

**REVIEW AND CONTENT ANALYSIS OF RAPE CASES PUBLISHED
IN SELECTED NIGERIAN NEWSPAPERS FROM JANUARY TO
DECEMBER, 2017**

BY

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ABSTRACT

Rape is a criminal sexual act of public health concern worldwide. Accurate statistics relating to the prevalence of the phenomenon are scarce in Nigeria. Major Nigerian newspapers constitute a common source of information about rape; however, the analysis of rape cases published in these newspapers has not been fully conducted. This study was, therefore, designed to review and analyse rape cases published in selected major Nigerian Newspapers from January 1st to December 31st, 2017.

This research was a retrospective study involving a simple random sampling of rape cases in the following four Nigerian Newspapers namely: *Daily Sun*, *the Guardian*, *Nigerian Tribune* and *the Vanguard*. A validated content analysis guide was used for the secondary data collection which included themes from the set specific objectives which are the frequency, socio-demographic characteristics, placement, disclosure of identity of survivors and perpetrators, typology, context, burden of rape experienced, techniques, actions initiated by rape survivors' and others and identity of individuals and agencies that initiated actions against perpetrators of rape. Descriptive statistics and content analysis were used to analyse the data.

Survivors' mean age was 13.6 ± 11.9 years with most (94.1%) being females and students/pupils (70.8%). Perpetrators' mean age was 35.1 ± 15.3 years with nearly all (99.6%) of them being males. Neighbours (22.9%) and acquaintances (20.5%) topped the list of perpetrators of rape. Few survivors' names (7.0%) were revealed in the newspapers while 61.6% of the names of perpetrators was reported. The typology of rape included *elderly rape* (1.9%), *male rape* (5.0%) and *child rape* (50.8%). Majority (70.0%) of survivors experienced multiple episodes of rape. Slightly over half (50.8%) of the cases of rape occurred in residential houses while 40.0% of the cases occurred at night. Physical adverse effect (88.2%), death (20.6%) and abortion (2.9%) were some of the adverse consequences experienced by survivors. Deception (37.6%) was the major technique employed by perpetrators in facilitating the perpetration of rape. The actions taken by survivors included

reporting to significant others (57.1%), screaming (21.4%) and reporting to the Police (1.2%). Most (91.5%) of the actions taken on behalf of the survivors were initiated by the Police. The health-seeking behavior of the survivors included visit to healthcare facilities (96.4%) and patronage of spiritual homes (3.6%).

Children and adolescents constituted the majority of the rape survivors reported in the Nigerian daily newspapers and the perpetrators were majorly people known to the survivors. Varying degrees of adverse consequences were associated with experienced rape. Newspapers have pivotal roles to play in putting the incidence of rape on the national agenda for action. The capacity of journalists in Newspaper houses should therefore, be enhanced to ensure appropriate and accurate documentation of rape cases.

Keywords: Rape survivors, rape perpetrators, typologies of rape, published rape cases, Help-seeking behavior.

Word count: 439

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to Almighty God who is my guide, protector and help. To Him be all the glory and adoration.

This research is also dedicated to my family for their immeasurable support in my academic pursuit.

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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this study was carried out by Olabisi Sophia ARIYO in the Department of Health Promotion and Education, Faculty of Public Health, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Nigeria under my supervision.

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LIST OF ACROYNMS

| | | |
|----------|---|---|
| CAG | – | Content Analysis Guide |
| CG | – | Coding Guide |
| CDC | – | Centre for Disease Control |
| HIV/AIDS | – | Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| IDPs | – | Internally Displaced Persons |
| NCRB | – | National Crimes Record Bureau |
| NPC | – | National Population Commission |
| NSCDC | – | Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps |
| NSPCC | – | National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children |
| RAINN | – | Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network |
| TOR | – | Typology Of Rape |
| CLEEN | – | Centre for Law Enforcement Education |
| UNICEF | – | United Nations Children’s Fund |
| UNODC | – | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| WHO | – | World Health Organisation |

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Rape: is any forceful sexual intercourse carried out on another person or the intrusion of any object into the mouth, genitals and/or anus of another person using threat, intimidation, drugging, deception or any other means.

Survivor: is a person who has been subjected to rape.

Perpetrator: is a person who subjects another person to rape.

Minor: is a person below 18 years of age.

Story: is an individual rape case found in a newspaper.

Placement of published rape cases: refers to the page(s) where rape cases are published in newspapers, which could be used to determine the prominence or attention given rape cases by newspapers.

Context of rape: refers to the situation or settings in which rape occurred.

Acquaintance rape: is the type of rape that occurs when the perpetrator is known to the survivor but not in a dating relationship with the survivor.

Censored face: is when the face or eyes of the survivor or perpetrator is blocked or blurred out to hide the identity of the individual.

Physiological effect: is the effect that results from an imbalance in the normal functioning of the human system.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Rape is one of the common human rights violations which is disproportionately experienced by women all over the world (United Nations General Assembly, 1993). Rape is a violent sexual act which can be perpetrated against persons of various socio-demographic characteristics. Rape is a forceful sexual intercourse carried out on another person using various means which include threat, intimidation, drugging and deception (Heise, Pitanguy & Germain, 1994; Ogunwale, Olaleye & Olaitan, 2014). Studies have showed that both females and males could be rape survivors. However, young females are mostly affected in Nigeria (Olaleye & Ajuwon, 2011). The publication of the incidence of the deviant practice continues to feature in the Nigerian Newspapers.

In Nigeria, the prevalence of rape cuts across all ethnic groups and race (Okemgbo, Omideyi & Odimegwu, 2002; Odimegwu, Okemgbo & Ayila, 2010; Ewulum, Ezeanokwasa & Mbanugo, 2014). Available information indicate that in some countries one out of every five women reportedly experience sexual assault by an intimate partner (Black et al., 2011). In Ethiopia, a pooled lifetime of rape in women was 13.02% (Kassa & Abajobir, 2018). According to the National Population Commission (2014), seven percent of women aged 15-49 years reported having experienced sexual violence at least once in their lifetime. Young people with disability are also vulnerable to the experience; for instance, a survey carried out in Uganda on 3,706 primary school children revealed that more children aged 11 to 14 years with disabilities (24%) had reported to have been sexually violated at school compared to 12 percent among non-disabled girls (Devries *et al.*, 2014). In India, rape is the fourth most common crime against women (Kumar, 1993; NCRB, 2016).

Studies have shown that rape is prevalent in Nigeria with women and children constituting the most vulnerable categories of persons (Onah, 2010; Chiedu, 2012). Cases of reported rape include instances of Pastors raping church members, landlord raping tenants' children, young men raping elderly persons, fathers raping their daughters or other close relatives and teachers

raping students (Chiedu, 2012). Many of the perpetrators of rape are young men while others are adults (Obasi, 2007).

The print media have a key role to play in the creation of awareness relating to the deviant behavior. This is because a large proportion of people rely on the media for information (Shaw, Nye, Jamel & Flowe, 2009). Incidence of rape is published every now and then by the daily newspapers across the country. In one of the editorial in 2010, the National newspaper lamented the growing prevalence of sexual abuse in different parts of Nigeria. However, a scientific review of rape published in Nigerian newspapers has not been well conducted. This is a major motivating factor for this study.

1.2 Statement of Problem

It has been estimated that globally about 120 million girls have experienced forced sexual intercourse at some points in their lives with the perpetrators being mainly present or former boyfriends or husbands (UNICEF, 2014). Although there is an astronomical increase in the incidence of rape in Nigeria, accurate statistics of rape cases in Nigeria are not available. Rape can lead to severe physical, psychological and social adverse consequences (WHO, 2017).

The published pieces of research-based information on rape are not accessible to the general public as they are mainly published in academic journals which are usually read by academicians. Generally, the Newspapers are a major source of information which impact people's attitudes to rape (Tosh & Philips, 2009; Dunu & Okafor, 2017). In Nigerian, Newspapers are the most common sources of information to the general populace related to the incidence of rape. However, a systematic study of rape cases published in Nigerian daily newspapers with national circulation has not been fully conducted. The study was, therefore, designed to review and analyse the reported incidence of rape published in selected Nigerian newspapers from January 1st to December 31st, 2017.

1.3 Justification

A systematic review of published rape cases in Nigerian dailies is needed to determine the trend of published rape cases in addition to the frequency of publication and place of

placement of the reported cases in the newspapers, the relationship that exist between rape survivors and the perpetrators, socio-demographics of survivors and perpetrators, forms of rape cases published and context in which rape occur could be revealed through such systematic review. The findings of the study will, therefore, be useful for designing intervention programmes directed at upgrading journalists' knowledge and skills relating to appropriate ways of presenting rape cases with a view to better placing rape occurrence on the public agenda. The results have potential implications for guiding the formulation of policies relating to the involvement of the mass media in rape prevention and control. Lastly the results from the study can be used as baseline information for designing health education interventions aimed at reducing and/or preventing the occurrence of rape in Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

The research questions framed to guide the study are hereby presented.

1. What is the frequency of publication of rape cases in the selected Nigerian Newspapers?
2. What are the socio-demographic characteristics of survivors and perpetrators of rape which are published in the selected Nigerian Newspapers?
3. Where are the rape related cases published in terms of page(s) in the Nigerian Newspapers?
4. What are the pattern of disclosure of information on the identities of survivors and perpetrators?
5. What are the forms of rape reported in the Nigerian newspapers?
6. What are the contexts in which the reported cases of rape occur?
7. What are the techniques used by perpetrators and actions initiated by rape survivors and their significant others?
8. What are the actions initiated by rape survivors, survivors' significant others and agencies of the criminal justice?
9. Who are the individuals and agencies of the criminal justice system that initiated actions against perpetration of rape as published in the selected Nigerian Newspapers?

1.5 Objectives

1.5.1 Broad Objective

The broad objective was to review and analyse the content of cases of rape published in selected Nigerian Newspapers from January 1st to December 31st, 2017.

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives were to:

1. Determine the frequency of published rape cases in Nigerian Newspapers.
2. Determine the socio-demographic characteristics of survivors and perpetrators of rape.
3. Determine the location of rape related cases in terms of page(s) in the Nigerian Newspapers.
4. Describe the pattern of disclosure of the identity of survivors and perpetrators.
5. Determine the forms of rape reported in Nigerian Newspapers.
6. Identify the context in which reported rape cases occur.
7. Assess the techniques used by perpetrators of rape.
8. Identify the actions initiated by the rape survivors, survivors' significant others and agencies of the criminal justice system.
9. Identify the individuals and agencies of the criminal justice system that initiated actions against perpetrators of rape.

1.6 Study variables

Categories of variables measured are the independent and dependent variables.

The *independent variables* are the socio-demographic characteristics of rape survivors and perpetrators such as age, sex, marital status and occupation.

The *dependent variables* included the forms of rape, context of occurrence of rape, pattern of disclosure of the identity of survivors and perpetrators and typologies of the actions initiated following the episode of rape.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction and Conceptual Clarification

Rape is the commission of unlawful sexual intercourse or unlawful sexual intrusion (American Law and Legal Information, 2018). It can also be defined as the crime of sexual relation without agreement and achieved through force, threat of violence or fright into submission (Hill and Hill, 2002). The Federal Bureau for Investigation's (FBI's) definition of rape states that rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the survivor (U.S Department of Justice, 2012). Urbanisation and civilisation of the villages which evolves into new modern settlements in the last decade has been reported to expose children to sexual assault and abuse in certain places (Jewkes, Levin, Mbanaga & Bradshaw, 2002). Rape under section 357 of the Criminal Code Act (Nigerian laws of Cap 38) as applied to the Southern part of Nigeria is defined as:

Any person who has unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or girl, without her consent or with her consent, if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind, or by fear of harm, or by means of false and fraudulent representation as to the nature of the act, or in the case of a married woman, by personating her husband is guilty of an offence which is called rape.

In the Northern part of Nigeria, rape under section 282 of the Penal Code (Nigerian laws Cap 38) states that:

(1) A man is said to commit rape who ... has sexual intercourse with a woman in any of the following circumstances:- (a) against her will; (b) without her consent; (c) with her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death or of hurt; (d) with her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband and that her consent is given because she believes that he is the man to whom she is or

believes herself to be lawfully married; (e) with or without her consent when she is under fourteen years of age or of unsound mind.

(2) Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife is not rape, if she has attained to puberty.

2.2 Typologies of rape and categories of rape survivors and perpetrators

2.2.1 Typologies of rape

Rape exists in different forms or typologies based on age, gender and relationship of the individual with the perpetrator. The forms of rape that exist based on the above classification are Infant rape, Child rape, Date rape, Marital rape, Gang rape, Acquaintance rape, Incest, Elderly rape, Stranger rape and Male rape.

Infant rape is defined as the rape that occurs when an older person forcefully penetrates the vagina or anus of a child less than one year of age. Eke (2000) reported that infant rape has striking features which involves the perpetrator creating a channel between the vagina and the anal canal of the infant by forced introduction of an implement similar to female genital mutilation. Pitcher & Bowley (2002) describes that the action is life threatening due to haemorrhagic sepsis despite medical care. McGreal (2001) reported that the rape of infants are frequent which occurs as many as six in one rape episode with many of the assailants being first or second degree relatives. Convictions of infant rape depends majorly on clear chain of medical chain and forensic evidence due to the fact infants cannot give testimony (Van As, Du Toit, Millar & Rode; 2001).

Hanson, Saunders, Kilpatrick, Resnick, Crouch & Duncan (2001) defined *child rape* in their study as any completed rape that occurred prior to age 18. Child rape is a form of child sexual abuse which also includes others such as indecent exposure of a child, child grooming or using a child to produce pornography (Medline Plus, 2008; Martha, Anderson Romans, Mullen, O'Shea, 1993; NSPCC, 2010). It is termed rape as children cannot consent to sexual activity with adults or older persons (Fowler, 1999). Child rape is not peculiarly carried out by a few mentally derailed individuals or pedophiles (Jewkes, Penn-Kekana, & Rose-Junius,

2005). According to UNICEF (2006), child rape can occur in a variety of setting. Child/infant sexual offenders are known as pedophiles (Ames and Houston; 1990) who often perpetrate children or minors for sexual gratification (NSPCC, 2010). Children who have been sexually violated may exhibit regressive behaviours such as thumb sucking or bedwetting and majorly sexually acting out or inappropriate sexual knowledge and interest (Jewkes et al, 2005; NSPCC, 2010). Bagley & King (1990) stated that child rape is known to interfere greatly with a child's emotional, sexual and mental development more than any other form of child abuse hence require deeper interventions in tackling.

Date rape is a type of rape that is perpetrated on another (survivor) by a person (perpetrator) in whom the survivor is in a romantic relationship with, that is, there is a mutual agreement for dating (Laura, 2000). Date rape may involve vagina, oral or anal penetration either with the penis or any object such as the finger into the vagina, mouth or anus of the survivor (Curtis, 2004; Lohmann, 2008). It is found to be common in the academic settings such as tertiary institutions (Ogunwale, Osiname and Ajuwon; 2012) with females being more predisposed to date rape (Russo, 2000). It is believed to be as traumatic as stranger rape due to the breach of trust that existed before the rape episode (Curtis, 2004; Lohmann, 2008).

Marital rape which is also known as Spousal rape is the non-consensual sexual intercourse in which the assailant is the survivor's husband (Obidimma & Obidimma, 2015). Also, Jewkes, Vundule, Maforah and Jordan (2001) describe marital rape as one of the sexual violence an individual can experience as well as other types of sexual compulsion. RAINN (2015) classifies it as a serious form of violence that can be life-shattering to the survivors. Marital rape unlike non-spousal rape is often characterized with survivors still living with the perpetrator without boldness to voice out their pain (Marital Rape will push cause of victim, 2015)

Gang rape is said to occur when a group of persons participate in the rape of a single survivor. It is usually characterised by two or more perpetrators (WHO, 2002; RAINN 2015). It can also be called group rape, or multiple perpetrator rape as seen in academic literatures (Ullman, 2013) and in some localities it is a common practice called streamlining or Isitimela (Wood, 2005). It usually involves night attack, more alcohol and drug use (Ullman, 1999).

The victim's resistance may be lesser with perpetrators using fewer weapons as opposed to that seen in individual rape episodes (Ullman, 1999) and can be more violent with greater resistance from the survivor than individual perpetrator attacks where survivors' are more likely to seek crisis and police services (Gidycz & Koss, 1990). Vetten & Haffejee (2005) also reported that this type of rape is more violent and harsh due to the fact that more people are involved in carrying it out. Porter & Alison (2001) reported that it is often characterised with sexual and non-sexual injuries to the victim which is exceedingly more severe and survivors are dehumanized by the perpetrators before and during the rape.

