coloured students, 8% Indian students, and 0.7% White students (Table 3 & Figure 3).

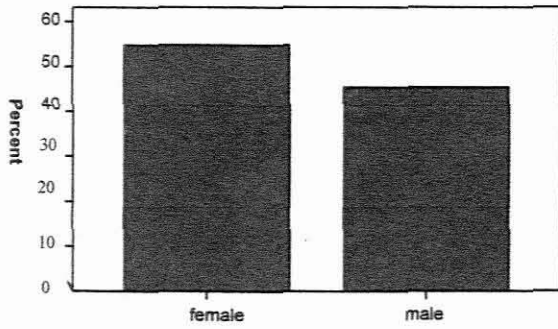


Figure 1: Participants' gender

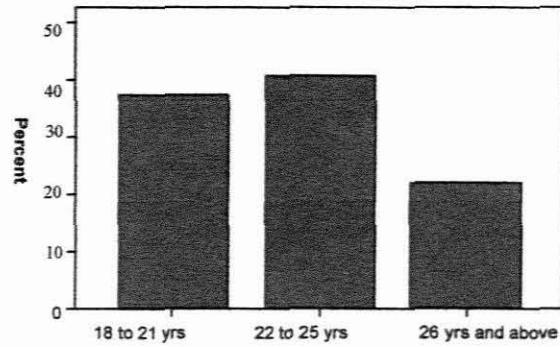


Figure 2: Participants' age

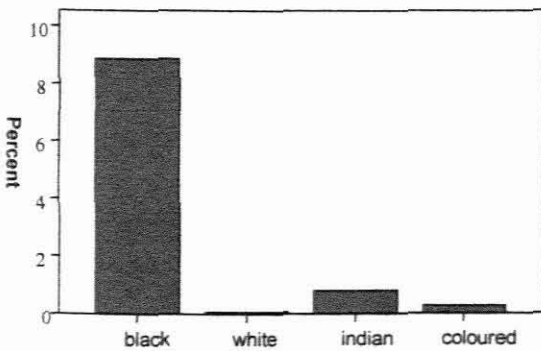


Figure 3: Participants' race

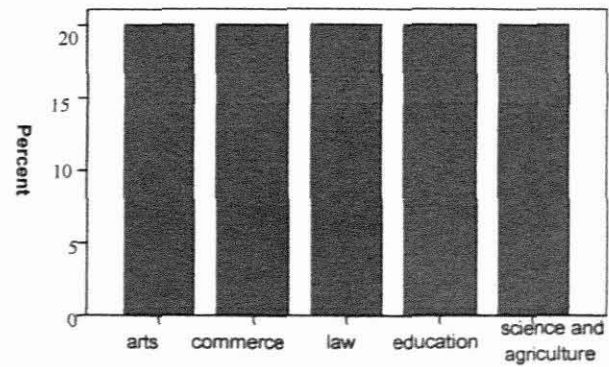


Figure 4: Represented Faculties

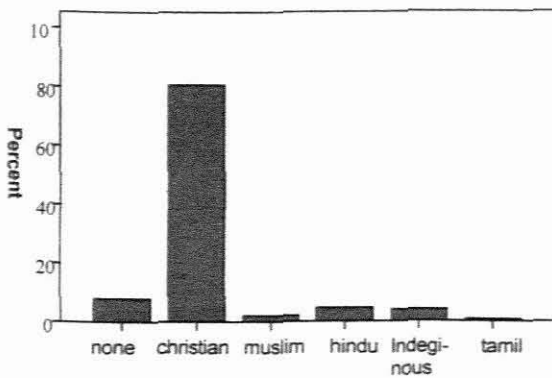


Figure 5: Participants' religion

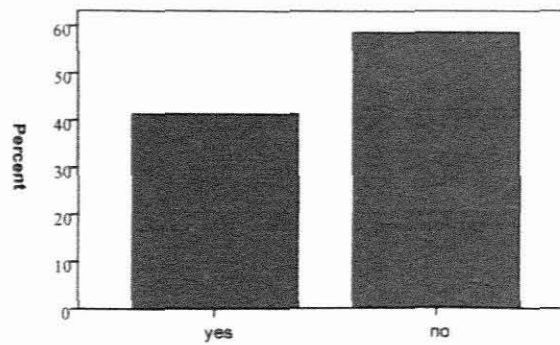


Figure 6: Participants' work history

Table 3: Participants' race

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid black	133	88.7	88.7	88.7
white	1	.7	.7	89.3
indian	12	8.0	8.0	97.3
coloured	4	2.7	2.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

The University of Zululand offers degrees in five faculties, i.e. the Faculty of Arts, Commerce, Law, Education, and Science and Agriculture. All the mentioned faculties were equally represented in the sample; the percentage for each was 20% (Table 4 & Figure 4).

Table 4: Represented Faculties

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid arts	30	20.0	20.0	20.0
commerce	30	20.0	20.0	40.0
law	30	20.0	20.0	60.0
education	30	20.0	20.0	80.0
science and agriculture	30	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Some religious groups were under represented in the sample. About 8% of the sample did not indicate the religion they follow. About 80.7% of the sample were Christians. About 2% were Muslims, 4.7% were Hindus, 0.7% followed the Tamil religion, and 4% fell within the indigenous religious group (Table 5 & Figure 5).

Table 5: Participants' religion

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid none	12	8.0	8.0	8.0
christian	121	80.7	80.7	88.7
muslim	3	2.0	2.0	90.7
hindu	7	4.7	4.7	95.3
indigenous	6	4.0	4.0	99.3
tamil	1	.7	.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

About 41.3% of the participants had work experience and 58.7% had never worked before at the time of this study (Table 6 & Figure 6).

Table 6: Participants' work history

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	62	41.3	41.3	41.3
no	88	58.7	58.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

4.1.2 Attitudes and perceptions towards rape victims

The participants were asked to indicate the extent to which they strongly disagree (SD), disagree (D), agree (A), or strongly agree (SA) with each of the twenty-five (25) questions of the questionnaire. These questions were designed to detect the participants' attitudes and perceptions toward rape victims. This would in turn answer the research questions that were set at the beginning of this study. The participants' responses are displayed on Table 7a and Table 7b below (see also Appendix 3 & Appendix 4). (The responses were not analysed against the participants' race, religion, and work history)

Table 7a: Participants' responses

	SD	D	A	SA
1. A raped woman is a less desirable woman.	48.7%	33.3%	12%	6%
2. The extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred.	19.3%	30.7%	32.7%	17.3%
3. A raped woman is usually an innocent victim.	6.7%	25.3%	42.7%	25.3%
4. Women often claim rape to protect their reputations	32.7%	36%	24%	7.3%
5. 'Good' girls are as likely to be raped as 'bad' girls.	24.7%	26%	25.3%	24%
6. Women who have had prior sexual relations should not complain about rape.	72.7%	22.7%	3.3%	1.3%
7. Women do not provoke rape by their appearance or behaviour.	17.3%	24.7%	34%	24%
8. Intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations.	17.3%	36.7%	34%	12%

9. It would do some women good to be raped.	72%	21.3%	4%	2.7%
10. Even women who feel guilty about engaging in premarital sex are not likely to safely claim rape	24%	36.7%	31.3%	8%
11. Most women secretly desire to be raped.	54.7%	32%	6%	7.3%
12. Any female may be raped.	20.7%	6%	25.3%	48%
13. Women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve.	48%	38.7%	9.3%	4%
14. Many women invent rape stories if they learn they are pregnant.	18.7%	42%	32.7%	6.7%
15. Men, not women, are responsible for rape.	31.3%	30.7%	21.3%	16.7%
16. A woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped.	17.3%	8.7%	41.3%	32.7%
17. Many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but changed their minds afterwards.	14.7%	37.3%	38.7%	9.3%
18. Accusations of rape by bar girls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion.	16.7%	29.3%	33.3%	20.7%
19. A woman should not blame herself for rape.	14.7%	11.3%	24.7%	49.3%
20. A healthy woman can successfully resist rape if she tries.	24.7%	40.7%	25.3%	9.3%
21. Many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge on the accused.	44%	36%	12.7%	7.3%
22. Women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are not inviting rape.	18.7%	20.7%	30%	30.7%
23. Women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped.	40%	46%	13.3%	0.7%
24. Sexually experienced women are not really damaged by rape.	64%	30.7%	4%	1.3%
25. In most cases when a woman was raped, she enjoyed it	87.3%	8%	4%	0.7%

Table 7b was reorganised to reflect how strongly respondents felt about each question in a different order. This order allows some consideration of which questions are viewed strongly, whether negatively or positively by a larger percentage of the sample. The scales in Table 7b below have been condensed, and a column added to indicate whether the responses reflect a positive or a negative attitude and/or perception.

Table 7b: Condensed participants' responses

	SD or D	SA or A	Positive or Negative
1. A raped woman is a less desirable woman.	82%	18%	Positive
2. The extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred.	50%	50%	Neutral
3. A raped woman is usually an innocent victim.	32%	68%	Positive
4. Women often claim rape to protect their reputations.	68.7%	31.3%	Positive
5. 'Good' girls are as likely to be raped as 'bad' girls.	50.7%	49.3%	Negative
6. Women who have had prior sexual relations should not complain about rape.	95.4%	4.6%	Positive
7. Women do not provoke rape by their appearance or behaviour.	42%	58%	Positive
8. Intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations.	54%	46%	Positive
9. It would do some women good to be raped.	93.3%	6.7%	Positive
10. Even women who feel guilty about engaging in premarital sex are not likely to safely claim rape.	60.7%	39.3%	Positive
11. Most women secretly desire to be raped.	86.7%	13.3%	Positive
12. Any female may be raped.	26.7%	73.3%	Positive
13. Women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve.	86.7%	13.3%	Positive
14. Many women invent rape stories if they learn they are pregnant.	60.7%	39.4%	Positive
15. Men, not women, are responsible for rape.	62%	38	Positive
16. A woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped.	26%	74%	Negative
17. Many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but changed their minds afterwards.	52%	48%	Positive
18. Accusations of rape by bar girls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion.	46%	54%	Negative
19. A woman should not blame herself for rape.	26%	74%	Positive

20. A healthy woman can successfully resist rape if she tries.	65.4%	34.6%	Positive
21. Many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge on the accused.	80%	20%	Positive
22. Women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are not inviting rape.	39.3%	60.7%	Positive
23. Women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped.	86%	14%	Positive
24. Sexually experienced women are not really damaged by rape.	94.7%	5.3%	Positive
25. In most cases when a woman was raped, she enjoyed it	95.3%	4.7%	Positive

The results show that most participants have positive perceptions and attitude towards rape victims.

4.1.3 Quantitative Analysis of Each Question of the Questionnaire

Following is a further analysis of the participants' responses to the questionnaire, analysed against the participants' gender, age, and faculty. The percentages discussed below are added, overall percentages for the degree to which the participants strongly disagree/disagree and strongly agree/agree (see Appendix 5).

Question 1: A raped woman is a less desirable woman.

As it is displayed in Table 7b, 82% of the participants disagree that a raped woman is a less desirable woman, and 18% agrees. From the 82% that disagrees, 44% were females and 38% were males. From the 18% that agrees, 10.7% were females and 7.3% were males (Appendix 5, Table 8b).