Acquaintance rape is defined as the rape perpetrated by a known person to the survivor who could be a dating partner, classmate, a co-worker, therapist, counselor, religious official, husband or a medical doctor (Wiehe, 1995; Samaha, 2010; Chancellor, 2012,) or it can be referred to mean when a person is forced to have sexual contact with someone known to the survivor and not necessarily with the person the survivor is dating (James Madison University, 2011; Lyness, 2009). Acquaintance rape is more prevalent in cultures which exhibit violent attitudes (Barbee, 2011).

Incest is defined as any sexual activity that may exist between close blood relatives including step relatives and family members, who are not allowed by law to marry (Kellogg & American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect; 2005). Nurcombe (2000) and Johnson (2008) describe incest as a broad phenomenon that spans from sexual abuse that involves body violation through to sexual behavior that involves actual penetration which is a problem that affects all social classes in developed and developing nations. World Health Organisation (2004) classifies it as a silent health emergency due to the fact that it is neglected despite being a global problem. Sariola & Utela (1996) described that incest can exist as father-daughter, brother-sister, sister-sister and mother-son with father-daughter being the major form of incest. A study by Seto, Lalumiere and Kuban (1999) on incest cases also revealed incest can exist within three categories which have perpetrators to be biological fathers, biological relatives (grandfathers, brothers, sisters and cousins) and step fathers.

Elderly rape or elderly sexual abuse can be defined as the action carried out against an elder which is unwanted and sexual in nature of people aged 60 and above. It is characterized with

inability of the elder who due to mental illness or loss of memory cannot communicate their disapproval towards the behavior against them. The resultant health effects of such experience include pelvic injury, inability to work properly, development of sexually transmitted infections, bruises in genitals and/or bleeding from their anus or genitals among others (Nursing Home Abuse Centre, 2019). Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (PCAR) (2018) reported that the inability for some older adults or people advanced in age to do things for themselves exposes them to offenders who often times are caregivers to them.

Stranger rape is defined as the rape that occurs when the survivor and assailant have no prior relationship (Corovic, Christianson & Bergman; 2012). Corovic et al. (2012) reported that the stranger rape usually involves ambushing of survivor by the offender, tricking the survivor by pretending to want to help the survivor or a short meeting of the survivor and offender at a night club. In describing stranger rape, profiling is employed in analyzing possible offenders by behavior (Ainsworth, 2001) which is majorly by single-victim or serial rapist perpetrator types (Corovic et al., 2012).

Male rape is defined as the rape of one man by another man (Abdullah-Khan, 2002; WHO, 2002) or woman (Graham, 2006). Solangon & Patel (2012) and Sivakumaran (2007) stated that male rape happens to both the young and old males especially in conflict-related places such as Syria. Studies (CDC, 2011; Akinlusi, Rabiu, Olawepo, Adewunmi, Ottun and Akinola, 2014) have shown that a proportion of males experience rape. Male rape is a type of rape characterized by neglect from the society giving room for unfair and prejudiced attitude and lack of acceptance of its existence outside the walls of a prison institution. Roos & Katz (2003) stated that male rape leaves a lingering effect on the male survivor which continues on after the rape experience leading to a distorted view of life in the survivor. According to the Violence Against women, it was reported that three percent of men had experienced a form of sexual victimization (Desai, Arias, Thompson and Basile, 2002; Pimlott-Kubiak & Cortina, 2003).

2.2.2 Different categories of rape survivors and perpetrators

Categories of survivors

The categories of survivors are majorly into four as explained by Lindgren and Nikolić-Ristanović (2011). The various types are explained as follows.

The Ideal Victim is characterized with the image of an innocent, defenceless victim who has no complicity for crime (Skogan & Maxfield, 1981) and who can be a young victim of rape or an elderly woman who has been mugged (Lindgren et al., 2011). Christie (1986) stated that an ideal victim has at least six characteristics which include that the victim is weak, involved in a respectable activity, is en route to a place beyond reproach, the perpetrator is dominant to the victim and can be described in negative terms, the perpetrator is unknown to the victim and has no relation to the victim and the victim has enough influence to assert “victim status.”

The Complicit Victim is the case category of crime victim where there is an overlap with the perpetrator (Fattah, 1992). Situations pertaining to street violence can have a pure coincidence as to who the victim or perpetrator is because of the number of weapons seen with such patients by the hospital emergency staff upon admittance (Carlsson Sanz et al., 2010). A great percentage of violence is connected with the consumption of alcohol as seen in this case where both individuals are unknown to each other with both often intoxicated (Lidberg, 1995; Haggmark 1997; Carlsson Sanz et al., 2000).

The Passive Victim is described as a raped woman who is questioned for being too passive or made only a half-hearted attempt to escape from the perpetrator. This type of victim is usually ascribed blame for the crime rather than the perpetrator (Lindgren et al., 2011). The lack of reaction pattern by the victim is termed sign of consenting by the victim (Lindgren & Malm, 1997a).

The Resistant Victim is described as the victim who refuses to co-operate or retracts previous statements (Erikson, 1995) as opposed to the correct female abuse case who can clearly recount the episode and the woman should also have allowed herself to be passively badly abused (Olasdotter, 1997). This kind of case involves an increased demand for professional action from the judicial system (Lindgren et al., 2011).

Categories of Perpetrators

The categories of perpetrators as classified by scholars by profiling them are majorly into four which are the *Power Reassurance Rapist (Gentleman rapist)*, *Power Assertive Rapist*, *Anger Retaliatory Rapist* and *Anger Excitation Rapist (Sadistic)*.

Power Reassurance according to Holmes & Holmes (2002) and Ressler et al. (2004) is the least violent of all the categories. He suffers from a very low self-esteem with psychosocial background being from a single-parent home. He is a loner with no friends. He stalks on his target survivor, watch them through windows. During the act he is polite, courteous and soft-spoken. He generally attacks at 7-15 days intervals, and usually walks to the crime scene. He may display a weapon to get the survivor to cooperate but he has no intention to hurt his victim. He most often assaults his victim through the vagina only and can be impotent. He is characterized with keeping a diary of his rape activities and may call his victim after the incidence to check on her wellbeing. His motive is to increase his self-esteem through the control of another.

Power Assertive according to Holmes et al. (2002) has an extreme sense of superiority and entitlement. He rapes to validate his masculinity. He is athletic, often exercises, has a high sense of fashion and style and loves the macho image. His psychosocial background may usually include a history of domestic problems and multiple divorces and usually may work in a male dominated field. He haunts single bars for his prey where he has access to numerous females. He develops a talking relationship to get to know his victim. He will perpetrate her far away from places he is known. His fist is his weapon which he uses with a moderate level if victim tries to resist him and would rape the same person over and over again. He may assault her vaginally and anally and then force oral sex on her. He attacks his victim both verbally and physically severely although with no intent to kill her. He picks women of his peer and race. He is arrogant and does not apologise for his action. He commits the crime every 20-25 days.

Anger Retaliatory rapist is all out to hurt. He has a prejudiced view of females because of all he has experienced in life. He has a hate and anger which is uncontrollable to punish and

devalue females. His psycho-social background includes physical and emotional abuse from either one or both of his parents. These categories of rapist are usually from divorced homes, adopted or spent a greater deal of their lives in foster homes. He usually works in male dominated field. He is a married man with extramarital affairs. He has a bad temper and his attack is triggered often after some unpleasant event involving one of the women in his life. His urge is uncontrollable as it is built on anger and rage. He uses verbal and physical assault which is very brutal by employing the use of his fist and any weapon of his choice. He usually attacks every 6 months to a year.

Anger Excitation rapist also known as Sadistic according to Holmes et al. (2002) and Ressler et al. (2004) is a killer rapist whose intention is to degrade, beat, torture, rape and murder his victims as that is his way of deriving sexual satisfaction. His psycho-social background includes being raised in a single parental upbringing and he suffers from physical and sexual deviance. He shows aggression and sexual promiscuity early in life although he is married with a family in a middle class or low crime area. He is intelligent, educated and usually has no arrest history as he is good at not being caught. Due to his intelligence, he puts a great deal of planning and forethought towards his attack. He stalks his victims by car, driving out of his neighbourhood to secluded places where he can have total control of his victim. He often carries a rape-kit consisting of all needed tools. He may keep his victim tied up for days and weeks, torturing and raping them. He informs the victims on his intent to increase their fear from which he gets excitement. He is ritualistic in carrying out the act and disposing the body of his victim if he kills the victim.

2.3 Prevalence of rape, determinants and context of rape

2.3.1 Prevalence of rape

There are no accurate global statistics on rape which is majorly as a result of inconsistency of definitions of rape, varying reporting rate and recording prosecution as well as conviction of rape (Gordon, 2002; CJOnline.com, 2004). Data from the statistical report of United Nations from government sources indicates that over 250,000 cases of rape or attempted rape are reported by the Police yearly of 65 countries (UNODC, 2005). Studies show that females are more perpetrated against than males (WHO 2002; Oladepo, Yussuf & Arulogun, 2011).

In countries like the United States of America, surveys carried out on Sexual violence in 2011 showed that an estimated 19.3% of women and 1.7% of men have been raped in their lifetimes with 1.6% of women being raped 12 months before the study (Breiding, Smith, Basile, Walters, Chen & Merrick; 2014). Australia estimates on reported rape per 100,000 individual was relative despite a decrease in trend from 91.6 in 2003 (Harrendorf, Heiskanen & Malby; 2010) to 28.6 in 2010 (NationMaster.com, 2010). NationMaster.com (2010) further showed that Japan had a rate of 1.2 per 100,000 persons while India had a rate of 1.8 per 100,000 individuals in 2010.

In Africa, Engy Ghozlan of Egyptian Centre for Women's Rights and others suggested that the rate of rape incidences was over 200,000 every year which continue to increase due to low income and employment that has led to their delayed marriages (Irinnews.org, 2013). Ethiopia also an African nation has one of the highest rates of violence against women with report by the UN revealing that 60% of Ethiopian women were subjected to sexual violence (BBC News, 2006). A research by Mutimbe (1999) in South Africa revealed that child rape occurs every five minutes and one in every four children experience some form of abuse.

Daru, Osagie, Pam, Mutahir, Silas & Ekwempu (2011) carried out a retrospective review of cases seen between January 2001- December 2003 at the Gynaecological Unit of Jos University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria which revealed that 5.6% of the cases were alleged rape with 63.8% of such being children and 26.7% being infants, that is, children below 1 year of age. David, Ezechi, Wapmuk, Gbajabiamila, Ohihoin, Herbertson & Odeyemi (2018) in a study on child sexual abuse reported that 46.2% of the participants experienced forced intercourse. In South western communities in Nigeria, 16.4% women in urban areas and 11.6% in rural communities were reported to have been sexually violated according to clinic reports (Balogun, Owoaje & Fawole; 2012). According to Swedish Statistics in 2006, the survey revealed that stranger rape was 33% of all the rape reported (Brå, 2008b).

Barth, Bermetz, Heim, Trielle and Tonia (2013) in a study reported that 9 girls and 3 boys in 100 children have had forced intercourse. Also according to UNICEF (2017), one in four girls and 10 percent of boys have been victims of sexual violence. Burgress and Morgenbesser (2005) stated that determining the prevalence of elderly rape is difficult as a higher percentage

of these cases are unreported but a study by O’Keeffee et al. (2007) in UK and Gil et al. (2015) in Portugal revealed 0.2% of sexual abuse. A recent survey by Yon, Ramiro-Gonzalez, Mikton, Huber and Sethi (2018) revealed a 1.9% prevalence of elderly rape. In Ado Ekiti, 32.1% of women had experienced sexual abuse (Ola & Olalekan, 2018). A study by Seto et al. (1999) with a sample of 296 incest cases, revealed that 70 of the perpetrators were biological fathers, 87 were biological relatives (grandfathers, brothers, sisters, cousins) and 73 were step fathers. Jo (2009) stated in a major European Commission study that 67% of rapists were known to the victim which included a current or former partner.

2.3.2 Determinants of rape

Various perpetrators commit the offence based on the beliefs that exist within their culture or community such as can be seen in South Africa where it is believed that sexual intercourse with a very young virgin infant will help perpetrator rid himself of HIV/AIDS (McGreal, 2001). In Nigeria, Amnesty International (2004b) revealed that lack of corroboration, which is testimony of another witness apart from the family member during trial, acts as a factor which may increase or cause the continuous incidences of rape, as perpetrators are made to go scout free during legal trial once survivors are unable to provide another testifier.

In Nigeria, failure to enforce enacted laws by the senates on rape to protect survivors eventually serves to increase the incidences of rape (Akamadu, 20007). A research by Esere, Idowu, Durosaro & Omotosho (2009) revealed that the perceived causes of rape were unequal power relations, alcohol and drug dependence, jealousy, lack of tolerance and patience, stress and disturbed emotions. Among other determinants, children with poor upbringing, who are stubborn and rude (Obasi, 2007) are likely to become rapists (Achunike and Kitause, 2014). Mishandling of rape cases by the Police in Nigeria through their tolerance culture (Alhassan, 2013). Some of the typologies such as male rape are reported to be on the increase due to victim’s reluctance to report, difficulty for researchers to conduct studies on male rape, stigmatization of rape victims and the notion that victims are responsible for attracting assault (Davies, 2002).

2.3.3 Context of rape

In a study carried out by David et al. (2018) in South Western Nigeria, majority of the survivor were reportedly raped one while few were raped several times. Akinlusi et al. (2014) in a review of self-presented sexual assault cases at the Lagos State University Teaching Hospital reported that survivors were raped during the day time and also at night. Lalor (2004), Ezechi, Musa, David, Wapmuk, Gbajabiamila, Idigbe, Ezeobi, Ohihoin & Ujah (2016) & David et al. (2018) revealed in their studies that rape or any form of sexual assault takes place in variety of places. Other studies by Daru et al. (2011) & Akinlusi et al. (2014) reported that the rape experienced by survivors took place majorly in the homes of either the perpetrator or the survivors while few cases reported incidences taking place in variety of other places such as uncompleted building, street corners, footpath, party and school.

2.4 The Burden of rape

The aftermath of rape affect the physical, mental and social aspect of an individual which are all the core components of the definition of Health as stated by WHO (1948). Effects of rape have far-reaching implications for physical, reproductive mental and social health and well-being of survivors (Lohmann, 2008; WHO, 2010)

The physical effect of rape on survivors include injuries (Ogunwale and Oshiname, 2015; WHO, 2012; Jina & Thomas, 2013) coupled with non-use of condom and post-exposure to prophylaxis with serious risk of HIV infection (Ogunwale et al., 2015) or Sexually Transmitted Infections (Jina et al. 2013) and acute injuries such as abrasions, lacerations, burns, bites, disabilities from injuries acquired to the ear, chest, abdomen, eyes (WHO, 2012). Jina et al. (2013) also stated that survivors experience long-term consequences of health-care utilization for gastrointestinal, cardiopulmonary, neurologic, genitourinary and chronic pain symptoms. Other studies by Basile, Smith, Liu, Kresnow, Fasula, Gilbert & Chen (2018) and Jina et al. (2013) revealed that rape survivors also experience rape-related pregnancy. WHO (2012) reportedly revealed that survivors experience death or AIDS-related death.

The psychological effect survivors reportedly experience as a result of their exposure to rape include depression, shame self-blame and suicidal feeling (Lohmann 2008; Ogunwale et al.

2015); Campbell (2002) and Campbell, et al. (2002) also reported that there has been a higher risk adverse mental outcome been linked to both the physical and sexual violence among women majorly being depression as stated by the United Nations General Assembly (2006). Other studies by Jewkes, Sen & Garcia-Moreno (2002) and Johnson & Leone (2005) reported anxiety disorder, suicide, eating disorders, post traumatic disorder to mention a few. Jina et al. (2013) stated that survivors were at more risk of developing mental issues.

Social effects experienced by survivors are low self-esteem and body image, social isolation, strained relationship with family, less stable relationships, fear of intimacy, greater family conflicts, commitment issues and less trusting of others (Dube et al., 2005; Fergusson, Boden & Horward, 2008). Ajuwon (2001) also reported that stigmatisation and discrimination were some of the social effects on survivors.