Table 8a: Chi-Square Test for Question 1 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.647 ^a	3	.200
Likelihood Ratio	4.668	3	.198
Linear-by-Linear Association	.484	1	.487
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 2 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.08.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result with regard to Question 1 of the questionnaire ($p > 0.05$) (Table 8a)

From the 82% that disagrees that a raped woman is a less desirable woman, 30.7% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 34% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years; and 17.3% fell within the age group of 26 years and above. From the 18% that agrees that a raped woman is a less desirable woman, 6.7% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; another 6.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years; and 4.6% fell within the age group of 26 years and above (Appendix 5, Table 9b).

Table 9a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 1 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.421 ^a	6	.491
Likelihood Ratio	5.489	6	.483
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.025	1	.311
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 4 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.98.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 9a)

Table 10b (Appendix 5) shows that 16% of the participants who disagreed that a raped woman is a less desirable woman were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 15.4% were registered under that Faculty of Commerce; 18.7% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 14% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 18% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. About 4% of the participants that agreed that a raped woman is a less desirable woman were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 4.7% were registered under

the Faculty of Commerce; 1.4% were registered under the Faculty of Law; 6% were registered under the Faculty of Education; and 2% were registered under that Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 5, Table 10b).

Table 10a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 1 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.160 ^a	12	.064
Likelihood Ratio	20.040	12	.066
Linear-by-Linear Association	.607	1	.436
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.80.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 10a)

Question 2: The extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred.

About 50% of the participants disagreed with this question and 50% agreed. About 26.7% of the participants who disagreed were females and 23.4% were males. 28% of the participants that agreed that the extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred were females, and 22% were males (Appendix3, Table 11b).

Table 11a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 2 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.205 ^a	3	.011
Likelihood Ratio	11.553	3	.009
Linear-by-Linear Association	.151	1	.697
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.79.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 11a)

About 21.3% of the participants who disagreed that the extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred fell within the age group of 18 to 21

years; 17.4% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years; and 11.4% fell within the age group of 26 years and above. About 16% of the participants who agreed with the question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 23.3% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years; and 10.6% fell within the age group of 26 years and above (Appendix3, Table 12b).

Table 12a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 2 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.003 ^a	6	.014
Likelihood Ratio	16.212	6	.013
Linear-by-Linear Association	.013	1	.910
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.72.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 12a)

About 8.7% of the participants who disagreed that the extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred were registered under the Faculty of Arts. 6.7% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce. 12% were registered under the Faculty of Law. 7.4% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 13.3% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 13b).

Table 13a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 2 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.898 ^a	12	.069
Likelihood Ratio	21.658	12	.042
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.091	1	.296
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.20.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 13a)

Question 3: A raped woman is usually an innocent victim.

About 32% of the participants disagreed that a raped woman is usually an innocent victim, and 68% agrees. From the 32%, who disagreed, 10.7% were female and 21.4% were males. 44% who agreed were females, and 24% were males (Appendix 3, Table 14b).

Table 14a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 3 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.048 ^a	3	.005
Likelihood Ratio	13.179	3	.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.141	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.53.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 14a)

Of those participants who disagreed that a raped woman is usually an innocent victim, 12.7% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 12.6% fell within the age group 22 to 25 years; and 6.6% were 26 years and above. About 24.7% who agree with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 28% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 34.2% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 15b).

Table 15a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 3 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.704 ^a	6	.945
Likelihood Ratio	1.702	6	.945
Linear-by-Linear Association	.018	1	.895
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 3 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.20.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 15a)

Only 8% of the participants who disagreed that a raped woman is usually an innocent victim were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 8.7% were registered under the Faculty of

Commerce, 3.4% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 4.6% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 7.3% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 12% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 11.3% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 16.7% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 15.3% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 12.7% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 16b).

Table 16a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 3 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.064 ^a	12	.147
Likelihood Ratio	18.542	12	.100
Linear-by-Linear Association	.039	1	.843
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 5 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.00.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 16a)

Question 4: Women often claim rape to protect their reputations.

About 68.7% of the participants disagreed that women often claim rape to protect their reputations and about 31.3% agreed. Of those who disagreed, 40.7% were females and 28% were males. Of those who agreed, 14% were females and 17.4% were males (Appendix 3, Table 17b).

Table 17a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 4 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.771 ^a	3	.287
Likelihood Ratio	3.790	3	.285
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.721	1	.054
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.99.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 17a)

About 29.4% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 26.6% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 12.7% were 26 years and above. Of those who agreed, about 8% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 14% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 9.3% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 18b).

Table 18a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 4 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.249 ^a	6	.396
Likelihood Ratio	6.542	6	.365
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.097	1	.024
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 3 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.42.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 18a)

Only 15.3% of the participants who disagreed that women often claim rape to protect their reputations were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 13.4% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 14% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 11.3% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 14.7% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 4.7% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 6.7% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 6% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 8.7% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 5.3% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 19b).

Table 19a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 4 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.146 ^a	12	.111
Likelihood Ratio	17.947	12	.117
Linear-by-Linear Association	.015	1	.901
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 5 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.20.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 19a)

Question 5: 'Good' girls are as likely to be raped as 'bad' girls.

About 50.7% of the participants disagreed that good girls are as likely to be raped as bad girls, and 49.3% agreed. About 29.4% of participants who disagreed with this question were females, and 21.3% were males. About 25.3% of participants who agreed were females and 24% were males (Appendix 3, Table 20b).

Table 20a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 5 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.870 ^a	3	.276
Likelihood Ratio	3.934	3	.269
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.042	1	.307
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.32.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 20a)

About 18% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 21.4% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 11.3% were 26 years and above. Of those who agreed, about 19.4% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; another 19.4% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 10.7% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 21b).

Table 21a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 5 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.389 ^a	6	.967
Likelihood Ratio	1.381	6	.967
Linear-by-Linear Association	.579	1	.447
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.92.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 21a)

10% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; another 10% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, another 10% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 12% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 8.6% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 10% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, another 10% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, another 10% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 8% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 11.4% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 22b).

Table 22a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 5 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.009 ^a	12	.191
Likelihood Ratio	17.720	12	.124
Linear-by-Linear Association	.531	1	.466
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.20.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 22a)

Question 6: *Women who have had prior sexual relations should not complain about rape.*

About 95.4% of the participants disagreed with this question, and 4.6% agreed. 53.3% of participants who disagreed were females and 42% were males. 1.4% of participants who agreed were females and 3.4% were males (Appendix 3, Table 23b).

Table 23a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 6 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.172 ^a	3	.366
Likelihood Ratio	3.281	3	.350
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.060	1	.151
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .91.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 23a)

About 36% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 38.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 20.7% were 26 years and above. Of those who agreed, about 1.4% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; another 2% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and another 1.4% was 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 24b).

Table 24a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 6 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.809 ^a	6	.569
Likelihood Ratio	5.516	6	.480
Linear-by-Linear Association	.088	1	.767
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 6 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .44.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 24a)

About 19.3% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 18% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 20% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 19.3% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 18.7% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 0.7% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 2% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 0.7% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 1.3% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 25b).

Table 25a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 6 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	26.024 ^a	12	.011
Likelihood Ratio	28.337	12	.005
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.594	1	.107
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .40.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 25a)

Question 7: Women do not provoke rape by their appearance or behaviour.

About 42% of the participants disagreed with this question, and 58% agreed. 19.4% of participants who disagreed were females and 22.7% were males. 35.3% of participants who agreed were females and 22.7% were males (Appendix 3, Table 26b).

Table 26a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 7 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.729 ^a	3	.013
Likelihood Ratio	10.951	3	.012
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.519	1	.112
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.79.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 26a)

About 12% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 18% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and another 12% were 26 years and above. Of those who agreed, about 25.3% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 22.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 10% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 27b).

Table 27a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 7 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.891 ^a	6	.436
Likelihood Ratio	5.792	6	.447
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.898	1	.168
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.72.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 27a)

About 9.3% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 7.4% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 8.6% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 9.4% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 7.4% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 10.7% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 12.7% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 11.3% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 10.6% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 12.7% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 28b).

Table 28a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 7 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.581 ^a	12	.211
Likelihood Ratio	16.000	12	.191
Linear-by-Linear Association	.314	1	.575
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.20.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 28a)

Question 8: Intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations.

About 54% of the participants disagreed that intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations, and 46% agreed. 34.7% of participants who disagreed were females and

19.3% were males. 20% of participants who agreed were females and 26% were males (Appendix 3, Table 29b).

Table 29a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 8 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.857 ^a	3	.049
Likelihood Ratio	7.956	3	.047
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.601	1	.006
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.16.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 29a)

About 18% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 25.3% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 10.7% were 26 years and above. Of those who agreed, about 19.3% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 15.3% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 11.3% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 30b).

Table 30a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 8 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.375 ^a	6	.626
Likelihood Ratio	4.308	6	.635
Linear-by-Linear Association	.448	1	.504
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 1 cells (8.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.96.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 30a)

About 12% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 8% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 12.7% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 13.4% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 8% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this

question, 8% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 12% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 7.4% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 6.7% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 12% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 31b).

Table 31a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 8 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.176 ^a	12	.432
Likelihood Ratio	12.752	12	.387
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	1.000
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 5 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.60.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 31a)

Question 9: It would do some women good to be raped.

About 93.3% of the participants disagreed that it would do some women good to be raped, and 6.7% agreed. About 52.6% of participants who disagreed were females and 40.7% were males. 2% of participants who agreed were females and 4.6% were males (Appendix 3, Table 32b).

Table 32a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 9 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.397 ^a	3	.094
Likelihood Ratio	6.617	3	.085
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.183	1	.041
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.81.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 32a)

About 34% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 38% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 21.3% were 26 years and above. Of those who agreed, about 3.3% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 2.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 0.7% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 33b).

Table 33a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 9 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.967 ^a	6	.324
Likelihood Ratio	9.425	6	.151
Linear-by-Linear Association	.049	1	.825
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 6 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .88.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 33a)

About 19.3% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 18% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 20% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 18% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and another 18% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 0.7% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 2% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 2% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and another 2% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 34b).

Table 34a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 9 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.623 ^a	12	.098
Likelihood Ratio	21.837	12	.039
Linear-by-Linear Association	.447	1	.504
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .80.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 34a)

Question 10: Even women who feel guilty about engaging in premarital sex are not likely to safely claim rape.

About 60.7% of the participants disagreed that even women who feel guilty about engaging in premarital sex are not likely to safely claim rape, and 39.3% agreed. About 33.3% of participants who disagreed were females and 27.3% were males. 21.3% of participants who agreed were females and 18% were males (Appendix 3, Table 35b).

Table 35a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 10 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.222 ^a	3	.748
Likelihood Ratio	1.240	3	.743
Linear-by-Linear Association	.001	1	.981
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.44.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 35a)

About 20% of participants who disagreed that even women who feel guilty about engaging in premarital sex are not likely to safely claim rape fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 26% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 14.7% were 26 years and above. Of those who agreed, about 17.3% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 14.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 7.3% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 36b).

Table 36a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 10 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.095 ^a	6	.532
Likelihood Ratio	5.052	6	.537
Linear-by-Linear Association	.187	1	.665
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 3 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.64.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 36a)

About 13.3% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 12% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 13.3% were registered under the Faculty of Law, another 13.3% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 8.7% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 6.6% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 8% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 6.7% were registered under the Faculty of Law, another 6.7% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 11.3% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 37b).

Table 37a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 10 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.331 ^a	12	.587
Likelihood Ratio	10.387	12	.582
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.957	1	.162
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 5 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.40.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 37a)

Question 11: Most women secretly desire to be raped.

About 86.7% of the participants disagreed that most women secretly desire to be raped, and 13.3% agreed. About 49.4% of participants who disagreed were females and 37.3% were males. 5.3% of participants who agreed were females and 8% were males (Appendix 3, Table 38b).

Table 38a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 11 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.016 ^a	3	.389
Likelihood Ratio	3.027	3	.387
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.246	1	.134
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 3 cells (37.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.08.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 38a)

About 32.7% of participants who disagreed that most women secretly desire to be raped fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 35.3% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 18.6% were 26 years and above. Of those who agreed, about 4.7% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 5.4% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 3.4% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 39b).

Table 39a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 11 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.096 ^a	6	.797
Likelihood Ratio	3.105	6	.796
Linear-by-Linear Association	.021	1	.886
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 6 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.98.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 39a)

About 18.6% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 17.4% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 18.7% were registered under the Faculty of Law, another 16% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and another 16% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 1.4% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 2.6% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 1.3% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 4% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and another 4% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 40b).

Table 40a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 11 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.576 ^a	12	.817
Likelihood Ratio	9.439	12	.665
Linear-by-Linear Association	.827	1	.363
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.80.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 40a)

Question 12: Any female may be raped.

About 26.7% of the participants disagreed that any female may be raped, and 73.3% agreed. About 14.6% of participants who disagreed were females and 12% were males. About 40% of participants who agreed were females and 33.3% were males (Appendix 3, Table 41b).

Table 41a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 12 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.258 ^a	3	.521
Likelihood Ratio	2.255	3	.521
Linear-by-Linear Association	.233	1	.629
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 2 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.08.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 41a)

About 6.7% of participants who disagreed that any female may be raped fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 16% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 4% were 26 years and above. Of those who agreed, about 30.7% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 24.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 18% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 42b).

Table 42a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 12 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.520 ^a	6	.017
Likelihood Ratio	15.806	6	.015
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.193	1	.275
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 3 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.98.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 42a)

About 4% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; another 4% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 7.3% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 6% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 5.4% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 16% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, another 16% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 12.6% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 14% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 14.7% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 43b).

Table 43a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 12 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.695 ^a	12	.877
Likelihood Ratio	6.730	12	.875
Linear-by-Linear Association	.875	1	.350
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 5 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.80.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 43a)

Question 13: Women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve.

About 86.7% of the participants disagreed that women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve, and 13.3% agreed. About 49.4% of participants who

disagreed were females and 37.3% were males. About 5.3% of participants who agreed were females and 8% were males (Appendix 3, Table 44b).

Table 44a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 13 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.509 ^a	3	.138
Likelihood Ratio	5.549	3	.136
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.058	1	.044
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 2 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.72.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 44a)

About 34% of participants who disagreed that women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 32.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 20% were 26 years and above. Of those who agreed, about 3.3% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 8% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 2% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 45b).

Table 45a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 13 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.036 ^a	6	.123
Likelihood Ratio	11.259	6	.081
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.179	1	.278
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 4 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.32.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 45a)

About 19.3% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 17.4% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 18.7% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 14.7% were registered under the Faculty of Education, 16.7% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this

question, 0.7% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 2.7% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 1.3% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 5.4% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 3.3% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 46b).

Table 46a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 13 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.291 ^a	12	.046
Likelihood Ratio	21.593	12	.042
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.507	1	.113
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.20.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 46a)

Question 14: Many women invent rape stories if they learn they are pregnant.

About 60.7% of the participants disagreed that many women invent rape stories if they learn that they are pregnant, and 39.4% agreed. About 36% of participants who disagreed were females and 24.7% were males. About 18.7% of participants who agreed were females and 20.7% were males (Appendix 3, Table 47b).

Table 47a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 14 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.063 ^a	3	.255
Likelihood Ratio	4.106	3	.250
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.558	1	.212
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.53.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 47a)

About 18.6% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 26% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 16% were 26 years and

above. Of those who agreed, about 18.7% fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 14.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 6% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 48b).

Table 48a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 14 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.998 ^a	6	.174
Likelihood Ratio	10.143	6	.119
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.068	1	.044
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 3 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.20.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 48a)

About 12% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 10% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 15.3% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 12% were registered under the Faculty of Education, 11.3% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 8% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 10% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 4.7% were registered under the Faculty of Law, another 8% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 8.7% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 49b).

Table 49a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 14 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.800 ^a	12	.462
Likelihood Ratio	14.313	12	.281
Linear-by-Linear Association	.169	1	.681
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 5 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.00.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 49a)

Question 15: Men, not women, are responsible for rape.

About 62% of the participants disagreed that men, not women, are responsible for rape, and 38% agreed. About 30% of participants who disagreed were females and 32% were males. About 24.7% of participants who agreed were females and 13.3% were males (Appendix 3, Table 50b).

Table 50a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 15 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.826 ^a	3	.008
Likelihood Ratio	12.131	3	.007
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.260	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.33.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 50a)

About 26% of participants who disagreed that men, not women, are responsible for rape fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 21.4% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 14.7% were 26 years and above. About 11.3% who agreed fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 19.3% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 7.3% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 51b).

Table 51a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 15 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.528 ^a	6	.073
Likelihood Ratio	12.226	6	.057
Linear-by-Linear Association	.019	1	.890
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.50.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 51a)

About 13.3% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 12.7% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 9.4% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 13.4% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and another 13.3% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 6.6% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 7.3% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 10.7% were registered under the Faculty of Law, another 6.6% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 6.7% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 52b).

Table 52a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 15 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.115 ^a	12	.235
Likelihood Ratio	15.302	12	.225
Linear-by-Linear Association	.003	1	.957
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.00.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 52a)

Question 16: A woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped.

About 26% of the participants disagreed that a woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped, and 74% agreed. About 14.7% of participants who disagreed were females and 11.4% were males. About 40% of participants who agreed were females and 34% were males (Appendix 3, Table 53b).

Table 53a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 16 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.804 ^a	3	.614
Likelihood Ratio	1.806	3	.614
Linear-by-Linear Association	.673	1	.412
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.89.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 53a)

About 7.3% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 12.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 6% were 26 years and above. About 30% who agreed fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 28% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 16% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 54b).

Table 54a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 16 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.933 ^a	6	.552
Likelihood Ratio	5.079	6	.534
Linear-by-Linear Association	.316	1	.574
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 2 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.86.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 54a)

About 5.4% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 6% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 4.7% were registered under the Faculty of Law, another 6% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 4% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 14.7% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 14% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 15.4% were registered under the Faculty of Law, another 14% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 16% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 55b).

Table 55a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 16 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.486 ^a	12	.573
Likelihood Ratio	10.924	12	.535
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.463	1	.226
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 5 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.60.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 55a)

Question 17: Many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but changed their minds afterwards.

About 52% of the participants disagreed that many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but changed their minds afterwards, and 48% agreed. About 50.2% of participants who disagreed were females and 38.5% were males. About 22.7% of participants who agreed were females and 25.3% were males (Appendix 3, Table 56b).

Table 56a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 17 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.308 ^a	3	.040
Likelihood Ratio	8.600	3	.035
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.219	1	.013
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.35.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 56a)

About 21.3% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 19.4% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 11.4% were 26 years and above. About 16% who agreed fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 21.3% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 10.6% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 57b).

Table 57a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 17 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.001 ^a	6	.321
Likelihood Ratio	6.963	6	.324
Linear-by-Linear Association	.053	1	.818
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 2 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.08.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 57a)

About 11.4% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 8.7% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 10.7% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 11.3% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 10% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 8.7% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 11.3% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 9.4% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 8.6% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 10% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 58b).

Table 58a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 17 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.011 ^a	12	.958
Likelihood Ratio	5.268	12	.948
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	1.000
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.80.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 58a)

Question 18: Accusations of rape by bar girls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion.

About 46% of the participants disagreed that accusations of rape by bar girls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion, and 54% agreed. About 28% of participants who disagreed were females and 18% were males. About 26.7% of participants who agreed were females and 27.4% were males (Appendix 3, Table 59b).

Table 59a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 18 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.964 ^a	3	.265
Likelihood Ratio	4.098	3	.251
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.009	1	.083
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.33.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 59a)

About 18% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 18.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 9.3% were 26 years and above. About 19.4% who agreed fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 22% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 12.7% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 60b).

Table 60a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 18 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.693 ^a	6	.138
Likelihood Ratio	9.862	6	.131
Linear-by-Linear Association	.021	1	.885
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.50.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 60a)

About 9.3% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 7.3% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 11.3% were registered under the Faculty of Law, another 9.3% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 8.6% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 10.6% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 12.6% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 8.6% were registered under the Faculty of Law, another 10.6% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 11.3% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 61b).

Table 61a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 18 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.278 ^a	12	.283
Likelihood Ratio	12.851	12	.380
Linear-by-Linear Association	.013	1	.908
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.00.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 61a)

Question 19: A woman should not blame herself for rape.

About 26% of the participants disagreed that a woman should not blame herself for rape, and 74% agreed. About 11.4% of participants who disagreed were females and 14.7% were males. About 43.3% of participants who agreed were females and 30.6% were males (Appendix 3, Table 62b).

Table 62a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 19 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.295 ^a	3	.006
Likelihood Ratio	12.480	3	.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.431	1	.011
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.71.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 62a)

About 8.7% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 14.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 2.6% were 26 years and above. About 28.7% who agreed fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 26% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 19.3% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 63b).

Table 63a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 19 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.274 ^a	6	.027
Likelihood Ratio	13.607	6	.034
Linear-by-Linear Association	.089	1	.766
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 2 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.74.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 63a)

About 5.3% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 2.6% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 6% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 8% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 4% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 14.6% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 17.3% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 14% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 12% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 16% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 64b).

Table 64a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 19 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.366 ^a	12	.417
Likelihood Ratio	11.630	12	.476
Linear-by-Linear Association	.628	1	.428
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.40.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 64a)

Question 20: A healthy woman can successfully resist rape if she tries.

About 65.4% of the participants disagreed that a healthy woman can successfully resist rape if she tries, and 34.6% agreed. About 38% of participants who disagreed were females and 27.3% were males. About 16.6% of participants who agreed were females and 18% were males (Appendix 3, Table 65b).

Table 65a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 20 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.981 ^a	3	.395
Likelihood Ratio	2.991	3	.393
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.095	1	.295
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.35.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 65a)

About 23.3% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 26% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 16% were 26 years and above. About 14% who agreed fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 14.6% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 6% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 66b).

Table 66a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 20 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.717 ^a	6	.581
Likelihood Ratio	5.052	6	.537
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.191	1	.139
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 1 cells (8.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.08.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 66a)

About 12% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 12% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 15.3% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 13.3% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 12.6% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 8% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, another 8% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 4.6% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 6.6% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 7.3% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 67b).

Table 67a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 20 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.488 ^a	12	.573
Likelihood Ratio	10.648	12	.559
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	1.000
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 5 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.80.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 67a)

Question 21: Many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge on the accused.

About 80% of the participants disagreed that many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge on the accused, and 20% agreed. About 47.4% of participants who disagreed were females and 32.8% were males. About 7.4% of participants who agreed were females and 12.7% were males (Appendix 3, Table 68b).

Table 68a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 21 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.466 ^a	3	.009
Likelihood Ratio	11.673	3	.009
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.647	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.99.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 68a)

About 30% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 34% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 16% were 26 years and above. About 7.4% who agreed fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 6.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 6% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 69b).