Other consequences that can be experienced by rape survivors stated could be sexual promiscuity or other forms of risky behavior in an attempt to cope such as smoking and the use of psychoactive drugs or illicit drug use, alcohol and risky sexual behavior such as unsafe sexual practices (Jina et 2013; WHO, 2014) which results in early debut of all the aforementioned (Dube et al., 2005; Jejeebhoy, Shah & Thapa, 2005). Rape survivors often experience a history of self-unworthiness especially in women with early sexual exposure making them find it difficult to distinguish between sexual desire and true love as well as setting boundaries for undesired sexual gestures (Dube et al., 2005; Jejeebhoy et al., 2005).

Campbell (2000), Holmstrom & Burgess (1979) revealed that the emotional and psychological effect of rape far outweighs the physical impact which only affects the victim with the emotional and psychological affecting the victim, their immediate families, friends and spouses.

2.5 Prevention and Control of rape

Public Enlightenment is a major public health strategy that can be used to prevent rape cases in Nigeria. It is a vital tool for changing behaviour, attitude, belief and value of people. (Eze, 2013) The depth of this issue such as the causes, possible perpetrators and other preventive measures; should be emphasized at schools, social clubs, cultural groups, religious

institutions. This could be done through the media or by physical contact on those platforms. Proffering mythical reasons for rape such as location of victim serves as a distraction which makes preventive effort useless (MacDonald, 1993; Ojo & Olufemi, 2013).

The Civil Society Organization partnering with the media play an indispensable role in prevention and control of rape in Nigeria. They support the heightening of the public enlightenment to kick out rape and sexual violence with relevant bills passed to harden legislature on sexual violence, hence making an intending perpetrator have a convincing rethink on his supposed planned mission (Nigerian News, 2008). Communities should partner with relevant stakeholders in helping victims and making offenders accountable to the necessary criminal justice. Efforts made to address sexual assaults should not be done in isolation. This effort can be supported by creation of a force which celebrates overcoming violence against women with full support of the media (Ramsay, 1999).

Education of the girl child is another means of empowering the child girl with boldness, confidence and knowledge in giving her a voice that can be heard, leading to reduction in domestic and sexual violence (Tanko, 2017). This in Nigeria can be executed by full implementation and sustainability of Universal Basic Education (UBE) which was designed to offer all children free education up to the Junior Secondary School level (Aluede, 2006). Enabling this law will help in taking them off the street and giving the child a push for desiring education thereby breaking inequality especially against the female children in the educational system (UNICEF, 2017). Also some form of training has been advised for prevention through learning of some self-defence skills to be used which helps when a rape attack is intended to be carried out, as courses like it is done in some countries around the world and reported (Mcelroy, 2010).

Emphasis should be made on averting rape before it occurs by creating a safer environment for women which could include provision of lighted walk ways for people at night or night patrol by the Police. Also, focus should be placed on removal of gender inequality so that males see the females as worthy individuals. Early intervention can be used in regulating violent behavior traits displayed in boys and to teach them the importance of seeking for

approval before engaging in sexual activity (Eze, 2013). Intervention designs which are used after the violence has been carried out with the intention to deal with the act and prevent the aftermath of the rape by counseling, testing and ensuring the situation does not happen again or go beyond the limit of capable handling of the situation should be designed (Wolfe, Crooks, Lee, McIntyre-Smith & Jaffe, 2003; Victorian Health Promotion Foundation, 2006).

2.6 Help-seeking behavior

Comparing help-seeking behavior of male and female survivors of sexual assault by content analysis of a hotline revealed significant contrasting themes between male and female victims, including females significantly receiving more referrals and males accessing the hotline to tell their experience of being sexually assaulted due to perceived limited support. The study revealed that females used the hotline as additional support supplement to family, friends, and professionals while male used it due to limited or no support. It was also reported that females openly discussed thoughts of suicide and/or self-harm while males had difficulty in expressing thoughts and feelings with apparent distrust of others (Young, Pruett & Colvin, 2016).

A study on the role of help-seeking and police response in sexual assault and current mental health revealed that family, friends, and informal support have the ability to both assist in a victim's recovery as well as exacerbate the impact of crime. Also, racial differences were noted in the use of help-seeking strategies as there will be differential consequences of violence for White and African American women. Moreover, the level of severity of the victimization will determine and be related to how a victim comes to define her victimization experience and thereby seek for help. The majority of victims in this did not report their experiences of violence to the police. Seventy-three percent sought help from a family member or friend. Women also make use of social service agencies in dealing with violence. Specifically, 5% of victims went to a social service agency. The study also found out that with respect to depression, the association of rape penetration was greater among those seeking help from social services and those reporting their victimization to the police. Although arresting the offender appears to be associated with higher levels of depression, it actually results in a lower probability of heavy episodic drinking (Kaukinen & DeMaris, 2009).

A cross-sectional study carried out to investigate the prevalence and predictors of help-seeking for women exposed to spousal violence in India reported that less than one fourth (23.7%) of married, separated, divorced or widowed women in India who had experienced some form of physical or sexual spousal violence had sought help, but only 1% had sought help from formal institutions. Help-seeking was most prevalent in women who had been exposed to a combination of physical, sexual and emotional abuse (48.8%) and the least prevalent in women who had experienced sexual violence only (1.5%). Experience of severe violence and violence resulting in injury were the strongest predictors of help-seeking. Having education, religion, age of marriage, location and marital status were found to be associated with help-seeking (Leonardsson & San Sebastian, 2017).

Franklin & Garza (2018) established that the manner of response given to a survivor when he or she shares their experience by the observer goes a long way to mental recovery and help-seeking behaviour. Deliramich & Gray (2008) in a study of changes in women's sexual behaviour following rape found that these women increased alcohol abuse and desire for and participation in sexual activities following rape. This further confirmed the vulnerability of the women to re-victimisation. Research illustrates that eating disorder is a coping mechanism for the survivors of rape which gives them a process of comfort, distraction, uninteresting way to get rid of the painful feeling of rape (La Flair, Franko & Herzog, 2008).

A study of service utilization and help seeking in a national sample of female rape victims revealed that help seeking among rape victims was high although 40% of victims did not seek services. Odds of help seeking were generally increased by the presence of a mental health disorder although rape victims sought emotional support from different types of health professionals. It was noted that seeking help was associated with race and being single/divorced/ widowed (Amstadter, McCauley, Ruggiero, Resnick and Kilpatrick; 2008).

Survivors according to a research carried out by Aborisade and Vaughan (2014) in Nigeria revealed that some survivors sought for medical help due to injuries sustained through the violence while most rarely sought for psychological help. Another study carried out to investigate date rape experiences and help-seeking behaviour among female university students in Ibadan, Nigeria reported that most (91.5%) survivors of date rape never sought

any medical help, legal redress, or counseling services. Reasons adduced for not seeking medical services included lack of serious physical injury (53.0%) and fear of stigmatization (12.1%). Many (57.3%) felt it was not necessary to seek for counseling services (Ogunwale et al., 2012).

2.7 The Media and rape related issues

Sexuality issues generate heated arguments continually whenever such issues are discussed because they often evoke emotional debates (Igbinoba and Ekeanyanwu, 2013). Sexuality according to them plays an important role in population related politics. In addition, Igbinoba et al. (2013) noted that religious doctrines, laws and a whole range of taboos have been webbed around the subject of sexuality and so sexuality has throughout history been subject to manipulation and control by individuals and societies for varying reasons.

The major types of media in Nigeria are the print, electronic and social media and all are platforms for publications of rape related issues. The print media (newspaper), television, and radio play significant roles in structuring general views and basic beliefs related to emerging and re-emerging issues (Etemiku, 2017). According to the Peace Democratic Society (2011) information provided by the media may be true while some may encourage ill-tempered behavior. Some mass media or journalists bring their biases into play in the reporting of rape related issues. This can be seen in the case of the rape of a 16 year old girl by two young footballers where the Cable News Network reporter felt more sympathy for the perpetrators (Madden, 2014).

The news media have been identified as an important factor in how violence against women is interpreted and perceived by society. A study done to investigate how journalists and editors in South America, work with the coverage of violence against women revealed that journalists work relates to context, language and sources used, are usually inappropriate. The reporting preserves and reproduces patriarchal power structures by using victim blaming or perpetrators' excusing language, not covering it as a social issue and overusing official sources. The result of the study also indicated that some policies and guidelines were not always followed in the newspapers (Stephenson, 2015).

A research carried out to investigate rape experiences and the limits of women's agency in Vietnam revealed that the cases analyzed do not offer a complete picture of media-conveyed discourse on rape. The study reported that the intersection of assumptions, stereotypes, and social notions embedded within cultural understandings of gender, class, age, and other signifiers of inequality both shapes and delimits how a particular incident of rape is portrayed in the Vietnamese print media. It was found that the newspapers play an important role in shaping public perceptions of the issue of rape, which in turn influences public attitude towards female rape in particular, and women in general (Nguyen, 2011).

A content analysis of Newswatch and Tell news magazines from 1995 and 2004 relating to the reporting of violence against women in Nigeria revealed that the two leading Nigerian news magazines investigated actually reported issues on violence against women and the depth of such coverage were fair enough to generate awareness, despite this, violence against women are not frequently reported despite its severity in Nigeria. The data also revealed that although the length and depth of coverage of the reports represented in the study was enough, the frequency of coverage were very sparse and irregular. However, issues of other forms of violence against women were given prime positions in the news magazines as they were mostly given cover-page treatment or covered as special reports (Omego, 2014).

A study was carried out to investigate how visible news reports on child sexual abuse are in two of Nigeria's dominant online news outlets (The Punch and Vanguard) over a three-month period in order to determine how evident they are. Findings corroborate media's neglect of child sexual abuse reporting. From the focus group discussion done, it turns out that it is not only the media that are not interested, even their readers are not. Moreover, it was noted that the less advocacy dimension of stories reported do not owe much to the inadequacies of reporters'. It is noteworthy to emphasize that reporters rely heavily on stories gathered from the newsmakers end and not necessarily the reporters (Morah, 2016).

Findings on reporting sexuality issues using cases from the Nigerian press showed that the Nigerian print media did not give adequate coverage to sexuality issues for the period studied, although most of the stories reported were of high quality. Furthermore, the reported stories were not given the prominence they deserve. It is recommended therefore that the media

should demystify the concept of human sexuality and enhance the right sexual attitude amongst individuals in the society by ensuring that majority of the stories on sexuality issues are sourced from specialists so as to enhance the quality of information disseminated to the public on the subject matter (Igbino et al., 2013).

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CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Design

It is a form of retrospective study involving the review of rape cases published in selected Nigerian Newspapers published in 2017 from January 1st to December 31st, 2017.

3.2 Study Population

The main population of interest were the perpetrators and survivors of rape published in the Nigerian Newspapers. The study population consisted of persons of different socio-demographic characteristics and the reported rape cases took place in different parts of Nigeria.

3.3 Sample Size Determination

All rape related articles in the selected Nigerian Newspapers published from January 1st, 2017 to December 31st 2017 constituted the sample size.

Inclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria were as follow:

A. The newspapers

1. Major Nigerian Newspapers with national coverage which were readily available in Ibadan
2. Major Nigerian Newspapers whose hard copies were available in the Archival Resource Centres/Libraries in Ibadan.
3. Articles that focus strictly on reported incidence of rape.

B. Survivors and Perpetrators

1. Male or female rape survivors of any age.
2. Male or female rape perpetrators of any age.

Exclusion Criteria

1. All rape cases involving animals.
2. All rape cases that did not take place in Nigeria.
3. All unsuccessful or attempted rape cases
4. Rape cases reported in Non-Nigerian Newspapers.
5. Feature and/or opinion articles on rape that did not present an actual rape case.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The National newspapers which were readily available in Ibadan as noted at the Nigerian Tribune Library are as follow: Daily Sun, Nigerian Tribune, The Guardian, The Nation, The Punch and The Vanguard. Four out of the aforementioned were randomly selected by balloting. This resulted in the selection of the following newspapers: *Daily Sun*, *The Guardian*, *Nigerian Tribune* and *The Vanguard*.

3.5 Method and Instrument for Data Collection

The study involved the use of a Newspaper Content Analysis Guide. The content of the Guide is contained in Appendix I.

3.6 Validity and Reliability

3.6.1 Validity of Instrument

Validity as stated by Kimberlin and Winterstein (2008) refers to the extent to which an instrument focuses on reducing errors in the measurement process. This was ensured by designing the study instrument based on the research questions and objectives of the study. Relevant rape related literature was reviewed and used to guide the design of the instrument (CAG). In addition my supervisor, experts in Health Promotion and Education as well as experts in Reproductive Health based in the Faculty of Public Health were consulted and their inputs were used to fine-tune the instrument and enhance its validity.

3.6.3 Reliability of instrument

Kimberlin and Winsterstein (2008) defined reliability of an instrument to be a measure of stability of what the instrument intends to measure. The reliability of the instrument was evaluated using the Pre-test technique. The process involved the use of the constructed CAG to review 25% of rape cases published by the purposively selected Newspapers in respect of the three months preceding the study period (October to December, 2016). The outcome of the pretest was used to fine-tune the review guide.

3.7 Data Collection Process

A community diagnosis was conducted and its outcome revealed that only one resource centre/ Library in Ibadan had in stock copies of the randomly selected daily newspapers in respect of the stipulated study period. The Library was the Archival Library of the Nigerian Tribune located in Imalefalafia area, Oke Bola, Ibadan.

Permission was sought and obtained from the authorities of the Nigerian Tribune to use the Archival Library. Subsequently copies of the purposively selected daily newspapers that were published within the study period were collected and arranged in stacks month by month.

The investigator went through each copy of the collected daily newspapers for articles relating to any reported case of rape. Each article was re-read carefully to determine whether it met the inclusion criteria. On the whole, a total of 271 articles which cut across the purposively selected newspapers met the inclusion criteria. Photocopies of the 271 rape related articles were made.

All the photocopies of the 271 rape related articles were then re-arranged month by month starting with the month of January and ending with the month of December, 2017. The 271 articles were assigned with serial/identification numbers in the order in which they have been arranged. The first article was assigned with the number 001 while the last had the 271 serial/identification number. These numbers were used to facilitate data entry and to ensure that each article could be retrieved at any time when the need arises.

3.8 Data Management, Analysis and Presentation

The data consisted of two types – the quantitative data and the qualitative data.

The quantitative data

The developed Coding Guide (CG) was used to review each article and the variables of interest were coded manually (See Appendix II). The coded data on the articles were then entered into the computer facilitated by use of the SPSS 21 software. The entered data were then subjected to descriptive statistical analysis.

The qualitative data

The qualitative data consisted of extracts from each of the selected articles that describe the following variables: socio-demographic profile of survivors and perpetrators; relationship between the survivors and perpetrators; typology of experienced rape, number of times raped; time/period, place of occurrence of rape and experienced adverse consequences of rape. The other variables were techniques adopted by perpetrators; typologies of action initiated by others including significant others, Identity of persons who initiated action on behalf of the survivors; and survivors help-seeking behaviours.

Presentation of the results

The quantitative results are first presented followed by the qualitative extracts in chapter four. The presentation of the quantitative and qualitative results is done in an integrated manner variable by variable with the extracts throwing more light on the quantitative results.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

Ethical approval was obtained from the Oyo State Research Ethics Review Committee before data collection began. There was no respondent's written informed consent form as data were secondary information published in selected newspapers. However, all identifiers relating to survivors, perpetrators and other persons contained in the publications were not recorded in order to ensure anonymity. The extracted information from the newspapers was not used to cause any form of harm or embarrassment to persons mentioned in the publications.

3.10 Limitation of the Study

The published rape cases could not be retrieved from the online past copies of the selected newspapers due to technological challenges. The University's Library, Kenneth Dike Library, did not have a complete compilation of the selected newspapers due to the strike action that took place within the study period. The National Archive had only one newspaper available for the study period. It was also not economically feasible to move round the various publishing houses to get hard copies of the newspapers that contain reported rape cases given the period (3 months) set aside for the research.