Table 69a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 21 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.839 ^a	6	.934
Likelihood Ratio	1.783	6	.939
Linear-by-Linear Association	.140	1	.708
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 4 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.42.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 69a)

About 15.4% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 16.7% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 15.3% were registered under the Faculty of Law, another 16.7% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 16% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 4.7% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 3.3% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 4.7% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 3.4% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 4% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 70b).

Table 70a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 21 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.289 ^a	12	.226
Likelihood Ratio	15.742	12	.203
Linear-by-Linear Association	.036	1	.850
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.20.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 70a)

Question 22: Women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are not inviting rape.

About 39.3% of the participants disagreed that women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are not inviting rape, and 60.7% agreed. About 15.3% of participants who disagreed were females and 24% were males. About 39.3% of participants who agreed were females and 21.3% were males (Appendix 3, Table 71b).

Table 71a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 22 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.407 ^a	3	.002
Likelihood Ratio	14.944	3	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.359	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.69.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 71a)

About 15.4% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 16.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 7.3% were 26 years and above. About 22% who agreed fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 24% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 14.7% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 72b).

Table 72a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 22 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.574 ^a	6	.599
Likelihood Ratio	4.681	6	.585
Linear-by-Linear Association	.001	1	.977
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.16.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 72a)

About 6% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 8.7% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 8% were registered under the Faculty of Law, another 8.7% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and another 8% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 14% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 11.3% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 12% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 11.4% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 12% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 73b).

Table 73a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 22 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.404 ^a	12	.340
Likelihood Ratio	15.008	12	.241
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.422	1	.064
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.60.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 73a)

Question 23: Women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped.

About 86% of the participants disagreed that women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped, and 14% agreed. About 51.4% of participants who disagreed were females and 34.6% were males. About 3.3% of participants who agreed were females and 10.7% were males (Appendix 3, Table 74b).

Table 74a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 23 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.115 ^a	3	.001
Likelihood Ratio	16.973	3	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	15.993	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 2 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .45.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 74a)

About 32.7% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 35.4% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 18% were 26 years and above. About 4.7% who agreed fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; 5.3% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 4% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 75b).

Table 75a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 23 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.278 ^a	6	.218
Likelihood Ratio	7.854	6	.249
Linear-by-Linear Association	.236	1	.627
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 4 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .22.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 75a)

About 20% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 15.3% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 18.6% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 16% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and another 16% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 4.7% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 1.3% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 4% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and another 4% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 76b).

Table 76a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 23 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.696 ^a	12	.259
Likelihood Ratio	17.569	12	.129
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.671	1	.102
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .20.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 76a)

Question 24: Sexually experienced women are not really damaged by rape.

About 94.7% of the participants disagreed that sexually experienced women are not really damaged by rape, and 5.3% agreed. About 53.3% of participants who disagreed were females and 41.3% were males. About 1.4% of participants who agreed were females and 4% were males (Appendix 3, Table 77b).

Table 77a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 24 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.214 ^a	3	.042
Likelihood Ratio	8.451	3	.038
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.587	1	.010
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .91.

The Chi-Square Test showed a statistically significant result in this regard ($p < 0.05$) (Table 77a)

About 35.3% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 38.7% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 20.7% were 26 years and above. About 2% who agreed fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; another 2% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 1.3% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 78b).

Table 78a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 24 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.065 ^a	6	.801
Likelihood Ratio	3.429	6	.753
Linear-by-Linear Association	.773	1	.379
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 6 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .44.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 78a)

About 19.3% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; 18.7% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 20% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 18% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and another 18.7% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed

with this question, 0.7% were registered under the Faculty of Arts, 1.3% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 2% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and another 1.3% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 79b).

Table 79a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 24 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.808 ^a	12	.383
Likelihood Ratio	12.209	12	.429
Linear-by-Linear Association	.033	1	.856
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .40.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 79a)

Question 25: In most cases when a woman was raped, she enjoyed it.

About 95.3% of the participants disagreed that in most cases when a woman was raped, she enjoyed it, and 4.7% agreed. About 54% of participants who disagreed were females and

41.3% were males. About 0.7% of participants who agreed were females and 4% were males (Appendix 3, Table 80b).

Table 80a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 25 by gender

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.161 ^a	3	.160
Likelihood Ratio	5.754	3	.124
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.563	1	.033
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .45.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 80a)

About 35.3% of participants who disagreed with this question fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years, while 38.6% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 21.3% were 26

years and above. About 2% who agreed fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years; another 2% fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years, and 0.7% were 26 years and above (Appendix 3, Table 81b).

Table 81a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 25 by age

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.772 ^a	6	.449
Likelihood Ratio	6.115	6	.410
Linear-by-Linear Association	.032	1	.858
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 9 cells (75.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .22.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 81a)

About 20% of the participants who disagreed with this question were registered under the Faculty of Arts; another 20% were registered under the Faculty of Commerce, 19.3% were

registered under the Faculty of Law, 18.7% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 17.3% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture. Of those who agreed with this question, 0.7% were registered under the Faculty of Law, 1.3% were registered under the Faculty of Education, and 2.7% were registered under the Faculty of Science and Agriculture (Appendix 3, Table 82b).

Table 82a: Chi-Square Tests for Question 25 by faculty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.794 ^a	12	.462
Likelihood Ratio	12.733	12	.389
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.127	1	.008
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 15 cells (75.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .20.

The Chi-Square Test showed no statistically significant result in this regard ($p > 0.05$) (Table 82a)

4.3 DISCUSSION

Following is the discussion of the results that were found to be negative attitudes and perceptions and those results that were found to be statistically significant in the study.

The participants displayed negative attitudes and perceptions with regard to certain statements or questions in the questionnaire. A larger percentage disagreed that 'good' girls are as likely to be raped as 'bad' girls. This implies that it is acceptable if and when girls or women classified by society as 'bad' find themselves in situations where they are raped, because they are 'bad'. This implication and finding is supported by the myth that only bad girls get raped works to cast suspicion on any woman who has been raped. As Silbert (1988) states, the reasoning goes, if she was raped, she must have done something to bring it on, she must be a bad girl.

A larger percentage agreed that a woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped. Findings by Amir (1971) and Groth (1979) obtained similar results in their

studies. They found that women are blamed or seen as deserving the rape if they put themselves in risky circumstances, even if they have no choice but to do so.

Most participants agreed that accusations of rape by bar girls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion. Previous research supports this finding. The presence of both prostitution and pornography permits a portrayal of women in subservient and degrading ways (Malamuth, 1986); and many people believe that prostitutes cannot be raped. It is believed that prostitutes, promiscuous women, or any women, whose frequent places are associated with being sexually available, such as bars, run the risk of being dismissed as unworthy of the law's protection or of sympathetic concern when they press charge of rape (Allen, 2005; Silbert, 1988).

A large percentage of the participants that agreed that the extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred fell within the age group of 22 to 25 years; and the largest percentage of those who disagreed fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years. This shows that younger people have positive attitudes and perceptions towards rape victims.

It was also found that amongst those who disagreed, more females than males disagreed that the extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred. However, amongst those who agreed, more females than males agreed that the extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred. It was interesting to find that the largest percentage was comprised of females who agreed with this statement, one would have expected the contrary.

This finding is supported by the study by Spence and Helmreich (1974), who state that there are beliefs that women are responsible for preventing rape; that the extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred. It has been said that rape victims are blamed more when they resist the attack later in the rape encounter rather than earlier which seems to suggest the stereotype that these women are engaging in token resistance (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987). This is supported by the culture's many myths concerning women and sex, which are distilled to a belief that women never say no (Parrot & Bechhofer, 1991).

Most males than females disagreed that a raped woman is usually an innocent victim. This was interesting to find as it contradicts with the findings of previous research, which stated that males seem to be more likely to hold rape-tolerant attitudes and more likely to attribute blame to the victim than females (Feild, 1978; Holcomb, Holcomb, Sondag, & Williams, 1991; Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987). However, from those participants who agreed, most were females, supporting the findings of the mentioned study. The reason why males would hold negative attitudes towards rape victims can be explained by the incorrect views that women lead the men on (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987), and the false belief that rape is in part the fault of the victim (Burt, 1980).

More females than males disagreed that sexually experienced women are not really damaged by rape, very few participants agreed. This shows that females hold positive attitudes and perceptions towards rape victims. Allen (2005) found that it is believed that a woman would be partly responsible for being raped if rumour had it she had slept around or has had prior sexual relations. In some societies, victims of rape are blamed more when they have had previous sexual experiences, which seems to be related to the stereotype that certain types of women ask for it by being promiscuous (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987).

Related to this, most participants that disagreed that women who have had prior sexual relations should not complain about rape were almost equally represented in all the faculties selected, i.e. Arts, Commerce, Education, Law, and Science and Agriculture. Very few participants agreed with this statement. It has been implied that once a woman has said yes and had sex with one man, she is never again in a position where she can legitimately say no; if she is not a virgin, or she is not the exclusive property of her lawful husband, there is no harm that can be done (Parrot & Bechhofer, 1991). However, the findings of this study suggest that the student population at the University of Zululand, regardless of the faculty under which they are registered, do not hold negative attitudes towards rape victims who have had sexual relations prior the rape incident.

More males than females disagreed that women do not provoke rape by their appearance or behaviour. The largest percentage was that of female participants who agreed that women do not provoke rape by their appearance or behaviour. This reflects that females hold supportive and positive attitudes and perceptions towards rape victims. The gender differences reflected in this study are supported by the findings of a study by Burt (1980). She found significant correlations between acceptance of rape myths and factors such as gender role traditionalism.

conservative gender views, and adversarial gender beliefs (e.g., women act in provocative ways that lead to rape, so rape is in part the fault of the victim).

Most participants disagreed that intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations, and the largest percentage of those who disagreed were females. This reflects that females hold supportive and positive attitudes towards rape victims as opposed to males. The gender difference reflected in this question can be explained by the findings from previous research. According to Burt (1980), some people hold false beliefs that it is not definitely rape if a woman is intoxicated; and some believe that drunken consent is still consent (Allen, 2005).

Most participants who agreed that any female may be raped fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years. Their percentage was the largest compared to other age groups represented in the sample. This suggests that younger people do not hold negative attitudes and perceptions towards rape victims. This finding supports the view held by feminists such as Hilberman (1976), who emphasize that any woman may be a victim of rape, despite her appearance, age and status.

Research has found that some people hold the view that if a woman hitch hikes, or out late at night, even if she works late – night shifts, a rape is still her fault (Amir, 1971; Groth, 1979). Most participants who disagreed that women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve were registered under the Faculty of Arts, followed by those registered under the Faculty of Law, Faculty of Commerce, Faculty of Science and Agriculture, and then those registered under the Faculty of Education. Very few participants agreed with this statement. The findings of this study suggest that the student population at the University of Zululand, regardless of the faculty under which they are registered, do not hold negative attitudes towards rape victims who are raped while accepting rides from strangers.

Most participants agreed that a woman should not blame herself for rape. The largest portion that agreed was composed of females. This reflects that females hold supportive and positive attitudes towards rape victims as opposed to males. Most participants who agreed that a woman should not blame herself for rape fell within the age group of 18 to 21 years. Their percentage was the largest compared to other age groups represented in the sample. This suggests that younger people do not hold negative attitudes and perceptions towards rape victims.

Related to this, most participants disagreed that men, not women, are responsible for rape. The largest percentage of participants who disagreed were males. This reflects that males hold negative attitudes towards rape victims and blame the victims for the rape committed. In their studies Amir (1971) and Groth (1979) found that victims of rape are blamed by claiming that the woman deserved it or did something to bring it on; if there was forced sex the woman was responsible.

Most participants disagreed that many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but changed their minds afterwards; and most participants disagreed that many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge on the accused. Very few participants agreed. Those who agree might be holding false beliefs deducted from rape myths that are found to remove an incident from the category of a real rape by denying that any incident, either sex or rape, occurred at all. These rape myths promote the idea that women falsely accuse men of rape by lying in order to get back at men who have jilted them or refused their advances (Parrot & Bechhofer, 1991). A larger percentage of participants that disagreed that many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but changed their minds afterwards were females. This reflects that females hold supportive and positive attitudes towards rape victims as opposed to males.

Most participants agreed that women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are not inviting rape. The largest portion of participants who agreed was made of females. This reflects that females hold supportive and positive attitudes towards rape victims as opposed to males. It was expected that a certain portion of the sample would disagree with this statement and argue that women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are indeed inviting rape. This is because of the evidence presented in previous research reflecting that there are people who hold such views. According to Burt (1980), some people hold false beliefs that it is not definitely rape if a woman is wearing revealing clothes. Another false belief that is held by some people is that if a woman was flirting and/or if she was attractively dressed, the rape was her fault (Amir, 1971; Groth, 1979).

Most participants disagreed that women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped. Most participants who disagreed were females, reflecting that females hold supportive and positive attitudes towards rape victims as opposed to males. Those who agreed with this statement might have been driven by rape

myths that dismiss women's rape claims and state that women's rape claims are sheer fantasy or wishful thinking; and these fantasies do not resemble real rapes (Parrot & Bechhofer, 1991).

CHAPTER 5

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gives the summary and recommendations of the study.

5.2 Summary of Objectives

5.2.1 Objective 1

The major aim of the study was to determine the attitudes and perceptions of students of the University of Zululand towards rape victims.

5.2.2 Objective 2

To identify areas where the Guidance and Counselling Department would design and implement psycho-educational programs that will deal with negative attitudes and perceptions, reinforce positive attitudes and perceptions of University of Zululand students towards rape victims.

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it is applauded/commended that most students have positive attitudes and perceptions toward rape victims. However, as it is mentioned in the previous chapter, it was found that there were some students that held negative attitudes towards rape victims. Younger students seemed to hold positive attitudes towards rape victims as opposed to senior students. It was also found that most males held negative attitudes towards rape victims, while most females seemed to hold positive attitudes and perceptions towards rape victims.

It was interesting to find that there were a small percentage of female students who held negative attitudes towards rape victims. This minority responded negatively to the question: "extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred". This contradicted with what was expected from female participants, based on the research questions, which expected females to hold positive attitudes towards rape victims; and the literature on gender roles and attitudes towards rape victims. Another interesting finding was that the University of Zululand, regardless of the faculty under which they are

registered, does not hold negative attitudes towards rape victims who have had sexual relations prior the rape incident.

5.4 Limitations

One of the limitations of the study was that in the sample, race and religious factors were underrepresented. This made it difficult and unethical to generalise the findings of this study to the general population. The results could only be generalizable and transferable to the student population at the University of Zululand.

5.5 Recommendations

It is recommended that *Guidance and Counselling Department* develop and implement psycho-educational programmes aimed at further improving students' negative attitudes and perceptions towards rape victims.

5.6 Recommendations for future research

Future research should also look at rape as a phenomenon that happens to both males and females. A cross-institutional study in the South African tertiary institutions would also yield fruitful information in enriching preventive programmes.

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APPENDIX 1

Questionnaire

Attitudes and Perceptions Toward Rape Victims

Demographics:

Please tick the appropriate box:

1. Gender: Female Male
2. Age: Less than 18 years 13-21 years
 22-25 years 26 years and above
3. Race: Black white
 Indian Coloured
 Other
4. Faculty: Arts Commerce Law
 Education Science & Agriculture

4.1 Degree registered for:

5. Religious Affiliation:

6. Work history

6.1 Have you ever been employed before? Yes No

Please indicate your opinion on each of the following statements. To indicate your opinion, please mark the appropriate space with an X.

SD = Strongly Disagree D = Disagree A = Agree SA = Strongly Agree

Responses	SD	D	A	SA
1. A raped woman is a less desirable woman.				
2. The extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred.				
3. A raped woman is usually an innocent victim.				
4. Women often claim rape to protect their reputations.				

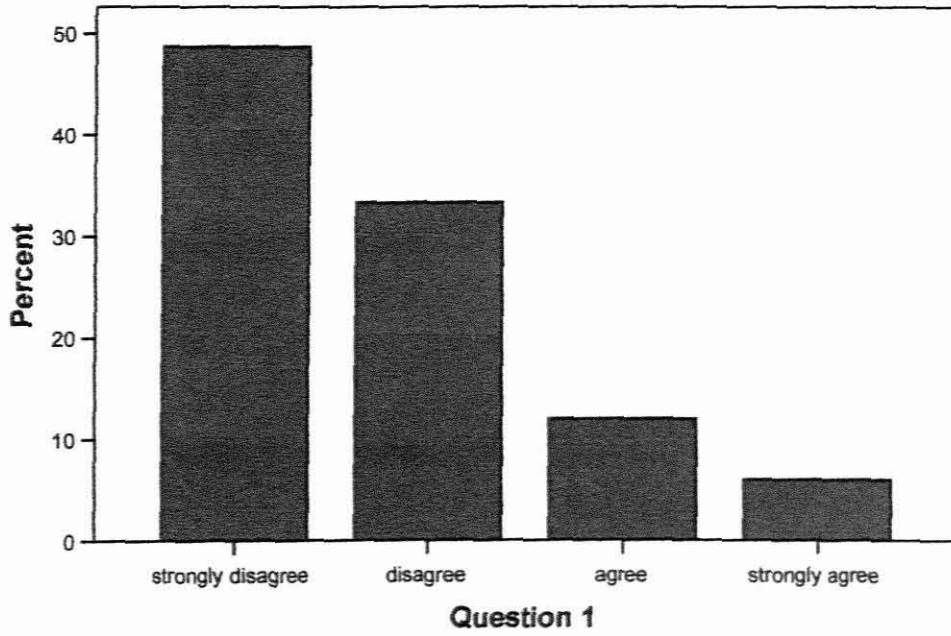
Responses	SD	D	A	SA
5. 'Good' girls are as likely to be raped as 'bad' girls.				
6. Women who have had prior sexual relations should not complain about rape.				
7. Women do not provoke rape by their appearance or behaviour.				
8. Intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations.				
9. It would do some women good to be raped.				
10. Even women who feel guilty about engaging in premarital sex are not likely to safely claim rape.				
11. Most women secretly desire to be raped.				
12. Any female may be raped.				
13. Women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve.				
14. Many women invent rape stories if they learn they are pregnant.				
15. Men, not women, are responsible for rape.				
16. A woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped.				
17. Many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but changed their minds afterwards.				
18. Accusations of rape by bar girls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion.				
19. A woman should not blame herself for rape.				
20. A healthy woman can successfully resist rape if she tries.				
21. Many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge on the accused.				
22. Women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are not inviting rape.				
23. Women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped.				
24. Sexually experienced women are not really damaged by rape.				
25. In most cases when a woman was raped, she enjoyed it.				

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

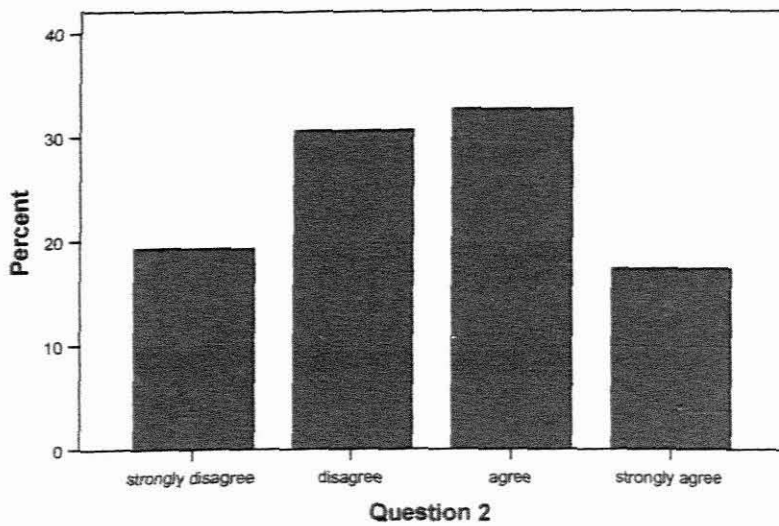
APPENDIX 2

Figures (Frequency Graphs)

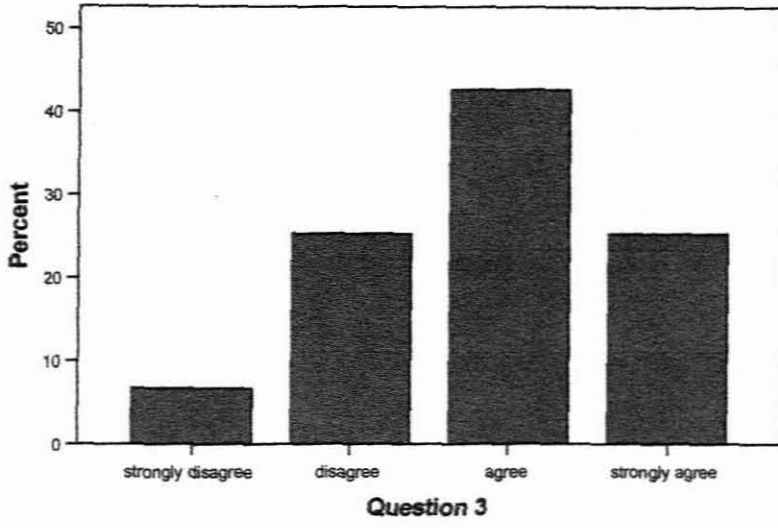
A raped woman is a less desirable woman.



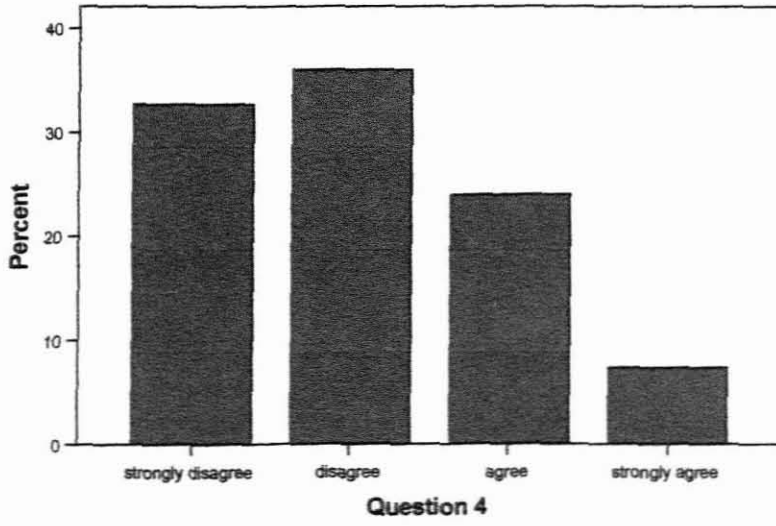
The extent of a woman's resistance should be the major factor in determining if a rape has occurred.