The challenge was overcome by using only copies of the selected newspapers stored at the Nigerian Tribune Archival Library. The secondary information or data used were collected and published by journalists who were not researchers. Several salient variables of interest contained in the CAG which are germane to the study on rape were not systematically documented or reported. For instances age and some other socio-demographic characteristics were not indicated in some of the published cases. Further analysis by socio-demographic characteristics was therefore adversely affected. There could be exaggeration of some of the rape cases especially in terms of reporting the ages of the survivors by the journalists.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS

4.1 Distributions of reported rape cases, socio-demographic characteristics of survivors and perpetrators.

Monthly distribution of reported rape cases

Overall 271 reported rape cases published in four major newspapers which are readily available or accessible in Ibadan from January to December 2017 were reviewed. Table 4.1 shows the monthly distribution of the rape cases by newspapers during the period under study. The reported rape cases published in the *Daily Sun* newspaper topped the list (34.3%) followed by those reported in the *Vanguard* newspaper (28.8%). The highest cases of rape were published in August (19.2%) followed by those published in January (15.2%). (See table 4.1 for more details).

Socio-demographic characteristics of survivors

Table 4.2 shows the socio-demographic characteristics of survivors. Ages were reported in respect of 216 rape survivors. The mean age of the survivors excluding those aged <1 years was 13.6 ± 11.9 . Survivors aged of 10-19 years topped the list (57.4%), followed by survivors aged 5-9 years (22.7%). The survivors aged 5-19 years old constituted the majority (80.1%).

Some of the extract from the reviewed newspapers which highlight the age profile of some of the rape survivors are expressed in bold form. Included in each of the quotes is the identity of the perpetrator(s) or as well as the collaborator(s) in the rape act.

- “A 55 year old man, Magaji Dansale, has allegedly defiled his **seven months old** step-daughter in Marmachi village of Musawa Local Government Area, Katsina State in the bid to

cure his excessive desire for sex as revealed to him in a dream.” (Vanguard)

- *“A Chief Magistrate, Hajiya Mariam Sabo presiding over a court in Kano has ordered the remand of a couple, Muktakar Muhammad and his wife, Zainab in prison custody over an alleged defilement of a **six-month old** baby girl who was left in Zainab’s care a friend to the mother of the baby who went to pay some debts in the neighbourhood.” (Tribune)*
- *“A teenage boy, Emmanuel Gabriel, who allegedly defiled a **three year old** girl, a pupil in the school where he works as a cleaner, is facing trial at an Ikeja Chief Magistrates’ Court in Lagos State.” (Guardian)*
- *“On September 8, 2013 the Katsina State Police Command arrested two men for allegedly raping a **four year old** girl to death.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“A 25 year old bricklayer, Laide Joseph, was yesterday remanded at Ikoyi Prisons, in Lagos, for sexually assaulting his neighbour’s **nine year old** daughter.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“The Chief Magistrate in a Magistrates’ court sitting, Utovie Spiff, convicted the suspect, a 40-year-old man, Godbless from Southern Ijaw Local Government for unlawful carnal knowledge of a **five-year-old** boy.” (Tribune)*

- *“...A statement issued in Lafia yesterday by police spokesman, Idrisu Kennedy, said the Vice Principal allegedly raped the **16 year old** student of the school on December 13, 2016. (Daily Sun).”*
- *“A **twenty-one year-old** student of Adeyemi College Education (ACE), Ondo State, name withheld, was serially raped by a gang of five boys, who recorded their sex escapade with a mobile phone.” (Guardian)*
- *“Two men, aged 44 and 22, were yesterday remanded in Ilesa Prison by an Osun State magistrate’s court in Osogbo for allegedly raping a **21-year-old** woman.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“Etudo stumbled on a young woman who was selling milk by the roadside whom he approached. After a brief discussion Etudo ordered the woman to follow him and they went into the nearby bush. Not long after, he pounced on her, ripped her blouse and raped her violently...leaving her to bleed to death. The deceased was a **27-year-old** married woman.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“An Ekiti State high court sitting in Ado Ekiti has sentenced a 19-year-old John Julius to life in jail after convicting him of the offence of sexually assaulting a **35-year-old** woman, Alice Ozar.” (Tribune)*

There were 5.9% males and 94.1% female survivors. The occupation of 72 survivors were reported in the reviewed newspapers; students/pupils (70.8%) constituted the majority, followed distantly by house helps/shop assistants (6.9%) and trading/business owners (6.9%). Only 10 survivors had their marital status reported. Among this sub-group eight (80%) were married. (See Table 4.2 for more details).

Socio-demographic characteristics of perpetrators

Some of the socio-demographic characteristics of the perpetrators are highlighted in table 4.3. Overall the ages of 198 perpetrators ages were reported in the publications. The ages ranged from 14-82 years with a mean of 35.1 ± 15.3 . A majority (69.7%) of the perpetrators whose exact ages were reported were adults aged ≥ 25 years while perpetrators who were adolescents accounted for 19.7%. Most perpetrators (99.6%) were males. Transporters topped the list (17.1%) of the occupation of perpetrators followed closely by Artisans/Apprentices (16.2%). Only fifty six reviewed articles revealed the marital status of perpetrators with those married topping the list (78.6%). (Table 4.4 shows more details).

The extracts from the newspapers which indicated the age of the perpetrators are as follow:

- “A **fifteen year old** secondary school student, who allegedly defiled a three year old girl, was yesterday brought before an Ikeja Magistrates’ Court.” (Guardian)
- “Gabriel, **18**, a cleaner, who resides at Shasha area of Alimosho, Lagos, was arraigned before an Ikeja Chief Magistrates’ Court in Lagos State for child defilement of a three-year-old girl.” (Guardian)
- “An eight year old girl has been raped by her **18 year old** brother at Janbago Quarters, Katsina, Katsina State...Police First Information read in

the court yesterday, revealed that the accused, early this month, lured his younger sister to a toilet inside one of the houses at the Steel Rolling Mills Estate and forcefully had sexual intercourse with her.” (Vanguard)

- *“A **20 year old** man, Nurudeen Akintoye, has been arrested by the Osun State Police Command after he was accused of forcefully having carnal knowledge of an 18-year-old deaf and dumb girl (names withheld).” (Tribune).*
- *“A magistrate court, sitting in Ikeja, Lagos, has sentenced a **23-year-old** man, Benjamin John, to a 14 years imprisonment for raping a girl in Ikorodu local Government Area of the state.” (Vanguard)*
- *“There was pandemonium in the early hours of yesterday, when **25 year old** Monday Udeme was beaten up for defiling his best friend’s six year old daughter at their King Duke Street residence in Calabar South Local Government Area, Cross River State.” (Vanguard)*
- *“A **35-year-old** landlord, Adebayo Lukman was yesterday arraigned before Magistrate B.O. Osusunwa of the Lagos Magistrate Court sitting in Ikeja for alleged indecent assault and defilement of his tenant’s daughter.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“A **50 year old** resident of Walawa Quarters, in Kobo Local Government Area of Kano State,*

Alhaji Tukur Mohammed, has appeared before a Kano chief Magistrate's Court for engaging in illegal intercourse with a 15 year old girl (name withheld).” (Daily Sun)

- *“A **69-year-old** retired teacher, Mr Majiyagbe Amos, is in trouble for allegedly defiling an eight-year-old girl (names withheld) at Olodo area of Ibadan, Oyo State.” (Tribune)*

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Table 4.1 Monthly distributions of reported rape cases by newspapers within the study period

N=271^λ

| Month | Newspapers & No of rape cases reported | | | | Total cases reported (%) |
|--------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Daily Sun | Guardian | Tribune | Vanguard | |
| January | 12 | 4 | 16 | 9 | 41 (15.2%) |
| February | 6 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 26 (9.6%) |
| March | 14 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 34 (12.5%) |
| April | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 18 (6.6%) |
| May | 8 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 17 (6.3%) |
| June | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 (4.8%) |
| July | 12 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 21 (7.7%) |
| August | 24 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 52 (19.2%) |
| September | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 13 (4.8%) |
| October | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 9 (3.3%) |
| November | 4 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 15 (5.6%) |
| December | 1 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 12 (4.4%) |
| Total | 93(34.3%) | 33(12.2%) | 67(24.7%) | 78(28.8%) | 271 (100%) |

^λ = multiple report of same rape case in different newspapers.

Table 4.2 Reported Socio-demographic characteristics of reported rape Survivors

| Socio-demographic of Survivors^a | No | % |
|---|-----------|----------|
| Survivors age in years** (n=216) | | |
| <1+ | 4 | 1.9 |
| 1-4 | 21 | 9.7 |
| 5-9 | 49 | 22.7 |
| 10-19 | 124 | 57.4 |
| 20-24 | 5 | 2.3 |
| ≥ 25 | 13 | 6.0 |
| Sex/Gender (N=271) | | |
| Male | 16 | 5.9 |
| Female | 255 | 94.1 |
| Occupation (n=72) | | |
| Student/Pupil | 51 | 70.8 |
| House help/Shop assistant | 5 | 6.9 |
| Trading/Business | 5 | 6.9 |
| Farmer | 4 | 5.6 |
| Civil Servant | 3 | 4.2 |
| Teaching/Lecturing | 2 | 2.8 |
| Artisan | 1 | 1.4 |
| Sex worker | 1 | 1.4 |
| Marital Status (n=10) | | |
| Married | 8 | 80.0 |
| Single | 1 | 10.0 |
| Widow | 1 | 10.0 |

** \bar{x} = 13.6 ± 11.9 (calculated based on reported ages 1 - ≥25 years).

NOTE: + = Excluded from calculation of mean age

^a = Non-reports were excluded from computation relating to age, occupation and marital status

Table 4.3 Socio-demographic characteristics of Perpetrator: age, sex, occupation and marital status of perpetrators

N=198^a

| Socio-demographic of Perpetrators | No | % |
|---|-----|------|
| Ages in years (n=198)** | | |
| 14-19 | 39 | 19.7 |
| 20-24 | 21 | 10.6 |
| 25-39 | 64 | 32.3 |
| ≥ 40 | 74 | 37.4 |
| Sex (n=271) | | |
| Male | 270 | 99.6 |
| Female | 1 | 0.4 |
| Occupation (n = 105) | | |
| Transporter (Driver/Rider/Driving Instructor) | 18 | 17.1 |
| Artisan/Apprentice | 17 | 16.2 |
| Teaching/Lecturing | 14 | 13.3 |
| Student/Pupil | 14 | 13.3 |
| Herdsman/Farmer | 8 | 7.6 |
| Trading/Business | 7 | 6.7 |
| *Out-of-job | 6 | 5.7 |
| Religious Cleric | 6 | 5.7 |
| +Menial jobs | 5 | 4.8 |
| Armed robber | 5 | 4.8 |
| Civil Servant | 3 | 2.9 |
| Works in a Private organization | 2 | 1.9 |
| Marital Status (n=56) | | |
| Married | 44 | 78.6 |
| Single | 3 | 5.4 |
| Separated | 6 | 10.7 |
| Co-habiting | 2 | 3.6 |
| Widower | 1 | 1.7 |

*Out of jobs: Retired 3 (50%), Unemployed 3 (50%)

+Menial jobs: Night guard 2 (40%), Cleaner 2 (40%), Railway Porter 1 (20%)

** $\bar{x} = 35.1 \pm 15.3$

^a = Non-reports were excluded

Relationship between survivor and perpetrator

Table 4.4 shows the *Relationship between survivors and perpetrators*. Neighbours (22.9%) topped the list of rape perpetrators, followed closely by acquaintances (20.5%). Survivors who were daughters to the perpetrators constituted 16.4% while those who were not related to the survivors in any way including the strangers accounted for 15.8%. (More details can be seen in Table 4.3)

Extracts which highlight the relationship between survivors and perpetrators are as follow:

- *“For allegedly raping his **neighbour’s daughter**, a 58-year-old cobbler, Emmanuel Onmah, was on Monday arraigned in an Ikeja Chief Magistrates’ Court.” (Tribune).*
- *“According to the police source...the little girl said it was **Uncle Carthy** that defiled her...he denied knowledge of the crime upon interrogation, though he admitted carrying the victim on his lap to feed her.” (Guardian)*
- *“The friends, **which comprised of the victim’s boyfriend and four other close friends of the victim’s boyfriend**, were alleged, later agreed that the treatment the victim deserved was for the five of them to rape her. One of them, according to the source, suggested that he would pretend as a peacemaker wanting to settle the misunderstanding between the two estranged lovers by inviting her to a venue outside the campus.” (Vanguard)*

- “Mrs Chinenye Philips cannot stand the pain her daughter is going through after being sexually assaulted by **her father**...The child’s vulva is swollen and cries whenever she wants to urinate.” (Daily Sun)
- “A man, Kenneth Okonkwo was on Wednesday accused by his estranged girlfriend of sexually abusing their **12-year-old daughter** who had gone to spend the Easter holiday with **her father**, the accused.” (Tribune)
- “A man in his mid-40s, Lucky Akuna, popularly known as Orutebe and his son are currently on the run for sleeping with his **14-year-old daughter** (names withheld), resulting in her pregnancy.” (Vanguard)
- “The Police in Benue State yesterday disclosed **how the alleged rapists** and killers of a female lecturer of Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi Benue State, Christiana Agbulu, was arrested.” (Daily Sun)
- “The police have arrested two people **who disguised as vigilantes** before raping two female students of Bingham University on December 12, 2016.” (Daily Sun)

Table 4.4 Reported relationship of survivors with perpetrators

N=171^a

| Relationship | No | % |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Neighbours | 38 | 22.2 |
| Acquaintance | 35 | 20.5 |
| *Daughter | 28 | 16.4 |
| Not related in any way (Stranger) | 27 | 15.8 |
| **Relatives | 18 | 10.5 |
| Stepdaughter | 7 | 4.1 |
| Student/Pupil | 7 | 4.1 |
| Family friend | 5 | 2.9 |
| House help | 4 | 2.3 |
| Woman friend | 1 | 0.6 |
| Wife | 1 | 0.6 |

*Daughter: Daughter 27 (96.4%), Granddaughter 1 (3.6%)

**Relatives (excluding biological parents): Other relatives 15 (83.3%), Sibling 3 (16.7%)

^a = Non-reports were excluded

4.2 Disclosure of the identity of survivors and perpetrators in the newspapers

The mode of disclosure of survivors' identity in the publications is presented in table 4.5. The names of majority (84.5%) of the survivors were not disclosed. The names of 8.5% of the survivors were partially disclosed. The full names of 7.0% of the survivors were published. The revelation of the identity of the survivors by photograph was also noted. The table shows that the photographs of 96.3% of the survivors were not shown. The photographs of the back view of 2.2% survivors were presented. The face of 1.1% was censored while the full photograph of one survivor was shown. (See Table 4.5 for more details).

Table 4.6 presents the mode of disclosure of the identity of the perpetrators in the newspapers. Unlike the survivors, the full names of majority (61.6%) of the perpetrators were published. The names of about a quarter (25.1%) of the perpetrators were not disclosed. However, the photographs of most perpetrators (91.1%) were not shown. Only 4.8% had the photographs of the full face of perpetrators. (See table 4.6 for more details).

Table 4.5 Mode of disclosure of Survivors' identity in the Newspapers by names and/or image.

N=271

| Mode of disclosure of Identity | Frequency | % |
|--|------------------|----------|
| Disclosure of identity of Survivor by name | | |
| Names not disclosed (anonymous) | 229 | 84.5 |
| Names partially mentioned | 23 | 8.5 |
| Full names reported+ | 19 | 7.0 |
| Disclosure of identity of Survivor by image | | |
| No image/photograph | 261 | 96.3 |
| Photograph of backview shown | 6 | 2.2 |
| Censored face* | 3 | 1.1 |
| Full face revealed+ | 1 | 0.4 |

+ =Disclosure of full identity

* = face or eyes of survivor not revealed

Table 4.6 Identity of Perpetrator by name and/or image

N=271

| Disclosure of Perpetrators' Identity | Frequency | % |
|---|------------------|----------|
| Disclosure of identity of Perpetrators by names | | |
| Full names reported | 167* | 61.6 |
| Names not disclosed (anonymous) | 68 | 25.1 |
| Names partially mentioned | 36 | 13.3 |
| Disclosure of identity of Perpetrators by image/Photograph | | |
| No image/photograph | 247 | 91.1 |
| Photograph of full face revealed | 13* | 4.8 |
| Censored face** | 10 | 3.7 |
| Photograph revealed backview | 1 | 0.4 |

*=Disclosure of identity

**= face or eyes of perpetrator not revealed

4.3 Typology, Context and burden of rape experienced by survivors

Table 4.7 shows the forms of rape reported in the reviewed newspapers. Slightly over half (50.8%) of rape cases were child rape; gang rape and incest accounted for 18.3% each. Marital rape and date rape were experienced by one survivor each.