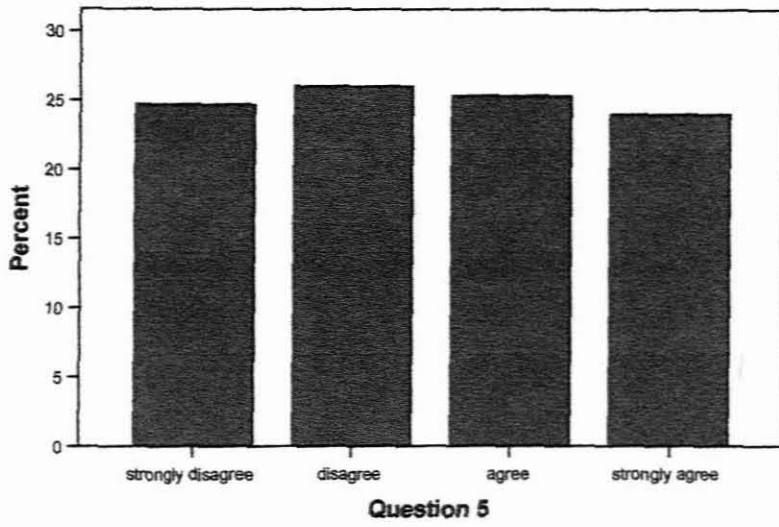
A raped woman is usually an innocent victim.



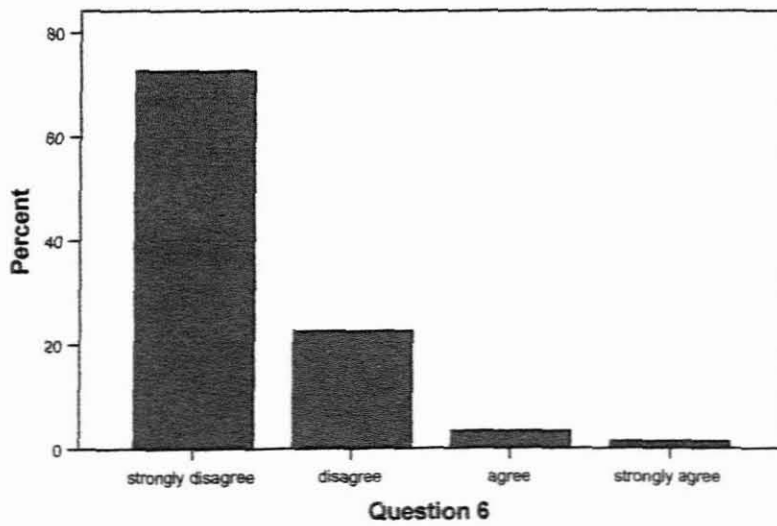
Women often claim rape to protect their reputations.



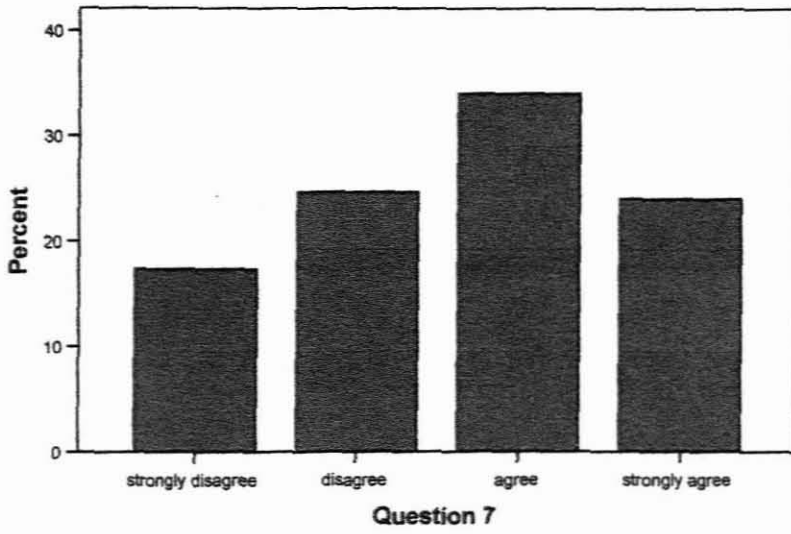
'Good' girls are as likely to be raped as 'bad' girls.



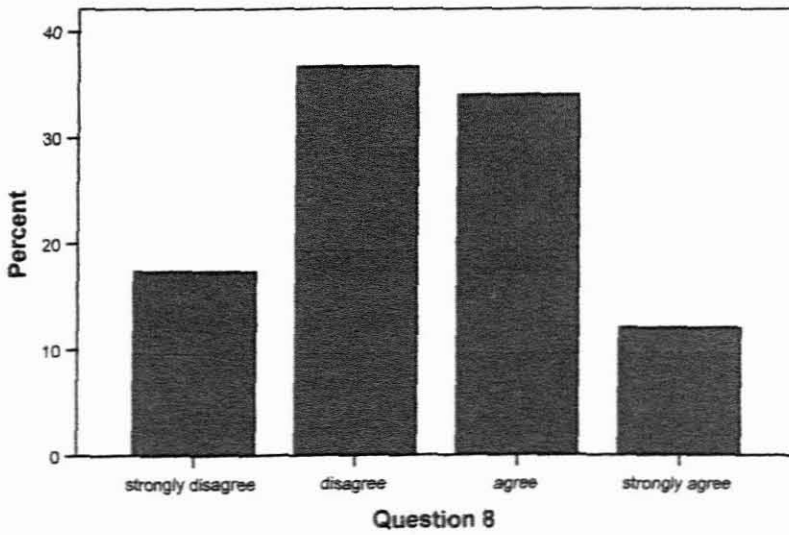
Women who have had prior sexual relations should not complain about rape.



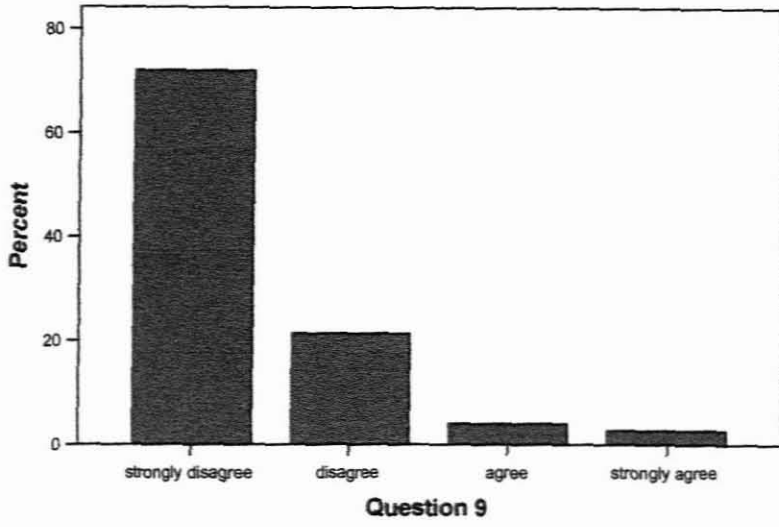
Women do not provoke rape by their appearance or behaviour.



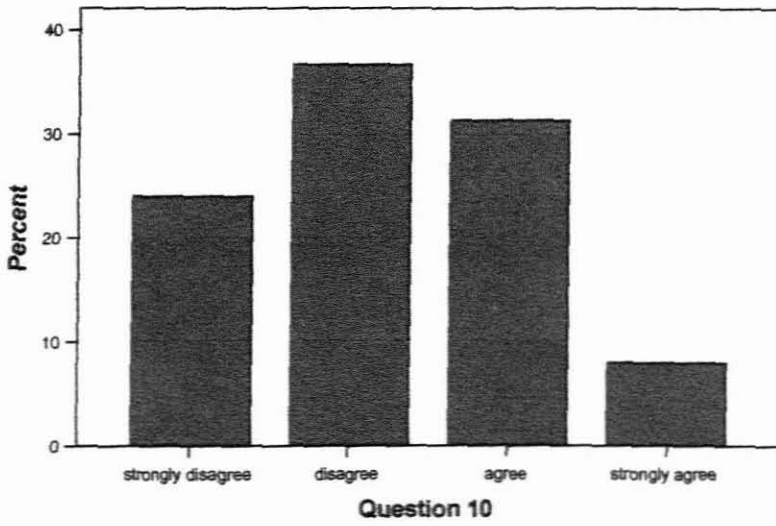
Intoxicated women are usually willing to have sexual relations.



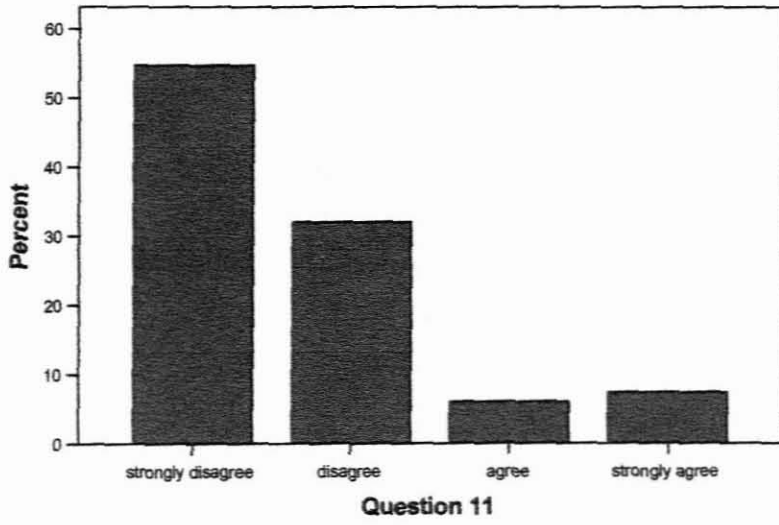
It would do some women good to be raped.



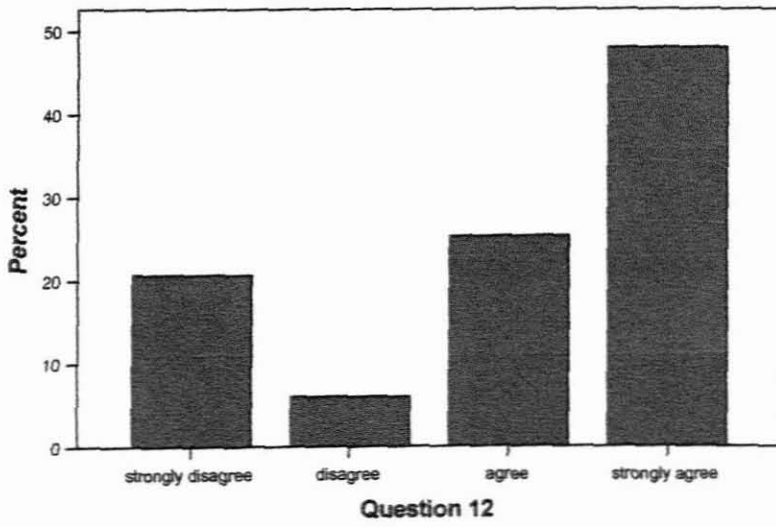
Even women who feel guilty about engaging in premarital sex are not likely to safely claim rape.



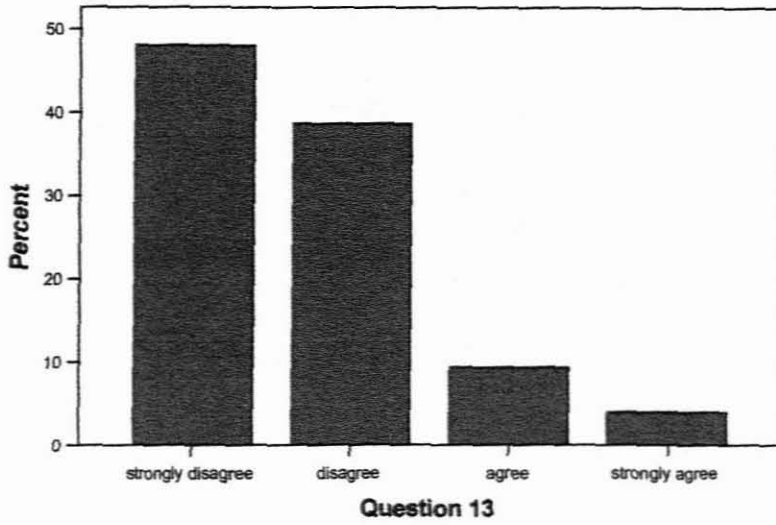
Most women secretly desire to be raped.



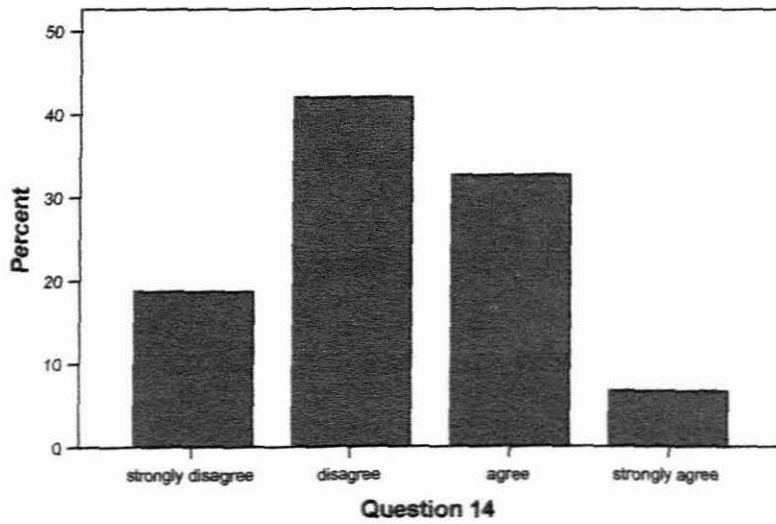
Any female may be raped.



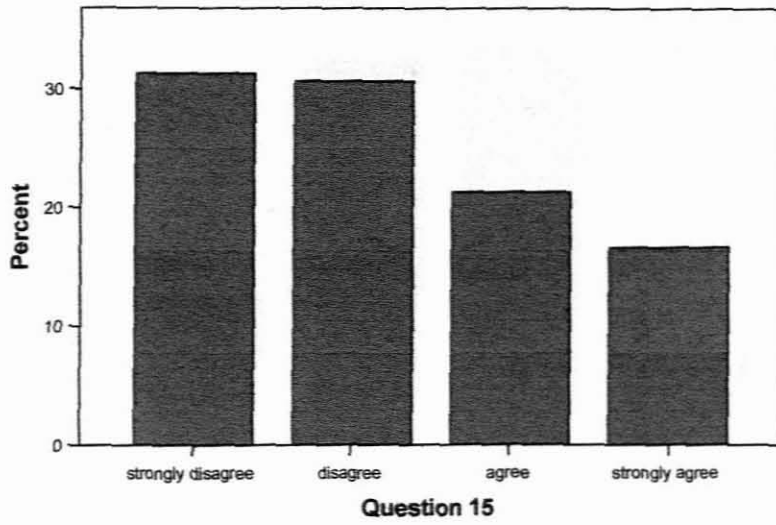
Women who are raped while accepting rides from strangers get what they deserve.



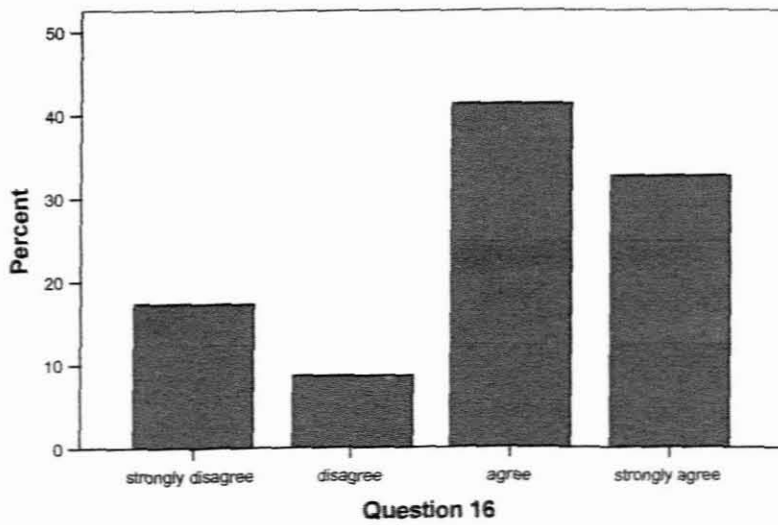
Many women invent rape stories if they learn they are pregnant.



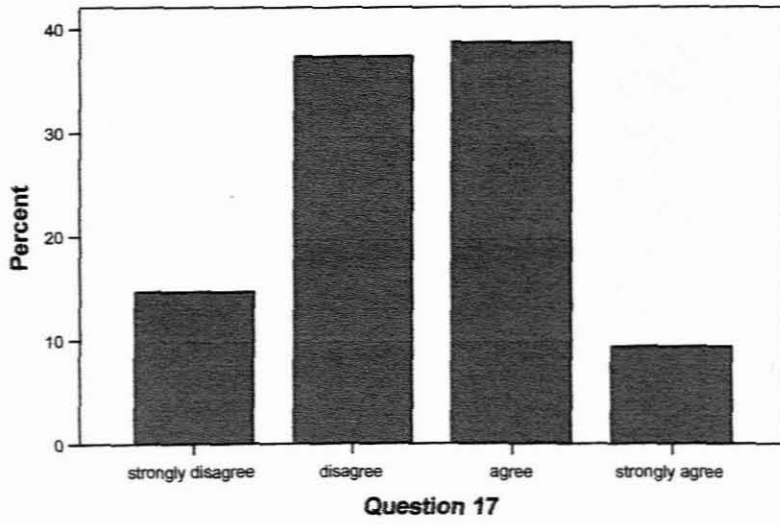
Men, not women are responsible for rape.



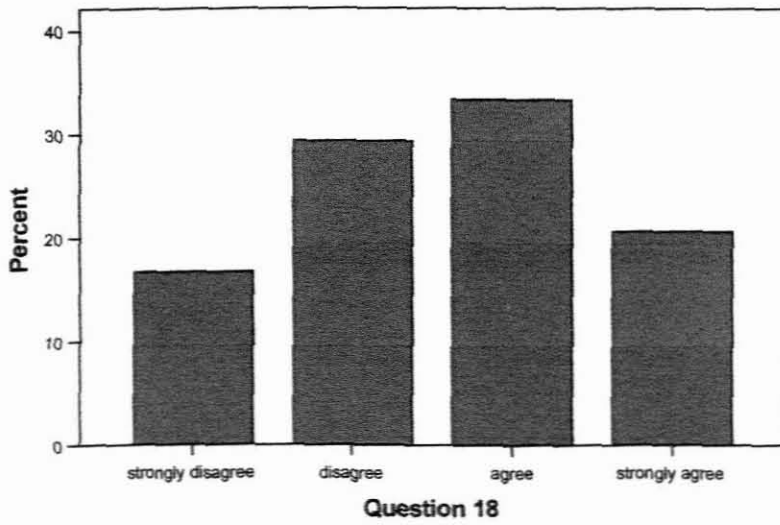
A woman who goes out alone at night puts herself in a position to be raped.



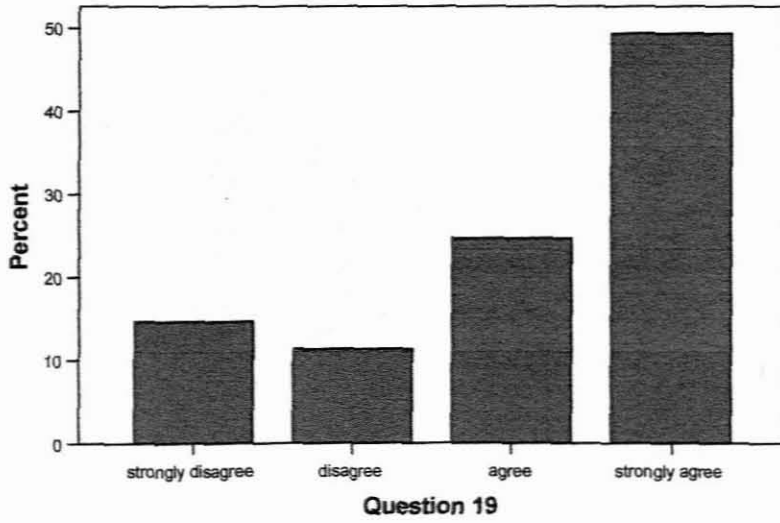
Many women claim rape if they have consented to sexual relations but changed their minds afterwards.



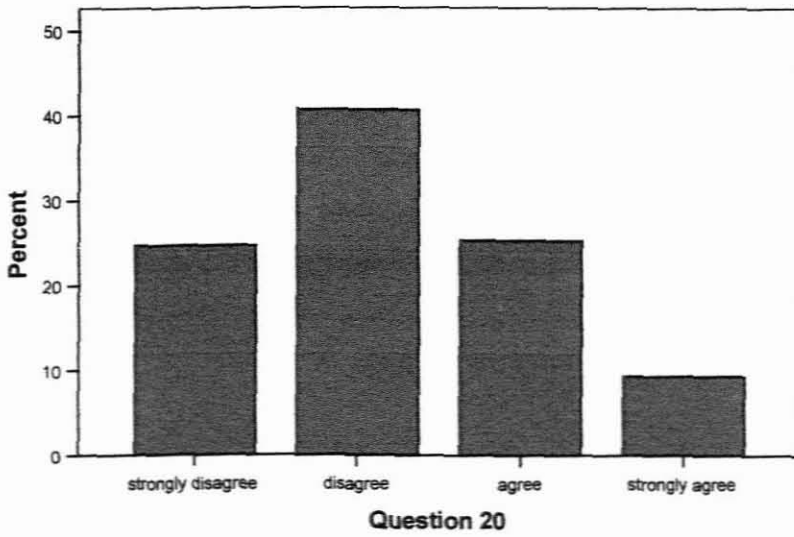
Accusations of rape by bar girls, dance hostesses and prostitutes should be viewed with suspicion.



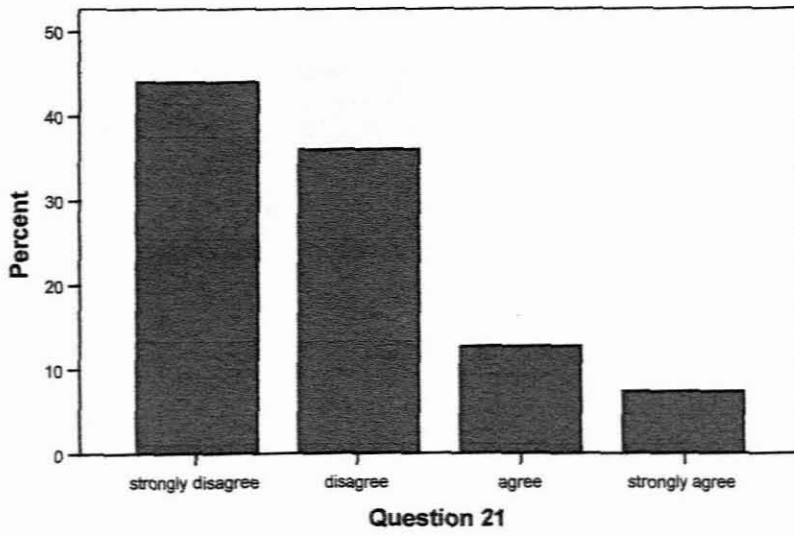
A woman should not blame herself for rape.