The extracts of typical forms of rape reported in the newspaper are hereby presented followed by Typology Of Rape (TOR)

- “A statement issued in Lafia yesterday by police spokesman, Idrisu Kennedy, said the Vice Principal allegedly **raped the 16 year old student** on December 13, 2016.” (Daily Sun) TOR = Child rape
- “Another man was arrested for allegedly **raping a 13-year-old** hawker in an uncompleted building around Lafia Roundabout Motor Park on December 11, 2016...” (Tribune) TOR = Child rape
- “A sixty-five-year-old grandfather identified as Friday Azala, was yesterday remanded by an Egor Magistrates’ Court for allegedly **having carnal knowledge having canal knowledge of 12-year-old daughter** of his bedridden friend.” (Guardian) TOR = Child & Acquaintance rape
- “Policemen at Isheri-Osun Division of Lagos State command have arrested a suspected member of a robbery gang that invaded a building...The robbery gang was alleged to have

raped a female victim in the building...”
(Guardian) TOR = Stranger rape

- *“It was gathered that the couple, who reside at Ogundipe Street in Santos Layout, Akowonjo, Lagos lured the victim, **a friend to the wife**, to the hotel, where the victim was drugged, stripped, raped and the sexual violation was recorded with a video phone.”* (Guardian) TOR = Acquaintance rape
- *“Fifteen-year-old Sa’adatu narrated her bitter experience. She confided in Daily Sun that since **she was gang raped** over a month ago, she had not been able to resume her normal life due to the psychological trauma haunting her since the incident.”* (Daily Sun) TOR = Gang rape
- *“An Ado Ekiti High Court has sentenced 45 year old driver, Lawrence Adedapo, to seven years imprisonment for **raping an 80 year old woman, Madam Grace.**”* (Daily Sun) TOR = Elderly rape
- *“It is unimaginable to see a father taking advantage of his biological daughter in the absence of her mother. Such instances are where one Abubakar, aged 40, of Unguwa Uku quarters, Kano, was found to have **raped his biological 14-year-old daughter**, who survived three abortions.”* (Vanguard) TOR = Incest & Child rape

- *“The accused, a father of three, was arraigned over defilement and assault of a **12-year-old girl** (names withheld) under his care. I cannot count the number of times he has slept with me. My mother is a sister to his wife; she died last year after a brief sickness in his house.” (Tribune) TOR = Child Rape*
- *“Sunday Ushie, a man arrested by officers of Cross River State Police Command, has revealed that he killed his ‘**woman friend**’ before having sex with her because she turned down his amorous demands after collecting huge amount of money from him... the children of the deceased also confirmed to the police that their mother was invited by the suspect and that she never returned.” (Vanguard) TOR = Date rape*
- *“The Niger State government has ordered the re-arraignment of a man sentenced to one-month for abduction and **rape of a nine-year-old boy**, who eventually died.” (Guardian) TOR = Male rape*
- *“‘**My husband** rapes me in the presence of our children,’ a 40-year-old trader, Bolanle Abdulkareem told an Igando Customary Court in Lagos State.” (Tribune) TOR = Marital rape*

Fig. 4.1 presents results in relation to the number of times survivors were reportedly raped by perpetrators. Majority (70%) of survivors were raped more than four times, followed distantly by those raped only once (11%).

The extracts relating to the number of times survivors were raped as reported in the newspapers are as follow:

- *“According to him, ‘I raped the woman **once** in the forest, where I and three members of my gang held her hostage for two days, but I didn’t know she was a Magistrate and it was only once.’” (Daily Sun)*
- *“The Kwara State Commissioner of Police, Mr Olusola Amore, yesterday paraded two of the six suspects, who raped an aged woman, tied up the victim and her husband before dumping them inside a well to die.” (Vanguard)*
- *“We had sex **once** in November within a school premises close to her residence. I stood behind her and asked her to bend. I penetrated her from behind. After we finished, I gave her N200. The **second time**, I decided to take her to a brothel for ‘short time’. I paid for the room for an hour.” (Tribune)*
- *“The victim’s mother caught them, the accused and the 10-year-old girl, in the act and raised an alarm. It was at the police station that the victim said the accused sexually harassed her on **two occasions**.” (Vanguard)*

- *“Vanguard gathered that the Vice Principal had lured the teenage student to his office, where he had sexual intercourse with her. The victim, a 16-year-old JSS 3 student of the school in further disclosed that the Vice Principal of the school has had sex with her **three times** in his office.” (Vanguard)*
- *“A source told Sunday Vanguard that the suspects, the victim’s boyfriend and his friends, used the video recording to blackmail their victim into **having sex twice after the initial rape** before she opened up.” (Vanguard)*
- *“Asuquo started probing his daughter...that was when she opened up and told him that it was Uncle Udeme who raped her...I am crying because he has damaged my baby’s life. He has done it **four times**. That is the most painful.” (Vanguard)*
- *“Adeyanju, who was arrested on September 11, confessed to raping the girl **nine times** for money ritual, claiming that he committed the crime with two others, said to be native doctors.” (Vanguard)*
- *“The teenager, who resides in Minna gave the testimony as a witness in a divorce petition filed by her elder sister, Janet Suleiman...She told the court that she left her sister’s house because her brother-in-law kept coming to have sex with her **every night**.” (Daily Sun).*
- *“It was gathered that Agbini who is the husband to the victim’s aunt had **consistently** raped the 15 year old girl without knowledge of his wife.” (Guardian)*

The place of occurrence of 177 rape episodes are shown in table 4.8. Residential houses including the toilets (conveniences) in residential houses topped (50.8%) the list. This is followed by non-residential structures (24.9%). Very few survivors (6.2%) were raped in perpetrators' offices. (See Table 4.8 for more details).

- *“According to the prosecution led by Adebayo Haroun, “the defendant beckoned to the complainant (name withheld) and when she refused to acknowledge him, he forcefully dragged her to **the toilet** in the compound and sexually assaulted her by putting his finger into her private part.” (Daily Sun).*
- *“The victim, 17, had earlier followed the accused to a beach party at Lekki, Lagos State. But after the party, the accused took the victim **to an apartment** and had forceful carnal knowledge of the victim without her consent.” (Guardian).”*
- *“The Jigawa State Commissioner of Police said the rapist, a 55-year-old man, lured the 10-year-old girl into **his room** and forcefully had carnal knowledge of her.” (Tribune)*
- *“The complainant said she was at home when Odukoya came and told her that his girlfriend, who was her boss, had instructed him to drop a letter with her...She said that the accused removed her towel and dragged her to the **sitting room** and forcefully had sexual intercourse with her.” (Vanguard)*

- “After a brief discussion with the victim he met by the roadside, Etudo, a 27 years Corporal of the Nigerian Army, Lungi Barracks, Abuja ordered the woman to follow him and they went into the **nearby bush**. Not long after, he pounced on her, ripped her blouse and raped her violently.” (Daily Sun)
- “A 40 year old bricklayer, Edet Imoh, was on Tuesday, remanded in prison by an Igbosere Magistrates’ Court for allegedly raping a sex worker...“Instead of taking the sex worker to a hotel as the accused promised, he raped her **on the road** and also tried to strangle her,” the police said.” (Tribune)
- “Police arrested a man suspected to be sodomising under-aged boys...followed by the complaints made by someone over sudden disappearance of her 14-year-old boy. Acting on a tip-off, police nabbed the suspect, who was with the victim at the time, at a **hideout**.” (Vanguard)
- “Police Public Relations Officer of the state police command, DSP Bala Elkana, who confirmed the arrest, said the suspect lured the victim to **his office**, after school hours, and had sex with her on a number of occasions, leading to the pregnancy.” (Daily Sun)
- “The victim (names withheld) said the suspect was a friend to her father and he always invited her to his office. However, on the fateful day, he had sex with the girl **in his office** and gave her transport fare back home.” (Tribune)
- “Vanguard gathered that the Vice Principal had lured the teenage student to his office, where he had intercourse with her...The victim disclosed

*that the Vice Principal has had sex with her three times in **his office.***” (Vanguard)

Fig. 4.2 shows the time of occurrence of rape experienced by 45 survivors; the figure shows that 40% experienced rape at night followed by 29% who were raped in the afternoon.

The following extracts from newspapers highlight the time/period of occurrence of the rape cases:

- *“The victim said the convict came into her room at **2.00a.m** and asked for money...he tied her down and raped her after which he later searched the room and took away the sum of N48,000.”* (Daily Sun)
- *“The robbers stayed in an uncompleted building until **2:00a.m** after which they attacked their target house where they robbed and rape a female victim and abandoned the breadwinner of the house in the pool of his own blood to die.”* (Guardian)
- *“She also told the court that she left her sister’s house because her sister’s husband kept coming to have sex with her **every night** after he had forced her into sex with him under duress.”* (Tribune)
- *“According to the victim, a Fulani lady,...she said she had slept off when the two men burst into the mosque suddenly **around 1.00 a.m.** They collected everything on me including my money and phone and raped me...A sympathiser helped her lodge a complaint at the Police station which led to the arrest of the suspects.”* (Tribune)
- *“The Police Prosecutor, Sergeant Anthonia Osayande, said Onubogu committed the offence of defilement sometime in April **in the night,**... Prosecutor Osayande said the husband, Onubogu, had sexual intercourse with the 10-*

year-old housekeeper and also caused her bodily harm.” (Vanguard)

- *“Eyo, a class and lesson teacher of the girl lured her and had carnal knowledge of her. The Police Prosecutor said Eyo committed the offence at the school premises around **4pm**, after school hours.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“The Prosecutor, Sgt. Kehinde Omisakin, said the offence was committed on February 21 around **2:30pm** at No. 4 Ekesra Street, Etigbin, Shibiri, a suburb in Lagos State.” (Guardian)*
- *“Narrating her ordeal, the victim said: “He usually lures me to an uncompleted building close to the school during **break time**. He will touch my buttocks and put his finger inside my private part.” (Tribune)*
- *“Sergeant James Oriola said the accused who is a class teacher to the victim committed the offence of defiling the nine-year-old pupil at **4p.m** in the school premises.” (Vanguard)*

The adverse consequences of rape experienced by the survivors are highlighted in table 4.9. The adverse consequences of 68 rape cases were published with physical effect (88.2%) topping the list. Death was the outcome of the rape experienced by 20.6%. (See Table 4.9 for details).

The following are extracts from the newspaper relating to the experienced adverse consequences:

- *“He added that the police conveyed the victim to Muritala Muhammad Specialist Hospital, where medical examination revealed that **the private***

part of the six months old child had been torn.”
(Tribune)

- *“Okoro, leader of the protesters, who added that the **hands and legs of the widow were broken** in the process, appealed to the state government and security agencies to come their aid in Isu Onicha Local Government.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“Omisakin, the Police Prosecutor told the court that...Raheem (the accused)...inserted his fingers into the victim’s private part. The toddler complained of **pains in her private part** when she was being bathed.” (Guardian)*
- *“My daughter returned home with red eyes and **could not walk** properly. I asked her what happened and she started crying, she said someone raped her. I took her inside...only to discover bloodstains on her pant and cloth.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“Police Prosecutor, Inspector Umar Tahir, told the court that following the alleged rape, the victim who was lured to a farmland and forcefully violated **became pregnant**.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“According to the princess who was raped by one of her cousins in the palace, the doctor who examined her observed that she **could not pass urine** and referred her to the Federal Medical Centre (FMC), Asaba, for treatment.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“According to her, it was last month, when I went to do my normal business...It was at that moment that the 16 year old boy staying in our compound carried my baby into his room and raped her repeatedly until my baby started*

bleeding from her private part and anus.”
(Vanguard)

- *“The Prosecution had held that on the day of the incident, the victim’s mother had gone out...On arrival, her mother found that there were bloodstains on the girl’s clothes and that **she was bleeding** from her private part.”* (Tribune)
- *“It is unimaginable to see a father taking advantage of his biological daughter..such instance is where Abubakar, aged 40, of Unguwa Uku quarters, Kano, was found to have raped his biological 14-year-old daughter, **who survived three abortions.**”* (Vanguard)
- *“At the moment, the victim, who was alleged to have been forced out of school while in Junior Secondary School, had been **treated for several Sexually Transmitted Diseases** allegedly contracted during that period.”* (Vanguard)
- *“She was abducted along Ajaokuta-Lokoja Road while on a visit to a friend. A ransom of N10 million was initially demanded until her abductors agreed to collect N150,000 out of which N100,000 was paid before they **raped her to death.**”* (Daily Sun)
- *“The Niger State government has ordered the re-arraignment of a man sentenced to one-month for abduction and rape of a nine-year-old boy, **who eventually died.**”* (Guardian)
- *“In March a 57-year-old Katsina man defiled his seven months old stepdaughter, he justified the action arguing that he merely executed an advice revealed to him in a dream... but **the baby eventually died** after two weeks at the Turai Yar’ Adua Maternal Hospital in Katsina.”* (Daily Sun)

Table 4.7 Forms of Rape reportedly experienced by Survivors

N=262

| Forms of Rape^a | Frequency | % |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Child rape* | 133 | 50.8 |
| Gang rape | 48 | 18.3 |
| Incest/rape by family member(s) | 48 | 18.3 |
| Male rape(i.e. survivors are male) | 13 | 5.0 |
| Stranger rape | 8 | 3.1 |
| Acquaintance rape | 5 | 1.9 |
| Elderly rape | 5 | 1.9 |
| Marital rape | 1 | 0.4 |
| Date rape | 1 | 0.4 |

*Rape of persons aged <18 years

^a = Instances in which the typology could not be determined due to lack of adequate information were excluded

N=36

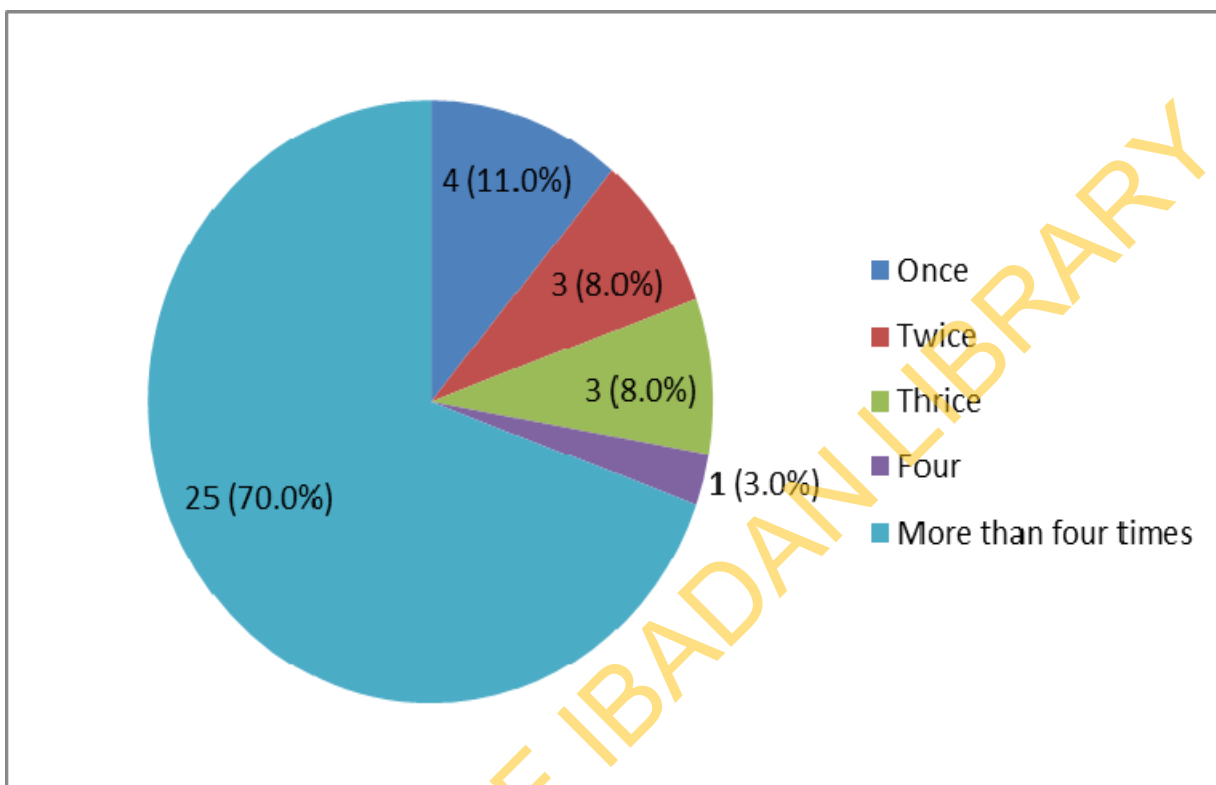


Fig. 4.1 Number of times reportedly raped^α

^α = Non-reports were excluded

Table 4.8 Place of Occurrence of the experienced rape episode

N=177

| Place of Occurrence ^a | Frequency | % |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------|
| *Homes/Places of convenience | 104 | 58.8 |
| **Non-residential location | 44 | 24.9 |
| Perpetrators' Office/Work place | 11 | 6.2 |
| School/School Premise | 10 | 5.6 |
| Club/Party/Hotel | 4 | 2.3 |
| Religious Institution | 2 | 1.1 |
| IDPs Camp | 2 | 1.1 |

*Homes/Convenience: Home/Bathroom/Toilet of Survivor 20 (19.2%), Home/Bathroom/Toilet of Perpetrator 81 (77.8%), Other places of convenience/apartment 3 (3.0%)

**Non-residential place: Bush/Farm 22 (50%), Uncompleted building/Unknown place/obscured places behind commercial buildings 19 (43.2), Road/Hideout/Railway Line 3 (6.8%)

^a = Instances in which the place of occurrence could not be determined due to lack of adequate information were excluded

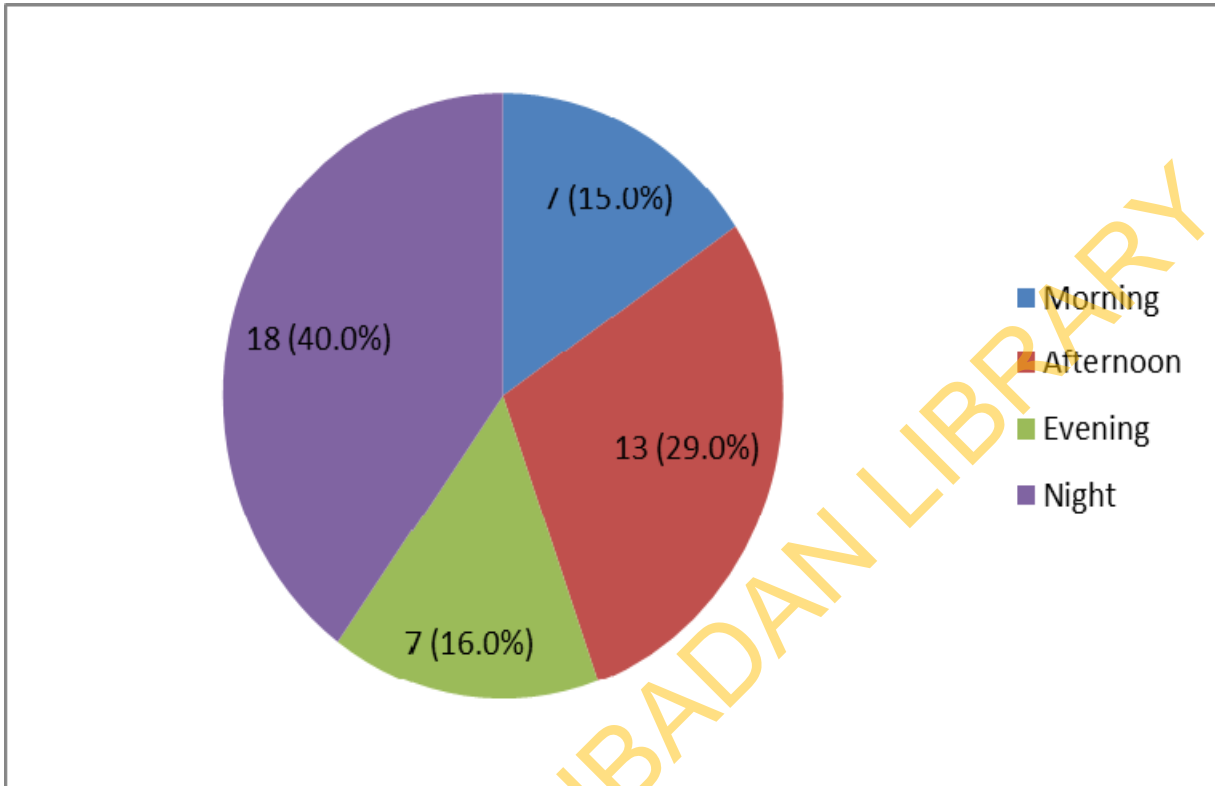


Fig. 4.2 Time of Occurrence of rape^α

^α = Non reports were excluded

Table 4.9 Adverse Consequences of rape on Survivors

N=68^α

| Adverse effect of Rape on Survivor* | No | % |
|--|-----------|----------|
| Physical effect (Grievous Bodily Harm and physiological harm) ^β | 60 | 88.2 |
| Death | 14 | 20.6 |
| Pregnancy | 13 | 19.1 |
| Abortion | 2 | 2.9 |

α = Non reports were excluded (i.e. articles without information on adverse consequences)

* = There were multiple reports

β = Physical effect 26 (43.3%), Physiological effect 19 (31.7%), Psychological effect 13 (21.7%) and STIs/STDs/Offensive Odour 2 (3.3%)

4.4 Techniques adopted by Perpetrators and reaction to the rape episode.

The techniques used by 125 rape perpetrators to carry out their actions are shown in Table 4.10. The technique that topped the list was deception (37.6%), followed by force (33.6%). Perpetrators lured 32.8% of survivors with gifts. (See Table 4.10 for details).

Extracts that highlight the techniques used by rape perpetrators to facilitate their actions include the following:

- *“She, the NYSC corp member, went to meet him (the driving instructor) and he cleverly and **deceitfully took her** and brought her down to the crime scene, Mawuko, in the forest and had forceful carnal knowledge of her. At the end of which he strangled her.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“Harrison **invited the victim for a chat. On getting there, he locked the door** while Osakwe, who was already in the room, pushed her to the bed. They gang-raped her and pushed her out of the house,’ a police prosecutor told the court.” (Tribune)*
- *“Donny, the Police Prosecutor said the accused called the girl under the **pretext that he was going to send her on an errand.** ‘The accused shut the door and raped her,’ he said.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“The man was sitting in front of his house when I got there. **He said the Compact Disc I had come for was inside his house on the table. As I went inside, he tiptoed in after me and hurriedly locked the door** when I had entered. He removed my clothes, underwear and forced himself on me (raped me).” (Vanguard)*
- *“However, the accused female victims who were waiting at the Bus Stop to get a bus to their various destinations, single or married, **were***

usually dragged into a nearby bush, where they would rape and then robbed them of cash and other valuables.” (Vanguard)

- *“Peju Osoba, the coordinator of Child Protection Network, Abeokuta, explained that the teenager called her staff member aside after the enlightenment talk, and confided in her that her elder sister’s husband had been having sex with her **under duress.**” (Tribune)*
- *“The prosecution counsel Dari Bayero, said the accused who was 18 at the time of committing the crime, had, in October 2013, lured his victim, a nine-year-old minor, resident at Ungwuwan Kanawa, Kaduna and **forcefully had sex with her against her will.**” (Daily Sun)*
- *“I went with my friends to watch film in his house when he dragged me into his room and **promised to give me N100** anytime I sleep with him. While in his room he overpowered me and fingered me severally and he deflowered me.” (Guardian)*
- *“It was not his first time the suspect slept with the girl before his arrest. **His method, was to entice the girl with money and food...He started giving her gifts of N20, N50** to eat. That was how he got her attracted to him.” (Tribune)*
- *“A 30-year-old rape suspect, Mohammed Abubakar, yesterday, admitted to **luring a nine-year-old primary four pupil with a N10 lollipop** because his wife just gave birth.” (Vanguard)*

Table 4.11 features the typologies of actions initiated by survivors. One form of action or the other was taken by 84 survivors. Over half of the survivors (57.1%) reported the experience to significant others while 21.4% screamed to attract peoples’ attention during the act or rape

episode. A total of 7.2% searched for one form of help or the other. (See Table 4.11 for details).

Extracts that show some of the typologies of actions initiated by the survivors include the following:

- *“The prosecutor said the complainant was too scared to tell her mother earlier, **but she later summoned courage, two weeks after the alleged assault to spill the beans of the rape incidence by their neighbour.**” (Daily Sun)*
- *“Pained by the ugly incident of consistent rape by her uncle Agbini, Comfort **informed some elderly people**, who disclosed the act to her aunt, Grace.” (Guardian)*
- *“The accused, father to the victim, raped his daughter and also threatened to kill her if she tells anyone... the victim got to her mother’s house, she **told her what happened.**” (Guardian)*
- *“When the girl had the opportunity, she ran to her mother’s house and **told her what she has been going through**-persistent sexual assault from her father.” (Vanguard)*
- *“It was **the cry** of the girl that attracted her brother, who caught the accused, a fifteen-year-old secondary school boy and a neighbor to the victim in the act.” (Guardian)*
- *“The victim, while narrating her experience, said that she struggled with the suspect **and screamed for help** but nobody came to her rescue as he had sent his wife to go and get water for him at a far distance and no one else was around.” (Tribune)*
- *“The court heard that it was the victim’s brother’s attention **who heard her cries** in the*

accused's room and alerted neighbours who found the accused defiling the child.” (Daily Sun)

- *“The toddler’s mother said: “I was watching television with my neighbor till late night and retired to bed around 1a.m. It was not quite long I heard **the scream of my child** and ran to her side but was shocked when I saw him (the accused and lover of the mother of the child) defiling my child.” (Guardian)*
- *“A 10-year-old girl **cried out after frequent defilement** by her father for 18 months in Lagos.” (Daily Sun)*

The actions taken by others on behalf of 236 survivors are contained in table 4.12. Majority (89.3%) of the actions taken by other people on behalf of the survivor was in form of arrest. This was followed distantly by lodging of the case to the police (45.3%). Alarm or protest was raised in 11.9% of the cases. (See table for details).

Extracts which reflect the actions initiated by others included the following:

- *“The four-man gang **were arrested** by the Rapid Response Squad of the Lagos State Police Command...they raped women going for their day to day activities at Charity Bus Stop Lagos State.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“Four men, who allegedly raped an 11-year old hawker in Ibadan pretending to buy her goods and forcing her to an uncompleted building, **have been arrested by the Police.**” (Vanguard)*
- *“Kano State Police Public Relations Officer, DSP Magaji Musa Majya, who disclosed this at the weekend... said the case of the rape of boy, **which was one of the similar cases of sodomy***

and rape recorded in the last 10 days in the state would be charged to court.” (Daily Sun)

- *“Nigerian Tribune gathered that the police promptly arrested the man who raped a four year old girl and a five year old boy and arraigned him on Tuesday before the court.” (Tribune)*
- *“According to a news release signed by the Police Public Relations Officer (PPRO), Abimbola Oyeyemi, the suspect was arrested following a complaint lodged at Ayetoro Division by the mother of one of the victims who noticed what looked like sperm on her daughter’s pant when washing it.” (Tribune)*
- *“Earlier, the prosecutor, Florence Auhioboh, told the court that one Charity Ishaya, wife of the defendant of same address, reported the matter of defilement of her daughter by her father to the Life Camp Police Station, Abuja on January 31.” (Vanguard)*
- *“When we the parents of the one year old who was raped reported the incident at the Central Police station in Funtua, Alhaji Saleh who linked her (the mother of the baby) up with the two men was arrested.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“Women of Isu in Onicha Local Government Area of Ebonyi State yesterday stormed Abakaliki, in protest of the rape of a 70 year old widow who was raped in her home while preparing her evening meal and activities of Fulani Herdsmen in the area.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“A 32-year-old man, Joseph Obiajulu, was on Thursday remanded at the Okere Prisons over alleged defilement of a 12-year-old in Warri, Delta State... ‘It was the intervention of my*

school aunties that led to the arrest of the accused,' she said." (Tribune)

- *"The accused was **caught by a passer-by** while defiling the child, a five-year old child of a beggar, and **he raised alarm**, thereby leading to the arrest of the accused, a railway porter,' he said."* (Tribune)

The identity of persons who took action is shown in table 4.13. The Police/NSCDC took most (91.5%) of the actions followed by survivors' significant others (See table 4.13).

Extracts from the newspapers that show the identity of persons who took action include the following:

- *"**The police in Katsina State have arrested a 55 year old mechanic for sexually assaulting primary school pupils at Malumfashi, Malumfashi Local Government Area in the state.**"* (Daily Sun)
- *"**Four suspected members of a robbery gang, who allegedly rape nine women in Lagos State have been arrested by the Rapid Response Squad of the Police command** following a fight between a member of the gang and another member of a different gang."* (Guardian)
- *"**Four suspects have been arrested by the Oyo State Police Command** for allegedly gang-raping an 11 year old secondary school student at NNPC area of Apata, Ibadan who was hawking after school hours."* (Tribune)
- *"**Ariyo, who raped an 85-year-old woman, was arrested by men of Osun State Police Command and paraded by the State's Police Commissioner, Mr Fimihan Adeoye, who disclosed in Osogbo that the incident occurred at Ogudu area in Ilesa at 11pm on October 27.**"* (Vanguard)

- *“The Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), Kebbi State Command, has arrested a 32-year-old, Umar, for allegedly defiling a five-year-old girl in Argungu.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“The Public Relations Officer of the state’s police command, Mr Alberto Adeyemi, who confirmed the incident, said a manhunt search had been launched for the suspect who raped his wife’s salesgirl as his wife was away on a journey.” (Tribune)*
- *“The nine-year-old girl was too scared initially to tell her mother she had been raped by their neighbor but she later summoned up courage. ‘The complainant reported the assault to her mother who in turn, reported to the authorities,’ he said.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“Ugba said they searched for her in the hospitals, churches and friends’ houses but they did not find her until the following day when he lodged a formal complaint with the Katsina-Ala Station about their child who went on errand and has not returned...but was later found to have been raped.” (Guardian)*
- *“The accused allegedly lured his daughter into the bathroom where he allegedly defiled her...The case was reported to the Police by wife of the accused, Mr Emmanuel, the Prosecutor, told the court.” (Tribune)*

Table 4.10 Techniques used by rape Perpetrators to facilitate the rape episode.

N=125^a

| Techniques used by Perpetrator* | No | % |
|--|-----------|----------|
| Deception | 47 | 37.6 |
| Force | 42 | 33.6 |
| Lure with gifts | 41 | 32.8 |
| Abduction | 12 | 9.6 |
| Intimidation/Threat | 5 | 4.0 |
| Drugged | 4 | 3.2 |
| Used charms/hypnotise | 2 | 1.6 |

^a = Instances in which the techniques used could not be determined due to lack of adequate information were excluded

* = There were multiple reports

Table 4.11 Typologies of action initiated by Survivors during and/or after the rape episode.

N=84⁺

| Typology of action taken by Survivors ^{a*} | No | % |
|---|----|-------------------|
| <i>Report to Significant other</i> | 48 | 57.1 |
| <i>Screamed</i> | 18 | 21.4 |
| <i>Left the house/Run away</i> | 6 | 7.1 |
| <i>Testify against perpetrator</i> | 6 | 7.1 |
| <i>Reported to CBOs/NGOs/Mediating Centre</i> | 3 | 3.6 ⁺⁺ |
| <i>Seek help from groups/agencies</i> | 2 | 2.4 ⁺⁺ |
| <i>Hurt perpetrator by kicking or any other means of protesting</i> | 1 | 1.2 |
| <i>Plead before or during rape</i> | 1 | 1.2 |
| <i>Reported to the Police</i> | 1 | 1.2 ⁺⁺ |

^a = Instances in which the typology of action by survivor could not be determined due to lack of adequate information were excluded

* = There were multiple reports

+ + survivors who reportedly initiated one form of help or the order

Table 4.12 Typologies of actions taken by others on behalf of rape Survivors.