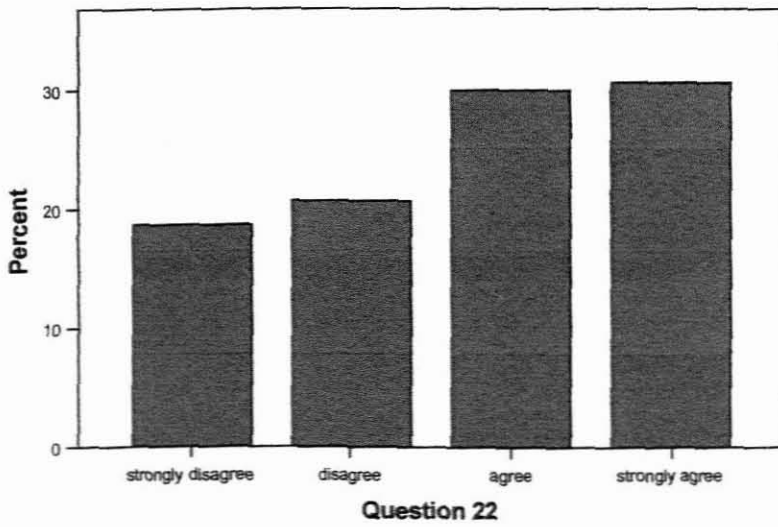
A healthy woman can successfully resist rape if she tries.



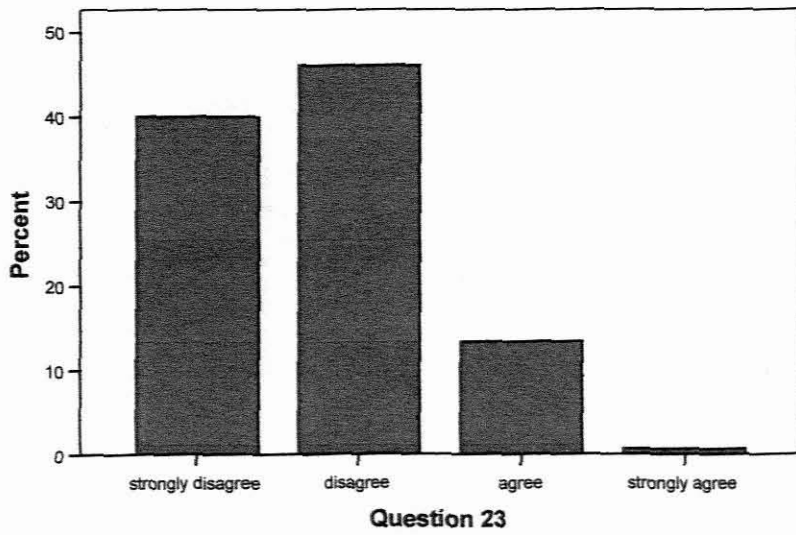
Many women who report rape are lying because they are angry or want revenge on the accused.



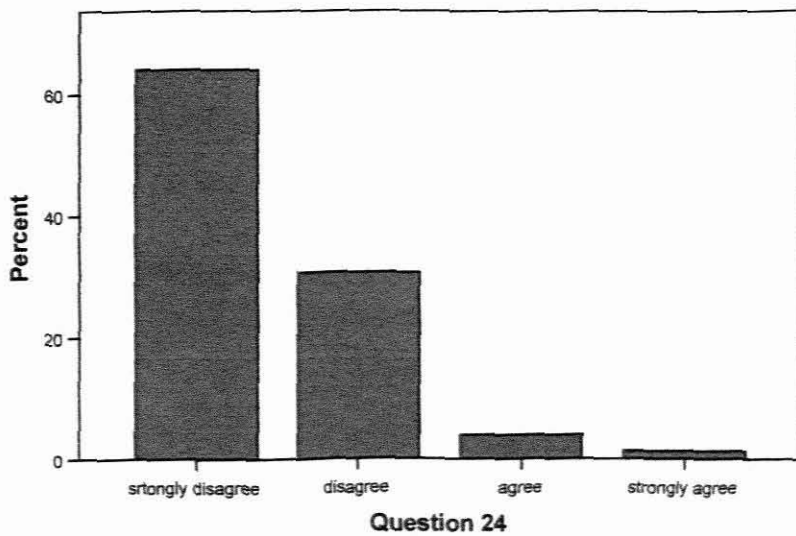
Women who wear short skirts or tight blouses are not inviting rape.



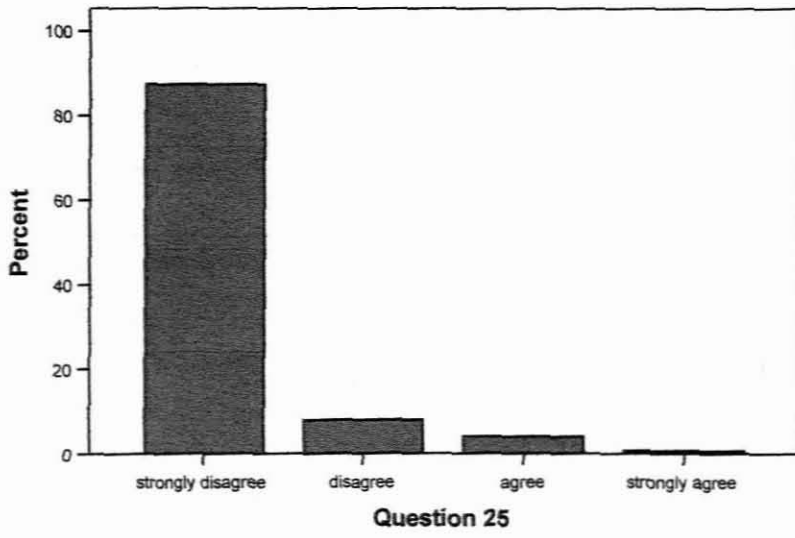
Women put themselves in situations in which they are likely to be sexually assaulted because they have an unconscious wish to be raped.



Sexually experienced women are not really damaged by rape.



In most cases when a woman was raped, she enjoyed it.



APPENDIX 3

Frequency Tables

Table 7(i): Participants' responses to question 1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	73	48.7	48.7	48.7
	disagree	50	33.3	33.3	82.0
	agree	18	12.0	12.0	94.0
	strongly agree	9	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(ii): Participants' responses to question 2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	29	19.3	19.3	19.3
	disagree	46	30.7	30.7	50.0
	agree	49	32.7	32.7	82.7
	strongly agree	26	17.3	17.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(iii): Participants' responses to question 3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	10	6.7	6.7	6.7
	disagree	38	25.3	25.3	32.0
	agree	64	42.7	42.7	74.7
	strongly agree	38	25.3	25.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(iv): Participants' responses to question 4

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	49	32.7	32.7	32.7
	disagree	54	36.0	36.0	68.7
	agree	36	24.0	24.0	92.7
	strongly agree	11	7.3	7.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(v): Participants' responses to question 5

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	37	24.7	24.7	24.7
disagree	39	26.0	26.0	50.7
agree	38	25.3	25.3	76.0
strongly agree	36	24.0	24.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table7 (vi): Participants' responses to question 6

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	109	72.7	72.7	72.7
disagree	34	22.7	22.7	95.3
agree	5	3.3	3.3	98.7
strongly agree	2	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table7(vii): Participants' responses to question 7

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	26	17.3	17.3	17.3
disagree	37	24.7	24.7	42.0
agree	51	34.0	34.0	76.0
strongly agree	36	24.0	24.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(viii): Participants' responses to question 8

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	26	17.3	17.3	17.3
disagree	55	36.7	36.7	54.0
agree	51	34.0	34.0	88.0
strongly agree	18	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(ix): Participants' responses to question 9

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	108	72.0	72.0	72.0
	disagree	32	21.3	21.3	93.3
	agree	6	4.0	4.0	97.3
	strongly agree	4	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(x): Participants' responses to question 10

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	36	24.0	24.0	24.0
	disagree	55	36.7	36.7	60.7
	agree	47	31.3	31.3	92.0
	strongly agree	12	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xi): Participants' responses to question 11

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	82	54.7	54.7	54.7
	disagree	48	32.0	32.0	86.7
	agree	9	6.0	6.0	92.7
	strongly agree	11	7.3	7.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xii): Participants' responses to question 12

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly disagree	31	20.7	20.7	20.7
	disagree	9	6.0	6.0	26.7
	agree	38	25.3	25.3	52.0
	strongly agree	72	48.0	48.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xiii): Participants' responses to question 13

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	72	48.0	48.0	48.0
disagree	58	38.7	38.7	86.7
agree	14	9.3	9.3	96.0
strongly agree	6	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xiv): Participants' responses to question 14

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	28	18.7	18.7	18.7
disagree	63	42.0	42.0	60.7
agree	49	32.7	32.7	93.3
strongly agree	10	6.7	6.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xv): Participants' responses to question 15

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	47	31.3	31.3	31.3
disagree	46	30.7	30.7	62.0
agree	32	21.3	21.3	83.3
strongly agree	25	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xvi): Participants' responses to question 16

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	26	17.3	17.3	17.3
disagree	13	8.7	8.7	26.0
agree	62	41.3	41.3	67.3
strongly agree	49	32.7	32.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xvii): Participants' responses to question 17

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	22	14.7	14.7	14.7
disagree	56	37.3	37.3	52.0
agree	58	38.7	38.7	90.7
strongly agree	14	9.3	9.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xviii): Participants' responses to question 18

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	25	16.7	16.7	16.7
disagree	44	29.3	29.3	46.0
agree	50	33.3	33.3	79.3
strongly agree	31	20.7	20.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xix): Participants responses to question 19

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	22	14.7	14.7	14.7
disagree	17	11.3	11.3	26.0
agree	37	24.7	24.7	50.7
strongly agree	74	49.3	49.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xx): Participants' responses to question 20

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	37	24.7	24.7	24.7
disagree	61	40.7	40.7	65.3
agree	38	25.3	25.3	90.7
strongly agree	14	9.3	9.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xxii): Participants' responses to question 21

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	66	44.0	44.0	44.0
disagree	54	36.0	36.0	80.0
agree	19	12.7	12.7	92.7
strongly agree	11	7.3	7.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xxiii): Participants' responses to question 22

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	28	18.7	18.7	18.7
disagree	31	20.7	20.7	39.3
agree	45	30.0	30.0	69.3
strongly agree	46	30.7	30.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xxiv): Participants' responses to question 23

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	60	40.0	40.0	40.0
disagree	69	46.0	46.0	86.0
agree	20	13.3	13.3	99.3
strongly agree	1	.7	.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xxv): Participants' responses to question 24

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	96	64.0	64.0	64.0
disagree	46	30.7	30.7	94.7
agree	6	4.0	4.0	98.7
strongly agree	2	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Table 7(xxv): Participants' responses to question 25

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid strongly disagree	131	87.3	87.3	87.3
disagree	12	8.0	8.0	95.3
agree	6	4.0	4.0	99.3
strongly agree	1	.7	.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	