N=236

| Typologies of action taken^{a*} | No | % |
|---|-----------|----------|
| <i>Arrest</i> | 212 | 89.3 |
| <i>Reported to the Police</i> | 107 | 45.3 |
| <i>Raise alarm/Protest against the rape episode</i> | 28 | 11.9 |
| <i>Report to school/other relevant government authorities asides the Law Enforcement agencies</i> | 13 | 5.5 |
| <i>Follow up to ensure Justice</i> | 10 | 4.2 |
| <i>FIDA/Family Law Centre</i> | 5 | 2.1 |

^a = Instances in which the typology of action taken by others on behalf of survivor could not be determined due to lack of adequate information were excluded

* = There were multiple reports

Table 4.13 Identity of persons who took action on behalf of survivors

N=235^a

| Identity of Persons* who took action | No | % |
|---|-----------|----------|
| Police/NSCDC | 215 | 91.5 |
| Survivor's significant others | 88 | 37.4 |
| Community members/School Authority | 25 | 10.6 |
| Neighbour/Landlord | 18 | 7.7 |
| CBOs/NGOs | 18 | 7.7 |
| Government Child Right Agencies | 7 | 3.0 |
| Passersby/Sympathiser | 4 | 1.7 |
| Perpetrator's friend | 2 | 0.9 |

^a = Instances in which the identity of persons who took action could not be determined due to lack of adequate information were excluded

* = There were multiple reports

4.5 Help-seeking behavior of survivors and fate of perpetrators

Table 4.14 presents 55 rape survivors' help-seeking behaviours. Most (96.4%) went for medical examination and/or treatment. (See Table 4.14 for more details)

The extracts from the newspapers which reflect the survivors' help-seeking behavior are hereby presented:

- *“Narrating what happened at the Benue State University Teaching Hospital (BSUTH) where doctors are currently battling to save her life, Terlanga (the father of the victim) said he became worried when, after about one hour, she had not returned from the market.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“The accused said to be a lover to the 40-year-old mother of the baby was caught red-handed while defiling the crying baby...which he denied. But a test carried out at the hospital showed otherwise.” (Guardian)*
- *“The FIDA Chairperson in Bayelsa, Dike Ogbise-Erhisere also commended the police for swiftly arresting and arraigning the man and praised the members of the Medical Women Association of Nigeria (MWAN), Bayelsa, for their role in treating the victims.” (Tribune)*
- *“A rape suspect, Tope Adeniyi, has been declared wanted by Ekiti State Police Command for the alleged rape of his wife's salesgirl...An elder brother to the victim, Mr Ropo Ojo, said the victim was taken to the state hospital in Ijero Ekiti.” (Vanguard)*
- *“The mother of the victim, a 5-year-old girl, told Daily Sun that her daughter was raped by the suspect, Umar when she went to her place of work. It was learnt that the victim was taken to*

hospital where it was confirmed that she was actually defiled.” (Daily Sun)

- *“The report said the victim, who was gang-raped by suspected cult members, went into a coma after the rape and is being **treated at the Benue State University Teaching Hospital (BSUTH), Makurdi.**” (Guardian)*
- *“From the information gathered, the suspect, Onyeukwu, was having unlawful carnal knowledge of one female of about 10 years old in a hotel. This made the operatives of the Central Police Station swing into action, and he was arrested while **the girl has been taken to hospital for medical attention.**” (Tribune)*
- *“Saidu was alleged to have lured his sister to a toilet within the premises of a steel company...and forcefully had sexual intercourse with his sister. The victim was reportedly **taken to General Hospital, Katsina, for examination and treatment.**” (Vanguard)*
- *“A Senior member of Katsina State Emirate...being tried in court for allegedly having unlawful sexual relationship with a 15-year-old girl who was in his house on an errand. She informed her parents and **was later taken to the hospital where doctors confirmed she was raped.**” (Daily Sun)*
- *“Police sources revealed that their investigation was following a petition written by one Prince Walters Eziashi, alleging that the rape act by one of the Princes was brought to the knowledge of members of the royal family, but there was an attempt to conceal the act while the victim, a 14-year-old Princess, **was taken to St. Joseph’s Hospital, Asaba, for treatment.**” (Guardian)*

The fate of 242 rape perpetrators is highlighted in table 4.15. The action taken against perpetrators that topped (40.5%) the list was “arrest”; 33.1% were reportedly standing trial while 10.3% were found guilty. (See Table 4.15 for more details)

Extracts from the newspapers that reflect the fate of perpetrator include the following:

- *“The four-man gang **were arrested** by the Rapid Response Squad of the Lagos State Police Command who have robbed and raped nine ladies in the bush at Charity Bus Stop.” (Daily Sun)*
- *“Four suspected members of a robbery gang, who allegedly raped nine women in Lagos State **have been arrested** by the Rapid Response Squad of the Police command...who confessed to raped no fewer than nine ladies in the bush.” (Guardian)*
- *“According to the statement by Policemen in Nasarawa State, ‘A man **was arrested** for allegedly raping a 13-year-old hawker in an uncompleted building around Lafia Roundabout Motor Park on December 11, 2016.’” (Tribune)*
- *“The Katsina State Police Command **has arrested** a man Inusa Aliyu, who turned his 14 year-old daughter into a sex slave...alleging that a herbalist gave him some charms for goodluck, which can only be effective if he sleeps with his daughter.” (Vanguard)*
- *“A 35-year old landlord, Adebayo Lukman **was yesterday arraigned before a Magistrate B.O. Osusunwa of the Lagos Magistrate Court** sitting in Ikeja for alleged indecent assault and defilement of his tenant’s daughter who he had been wooing since 2016.” (Daily Sun)*

- “A 49 year-old man, Ajibade Adefioye, was yesterday arraigned before **an Ikeja chief magistrate’s court** for allegedly raping and impregnating his landlord’s 15-year-old daughter who told her parents that Mr Adefioye raped her which resulted in her pregnancy.” (Vanguard)
- “An unemployed man who had been in prison since January 2016, was, on Monday **arraigned before an Ikeja High Court, Lagos State** for allegedly defiling a 13-year old girl (names withheld)...who he accosted on her way back from running errands.” (Tribune)
- “Lance Corporal Oge Etudo, a soldier, who was handed over to the police, **has been convicted and sentenced to death for the rape and murder** of Binta Usman Kadede who was hawking milk by the roadside in Dei-Dei, a suburb of Abuja.” (Daily Sun)
- “A Magistrates’ Court sitting in Yenagoa, the Bayelsa State capital **has sentenced a 40-year-old man, Godbless, from Southern Ijaw Local Government Area, to eight years in prison** for defiling a five-year-old boy and a four-year-old girl with his arraignment made possible by the intervention of the International Federation of Women’s Lawyers.” (Tribune)
- “A 32- year old Kenechukwu Okonkwo was yesterday convicted to **14 years imprisonment by a Lagos State High Court in Ikeja** for raping a 29-year old virgin, names (withheld) found guilty of rape in which the case as proved beyond reasonable doubt in the judgment made by Justice Oluwatoyin Ipaye according to Section 258(1) of the Criminal Law of Lagos State.” (Vanguard)

Table 4.14 Help-seeking Behaviour among the survivors

N=55^a

| Help-seeking behavior | No | % |
|--|-----------|----------|
| Went for medical examination/Treatment | 53 | 96.4 |
| Visited spiritual Home | 2 | 3.6 |

^a = Instances in which the help-seeking behavior among survivors could not be determined due to lack of adequate information were excluded

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Table 4.15 Fate of Perpetrators

N=242^a

| Fate of Perpetrator | No | % |
|---|-----------|----------|
| Arrested | 98 | 40.5 |
| Standing trial | 80 | 33.1 |
| Found guilty | 25 | 10.3 |
| On the run | 11 | 4.6 |
| Some gang rape perpetrators arrested | 10 | 4.1 |
| Not reported/Left to go scout free | 9 | 3.7 |
| Absconding trial | 3 | 1.2 |
| Released on bail | 3 | 1.2 |
| Arrested, released and re-arrested | 1 | 0.4 |
| Re-arraigned after completing jail term | 1 | 0.4 |
| Two of seven arrested gang members escaped and died | 1 | 0.4 |

^a = Instances in which the fate of perpetrators could not be determined due to lack of adequate information were excluded

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter focuses on the main findings of the study organized as follows: socio-demographic characteristics of survivors and perpetrators; frequency and placement of rape cases in the newspapers; disclosure of identity of survivors and perpetrators; typologies, context and burden of the experienced rape; techniques or methods adopted by perpetrators; reactions of rape survivors and others to the rape experiences; survivors' help-seeking behaviours; fate of the perpetrators. Other sub-sections are the implications of the findings for health promotion and education, conclusion and recommendations.

5.1 Frequency and placement of rape cases in the newspapers.

The result showed that the *Daily Sun* newspaper reported the majority of rape cases; this is similar to the result of a study by Egbo (2012) which revealed that *Daily Sun* had more articles on rape than other newspapers selected for study. The study also revealed that August had the highest incidences of rape reporting. This may not be unconnected with the fact that this is the period when children who are the most vulnerable are usually at home. A study conducted in Malaysia which involved the review of hospital records showed that December had the highest number of reporting of sexual offences (Islam, See, Ting & Khan; 2006). The implication of this is that the period of highest episode of rape varies from place to place. This should be taken into consideration in enlightening parents and guardians about the risk their children/wards could be exposed to during the holiday or certain periods of the year.

The placement of rape cases was majorly in the crime sections of the newspapers. This is the most common tradition among Newspapers in Nigeria. The crime section where rape related cases usually feature may not attract people's attention compared to the other sections relating to politics and economic issues. The crime section also contains reports on several other crimes, all competing for space. Adequate attention may not, therefore, be paid to rape related issues. The placement of the rape cases in the Newspapers reveals the level of importance attached to rape related issues.

5.2 Sociodemographic characteristics of survivors and perpetrators

The survivors' mean age was 13.6 ± 11.9 . This finding is similar to the result of a study relating to an audit carried out at the Lagos State University Teaching Hospital Nigeria in the sexual referral centre which revealed a mean of 13.9 ± 4.4 (Sodipo, Adedokun, Adejumo & Olibamoyo; 2018). The ages of survivors which ranged from 1 month old to 85 years implies that the burden of rape cuts across various ages groups including infants. A research by Akinlusi et al. (2014) revealed an age range of 2 to 50 years. There were more female survivors than male survivors which showed that females are more vulnerable to being raped compare with the males. Researches by Akinlusi et al., (2014) and Sodipo et al., (2018) also revealed that majority of the survivors studied were females.

It is important to note that some males were survivors raped by fellow males. This is an act which contravenes the law on Same Sex Marriage in Nigeria. Majority of survivors whose occupation was reported were pupils/students who were in their childhood/adolescent age range. A study carried out in Malaysia showed that adolescents including children were more vulnerable (Islam et al., 2006). Sociodemographic characteristics such as age, gender and occupation revealed by this study are useful for designing and implementing educational programmes targeted at children and adolescents who are in the primary and secondary schools.

The perpetrators' mean age was 35.1 ± 15.3 years with those aged 40 and above being in the majority. A previous study in South East Nigeria had a mean of age of 29.6 ± 11.0 years (Ezugwu, Ohayi, Iyoke and Nnaji, 2017) and another conducted in Brazil revealed a mean age of 27.4 ± 11.0 (Souto, Araujo, Xavier and Cavalcanti, 2015). The Perpetrators revealed in this study were predominately adult males. The results of a research conducted elsewhere in Nigeria revealed that majority of perpetrators were adult males (Ezugwu et al., 2017). It was observed in this study that perpetrators were involved in various kinds of occupations with driving or transportation business being the highest reported occupation. This shows that perpetrators cut across most common socio-demographics.

The socio-demographic characteristics of survivors and perpetrators imply that educational interventions aimed at controlling and/or preventing rape should be targeted at survivors and perpetrators. The findings of the study revealed neighbours and other acquaintances constituted a large proportion of the perpetrators; Fisher, Daigle, Cullen & Turner (2003); Abrahams, Jewkes and Matthews (2013) and Akinlusi et al. (2014) have similarly observed that perpetrators constituted people known to survivors.

5.3 Disclosure of identity of survivors and perpetrators

The disclosure of the identity of survivors, in terms of survivors' names and images, although minimal, is unethical and the practice violates the privacy and rights of the survivors and perpetrators who have not been tried. In addition, the practice can put them at undue risk of stigmatisation and additional psychological trauma. A review of the Southern California Law on disclosing the identity of survivors prior to trial supports the fact that disclosing the identity of survivors further traumatizes such individuals (Marcus and McMahon, 1991).

Majority of perpetrators names were published with a very few also showing the photographs of perpetrators. It could be argued that, it is important that the names of perpetrators be disclosed to serve as a deterrent to others. However, the ethical implication of this line of action should be taken into consideration. A golden principle of law is that one is adjudged innocent until found guilty in a law court. Showing photographs or publishing names of perpetrators who have not been tried may be unethical.

5.4 Typologies, context, and burden of the experienced rape

The study showed that child rape was the major typology of rape reported in the newspapers; it accounted for half of the total reported typologies. Children and adolescents continue to be at more risk of being raped and this is a source of concern. This is more so because rape is often characterized by adverse physical, psychological and social consequences which can alter the growth and development of young people. Only one survivor in the study was reported to have experienced date rape. This may be due to under-reporting of such cases. According to Ogunwale et al. (2015), date rape though serious is often unreported. Only one survivor in the reviewed newspapers experienced marital rape. This can be as result of the fact

that the Nigerian culture does not recognise marital rape as an offence. Even the Criminal and Penal Code contain no provisions relating to marital rape. However, the violence against persons Prohibition Act of 2015 criminalises marital rape.

The study revealed that about a quarter were raped more than four times. A previous study conducted in South Western Nigerian showed that majority (67.8%) of survivors were raped once (David et al., 2018). The place of occurrence of the experienced rape was majorly in the homes of the perpetrators/survivors including places of convenience. Previous studies have similarly revealed that many survivors were raped in the homes of perpetrators/survivors (Akinlusi et al., 2014; Daru et al., 2018). However, some unexpected places like bushes, uncompleted buildings and even religious institutions have also been used by rape perpetrators. This brings to mind the fact that no place can be said to be safe for children and adolescents. The result of the research by Akinlusi et al. (2014) also revealed that 24.4% of sexual assault was perpetrated in odd places. This study revealed that there was no time of the day that rape did not occur; the night however topped the list of the times or period when rape is committed. A recent study revealed that 13.0% of survivors aged < 20 years were raped at night (Akinlusi et al., 2014). The implication for this is that vulnerable persons and caregivers need to be safety conscious and so be prepared to protect themselves or their wards against rape at all times.

The burden mainly experienced by rape survivors was in form of physical effects which included bodily harm, physiological effect, psychological effect and STIs/STDs. Other burdens included loss of lives of the survivors, pregnancy and abortion. Lohmann (2008), WHO (2010) and Ogunwale et al. (2015) also revealed that rape survivors experience various types of adverse health effect. These traumatic experiences can affect the proper development of child survivors and the associated stigma can make survivors go into the state of total or complete withdrawal for life. One of the possible consequences of rape is that survivors could take to sexual promiscuity or other forms of risky behavior in an attempt to cope; such risky behavior include involvement in smoking, the use of alcohol and other psychoactive substances as well as risky sexual behavior such as unsafe sexual practices (WHO, 2014). The

health burden of rape underscores the need for immediate medical attention after any incidence of rape. There is the need for the formulation of policies relating to the treatment and rehabilitation of rape survivors.

5.5 Techniques or methods adopted by perpetrators

A variety of techniques were adopted by the perpetrators to achieve their objectives. The main technique adopted by perpetrators in the study is deception and this is followed by the use of force and luring of survivors. This is not surprising because adolescents and children who are more vulnerable to rape can be easily deceived, coerced or lured. A survey has revealed that majority of survivors reported that their perpetrators threatened to kill or harm them (Tjaden and Thoenes, 2006) while the result from another study showed that force was a potent technique adopted by some other perpetrators (Ogunwale et al., 2015).

5.6 Reactions and help-seeking behavior of rape survivors, significant others and others to the rape experiences

The actions mainly taken by survivors in the study following the rape episode was to report the incidence to significant others. A previous study revealed that 22.5% of the survivors reported to family members (Ahrens et al., 2007). A study conducted by David et al. (2018) on child sexual abuse in Nigeria revealed that over half reported the incidence to their parents. The practice of informing close reliable people is important as it helps in ensuring that adverse consequences that may arise as a result of the rape episode are promptly addressed.

Only one survivor was reported to have hurt her perpetrator by cutting his genitals with blade. This result suggests that many survivors have poor defensive skills against their assailants. Only one survivor reported the incidence to the Police on her own. This is similar to the report of the findings by Fisher et al., (2003) which revealed that 2.1% of survivors reported the sexual assault to the Police. Age may have a role to play here. Young children and even adolescents may not know what to do after an incidence of rape. Previous studies have also shown that several rape survivors do not report to the police because of lack of trust in them (Baumer, 2002; Goudriaan, Lynch & Nieuwbeerta; 2004 and Baumer & Lauristen, 2010).

The actions taken on behalf of the survivors were majorly the arrest of the perpetrators. The study also showed that majority of the perpetrators were arrested while in almost half of reported rape cases, the significant others reported the incidence to the police. This can be attributed majorly to the age category of survivors involved. A survey in Nigeria by CLEEN foundation (2013) showed that majority of crime including rape were unreported. Knowledge of the reporting process is important for prosecution of perpetrators. Community education including public enlightenment on reporting crimes such as rape is necessary.

The study revealed that the Police took majority of the action towards the enforcement of law on the reported rape episodes. A recent study in Sokoto, Northern part of Nigeria revealed that over half (58.8%) of rape survivors reported their ordeal to the law enforcement agents (Hassan et al., 2016). The study revealed only few sought for medical attention while only two sought for help in a spiritual home. Survivors' display of poor help-seeking behavior following episodes of rape needs to be addressed. It is a source of concern because previous studies have also revealed the trend (Ahren et al., 2007; Ajuwon et al., 2011, and Ogunwale et al., 2012).

5.7 Implications for Health Promotion and Education

Health promotion and education play a significant role through multiple interventions in tackling health related challenges including rape. Health promotion is a means of consciously disseminating health information and initiating measures that help people make informed health decisions (Federal Ministry of Health, 2007). Health education is any combination of learning experiences constructed to help individuals and communities improve their health, through information dissemination to influence a change (WHO, 2019). The health promotion and education strategies that can be used to tackle the prevalence of rape include public enlightenment, training and lobbying.

Public enlightenment is an important tool that could be used in changing attitudes, cultural norms and beliefs of individuals. Public enlightenment aimed at addressing rape can be conducted in a variety of settings including places of worship, schools, and other social

organisations. Public enlightenment can be used to correct existing myths and perceptions that tend to perpetuate rape occurrence. The print and electronic media have pivotal roles to play in helping to put the issue of rape on the public agenda for discussion and action.

Training programmes have been found to be effective in tackling serious health challenging issues (Zoellner et al., 2011 and Bahraminejad et al., 2015). Training interventions should be targeted at vulnerable groups, community stakeholders and other key personnel in various communities, law enforcement officers, medical practitioners, the judges and perpetrators themselves.

School-based educational training programmes on rape can be used to inform the at-risk population about the sensitive parts of their bodies that needs to be protected. The signs of an intending perpetrator, strategies which may be employed by perpetrators, building good communication relationship with parents especially their mothers, whom to report to when such signs are exhibited are also necessary to be included in the training programmes. The importance of being in groups rather than walking alone, respect for the female gender in the same way the male gender is viewed and skills that can be developed as defense against perpetrators should be taught; they can be incorporated as well into the educational curriculum.

Community based training interventions on rape can be conducted to target women in various communities as they have a pivotal role to play in the prevention and control of rape. Community based training could include the procedure and requirements for reporting, whom the reporting should be made to, its adverse health consequences when unreported and social health effect on survivor.

Law enforcement personnel especially the female personnel can be trained on how to receive and attend to rape cases without bias. Primary Health Care workers in all communities should be equipped with the knowledge and skills needed for treating survivors who report at the public health facilities for care. This training should include counselling and testing of survivors and provision of basic primary health care services and referral when the need arises.

Policy intervention and lobbying constitute an important Health promotion strategy that can be employed to tackle the issue of rape. Advocacy can be used to target the legislative arm of government who are responsible for making sure that relevant laws are enacted. This will ensure that perpetrators of rape do not go scout free but are made to face the full wrath of the law. Policies that support and influence the creation and enforcement of marital rape should be formulated. Lobbying for a restructuring of the Penal Code Act will be required in order to accommodate the other forms of rape.

5.8 Conclusion

The study has shown that rape is a public health concern which takes place in various parts of Nigeria. Children and adolescents constituted the majority of the rape survivors reported in the daily newspapers. In many cases newspapers publish names and other forms of identity of the survivors and perpetrators; this is unethical. Rape can be perpetrated against anyone; however it is the females, children and adolescents that are most vulnerable. Varying degree of adverse consequences is associated with rape. Rape perpetrators made use of various means or techniques to perpetuate the act. Majority of survivors communicated their experiences to their significant others.

The print media have pivotal roles to play in the proper documentation and appropriate dissemination of rape related information. This way, newspapers and other print media can be acting as collaborators in the control and prevention of rape and in helping to put the issue of rape on the national agenda for action.

5.9 Recommendations

The recommendations made based on the findings of the study are as follow:

1. Relevant information on the socio-demographic characteristics of rape survivors and perpetrators should be included in publications to aid planning of programmes for controlling and preventing the phenomenon.
2. Health education and psychomotor skills needed to protect one from being raped should be incorporated into the curriculum of primary and secondary schools.

3. Community based health education activities should be conducted to promote help-seeking behavior including treatment seeking behaviors among rape survivors.
4. The capacities of parents should be enhanced to enable them protect their children adequately from rape perpetrators.
5. The identity of survivors should not be disclosed in newspapers because it is unethical. The practice has potential for leading to adverse psychological and social consequences. In a similar vein, the identity of rape perpetrators should not be disclosed until they have been taken to court or have been tried.
6. Episodes of rape should be published on the front/cover pages of newspapers with a view to drawing attention of the public to it.
7. Rape survivors should be encouraged to report their ordeal to relevant authorities so that appropriate help can be provided.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

CONTENT ANALYSIS GUIDE

1. Frequency of rape cases published in the selected Nigerian Newspapers.
- 2a. Socio-demographic characteristics of survivors in the selected Nigerian Newspapers.
 - b. Socio-demographic characteristics of perpetrators in the selected Nigerian Newspapers.
3. Location of rape cases published in terms of page(s) in the selected Nigerian Newspapers.
- 4a. Pattern of disclosure of identity of survivors.
 - b. Pattern of disclosure of identity of perpetrators.
5. Forms of rape published in the selected Nigerian Newspapers.
6. Context of rape cases published in the selected Nigerian Newspapers.
7. Techniques used by perpetrators of rape.
8. Actions initiated by rape survivors, survivors' significant others and agencies of the criminal justice system.
9. Individuals and agencies of the criminal justice system that initiated actions against perpetrators of rape.

APPENDIX II
CODING GUIDE

**THE REVIEW OF RAPE CASES PUBLISHED IN NIGERIAN NEWSPAPERS:
CONTENT ANALYSIS AND CODING GUIDE.**

| Variable Number (VN) | VARIABLES | CODE |
|----------------------|---|---|
| VN1 | Serial Number | Actual figure |
| VN2 | Newspaper: Daily Sun Guardian Tribune Vanguard | 1 2 3 4 |
| VN3 | Month: January February March April May June July August September October November December | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 |
| VN4 | Placement of Rape Cases published: Headline Front page Inside page Back page | 1 2 3 4 |
| VN5 | Age in years of survivor reported | Actual figure |
| VN6 | Sex of survivor: Male Female | 1 2 |
| VN7 | Occupation of survivor: Student/Pupil Trading/Business Civil servant Works in a Private Organisation Retired Artisan Teaching Unemployed Househelp/Shop Assistant Sex worker | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |

| | | |
|------|--|------------|
| | Farmer | 11 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN8 | Marital Status of survivor: Married | 1 |
| | Single | 2 |
| | Divorced | 3 |
| | Separated | 4 |
| | Cohabiting | 5 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 6 |
| VN9 | Age of perpetrator | Actual age |
| VN10 | Sex of perpetrator: Male | 1 |
| | Female | 2 |
| VN11 | Occupation of perpetrator: Student/Pupil | 1 |
| | Trading/Business | 2 |
| | Civil servant | 3 |
| | Works in a Private Organisation | 4 |
| | Retired | 5 |
| | Artisan | 6 |
| | Teaching | 7 |
| | Unemployed | 8 |
| | House help/Shop assistant | 9 |
| | Night guard | 10 |
| | Cattle rearer/Herdsman | 11 |
| | Religious Cleric | 12 |
| | Armed robber | 13 |
| | Driver and Trader | 14 |
| | Cleaner | 15 |
| | Farmer | 16 |
| | Railway Porter | 17 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN12 | Marital status of perpetrator: Married | 1 |
| | Single | 2 |
| | Divorced | 3 |
| | Separated | 4 |
| | Cohabiting | 5 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN13 | Relationship of survivor with perpetrator: Daughter/Stepdaughter | 1 |
| | Other relatives | 2 |
| | Family friend | 3 |
| | Neighbour | 4 |
| | Acquaintance | 5 |
| | Stranger | 6 |
| | Woman friend/Girlfriend | 7 |
| | Househelp | 8 |
| | Wife | 9 |

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| | Stepdaughter | 10 |
| | Granddaughter | 13 |
| | Student/Pupil | 14 |
| | Sibling | 15 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN14 | Identity of survivor by Name: Anonymity/ kept secret | 1 |
| | Partial anonymity | 2 |
| | Full names reported | 3 |
| VN15 | Identity of survivor by Image: Back view | 1 |
| | Censored face | 2 |
| | Full face revealed | 3 |
| | No image | 4 |
| VN16 | Identity of perpetrator by Name: Anonymity/kept secret | 1 |
| | Partial anonymity | 2 |
| | Full names revealed | 3 |
| VN17 | Identity of perpetrator by Image: Back view | 1 |
| | Censored face | 2 |
| | Full face revealed | 3 |
| | No image | 4 |
| VN18 | Number of times raped by perpetrator: Once | 1 |
| | Twice | 2 |
| | Thrice | 3 |
| | Four times | 4 |
| | Five times | 5 |
| | Six times | 6 |
| | Seven times | 7 |
| | Eight times | 8 |
| | Nine times | 9 |
| | Several times | 15 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN19 | Place of occurrence: Home/Bathroom/Toilet of survivor | 1 |
| | Home/Bathroom/Toilet of perpetrator | 2 |
| | School/School premises | 3 |
| | Office/work/workshop of perpetrator | 4 |
| | Club/Party/Hotel | 5 |
| | Bush/Farm/Farmland | 6 |
| | Uncompleted building/Unknown place | 7 |
| | IDP Camp | 8 |
| | Religious Institution | 9 |
| | Road | 10 |
| | Hideout | 11 |
| | Toilet in a house in an estate | 12 |
| | An apartment | 13 |
| | Abandoned Barbings Salon | 14 |
| | Railway Line | 15 |

| | | |
|--------|---|----|
| | Back of Palms Shopping Mall | 16 |
| | Toilet in a company | 17 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN20 | Time of occurrence: Morning | 1 |
| | Afternoon | 2 |
| | Evening | 3 |
| | Night | 4 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN21 | Typology of Rape experienced: Child rape | 1 |
| | Date rape | 2 |
| | Acquaintance rape | 3 |
| | Marital rape | 4 |
| | Gang rape | 5 |
| | Male rape (male survivor) | 6 |
| | Elderly rape | 7 |
| | Stranger rape | 8 |
| | Incest/rape by family member | 9 |
| | Incest and Child rape | 10 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN22.1 | Effect of rape on survivor (Death): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN22.2 | Effect of rape on survivor (Psychological effect): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN22.3 | Effect of rape on survivor (Pregnancy): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN22.4 | Effect of rape on survivor (Physical/Bodily/Grievous harm): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN22.5 | Effect of rape on survivor (Faint): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN22.6 | Effect of rape on survivor (Physiological effect): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN22.7 | Effect of rape on survivor (STIs/STDs contracted): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN22.8 | Effect of rape on survivor (Abortion): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN23.1 | Strategy used by perpetrator (Charms to perpetrate/forget): Yes | 1 |

| | | |
|--------|--|----|
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN23.2 | Strategy used by perpetrator (Deception): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN23.3 | Strategy used by perpetrator (Force): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN23.4 | Strategy used by perpetrator (Intimidation/Threat): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN23.5 | Strategy used by perpetrator (Drugging): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN23.6 | Strategy used by perpetrator (Lure/use of gifts): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN23.7 | Strategy used by perpetrator (Abduction/Kidnap): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN24.1 | Whether action was taken by survivor: Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN24.2 | Type of action taken by survivor (Scream/Speak about reporting): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN24.3 | Type of action taken by survivor (Seek help from bodies or government): | |
| | Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN24.4 | Type of action taken survivor (plead before or during rape): Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN24.5 | Type of action by perpetrator (hurt perpetrator by kicking or any other means) | |
| | Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN24.6 | Type of action taken by survivor [Report to significant other(s)]: Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN24.7 | Type of action taken by survivor (Report to NGOs/CBOs/Mediating Centre) | |
| | Yes | 1 |
| | No | 2 |
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |

| | | |
|---------|---|--------------|
| VN24.8 | Type of action by survivor (Left the house/runaway): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN24.9 | Type of action by survivor (Testify against perpetrator): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN24.10 | Type of action taken by survivor (Report to the Police): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN25.1 | Whether action was taken by others on behalf of survivor: Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN25.2 | Type of action taken (raise alarm/protest/lynch/caught or intervention by school teacher) Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN25.3 | Type of action taken on behalf of survivor (Report to the Police): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN25.4 | Type of action taken on behalf of survivor (Report to school/other relevant government authority besides the force) : Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN25.5 | Type of action taken on behalf of survivor (Arrest): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN25.6 | Type of action taken on behalf of the survivor (FIDA/Family Law Centre): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN25.7 | Type of action taken on behalf of survivor (Follow up for justice): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN26.1 | Identity of people who took action (Survivor's significant other): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN26.2 | Identity of people who took action (Neighbours/Landlord): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN26.3 | Identity of people who took action (perpetrator's friend): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN26.4 | Identity of people who took action (Community members/School authority/School group): Yes No | 1 2 |

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| | Not available/Not reported | 99 |
| VN26.5 | Identity of people who took action (Passersby/Sympathiser/Vigilantes): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN26.6 | Identity of people who took action (Civil Joint Task Force): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN26.7 | Identity of people who took action (Police/NSCDC): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN26.8 | identity of people who took action(FIDA/Family Law Centre): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN26.9 | Identity of people who took action (Government Child Right agencies): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN26.10 | Identity of people who took action (CBOs/NGOs): Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN27.1 | Visited spiritual home for treatment: Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN27.2 | Whether there was medical examination/treatment: Yes No Not available/Not reported | 1 2 99 |
| VN28 | Fate of perpetrator: Arrested Standing trial Found guilty Discharged and/or acquitted Released on bail Manhunt search/On the run Not arrested/Left to go scout free Not all arrested Arrested, released and re-arrested Re-arraigned after completing jail term Two out of seven arrested, escaped and died Absconding trial Not available/Not reported | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 99 |

APPENDIX III

OYO STATE ETHICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE APPROVAL LETTER

TELEGRAMS.....

TELEPHONE.....



MINISTRY OF HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, RESEARCH & STATISTICS DIVISION
PRIVATE MAIL BAG NO. 5027, OYO STATE OF NIGERIA

Your Ref. No.

All communications should be addressed to

the Honorable Commissioner quoting

Our Ref. No. AD 13/479/104

13th December, 2018

The Principal Investigator,
Department of Health Promotion and Education,
College of Medicine,
University of Ibadan,
Ibadan.

Attention: Ariyo Sophia

**ETHICS APPROVAL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF YOUR RESEARCH PROPOSAL IN OYO STATE**

This is to acknowledge that your Research Proposal titled: "A Health Education Approach to the Review of Rape Cases Published in Selected Nigerian Newspapers in the Last 12 Months" has been reviewed by the Oyo State Ethics Review Committee.

2. The committee has noted your compliance. In the light of this, I am pleased to convey to you the full approval by the committee for the implementation of the Research Proposal in Oyo State, Nigeria.

3. Please note that the National Code for Health Research Ethics requires you to comply with all institutional guidelines, rules and regulations, in line with this, the Committee will monitor closely and follow up the implementation of the research study. However, the Ministry of Health would like to have a copy of the results and conclusions of findings as this will help in policy making in the health sector.

4. Wishing you all the best.

A circular purple stamp of the Oyo State Research Ethics Review Committee with a signature over it. The text inside the stamp reads "Signature & Date" and "Dr. Abbas Gbolahan".

Signature & Date
Dr. Abbas Gbolahan

Director, Planning, Research & Statistics
Secretary, Oyo State, Research Ethics Review Committee