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Texas Preventable Disease

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Frank Bryant, Jr, MD, FAAFP Chairman Texas Board of Health Robert Bernstein, MD, FACP Commissioner

contents

Impact of Marital Rape on the Victim Danger Signals of a Marital Rapist Monthly Statistical Summary

TENAS STATE DOCUMENTS

NON-CIRCULATING

Bureau of Epidemiology, 1100 West 49th Street, Austin, Texas 78756-3180 (512-458-7207)

IMPACT OF MARITAL RAPE ON THE VICTIM

During initial intake interviews completed at rape crisis shelters across Texas in 1985, 1,905 women who were battered by their husbands or partners reported that they also were sexually assaulted. Among these women, 1,715 were forced to have sex with their batterer, 114 were forced to engage in sexual activities with another person, 152 were sexually abused with objects, and 191 were sexually abused by other means.¹

Women who report being sexually assaulted by their husbands face the same physical and psychological traumas encountered by victims of stranger assaults. The forced sexual contact has denied the woman the most basic right of control over her own body. Victims of marital rape report being forced to have sex with their husbands after being physically battered or in order to avoid a threatened beating. Many women are sexually assaulted during periods when their doctor has prohibited sexual intercourse, such as after giving birth or after surgery. Others are forced to engage in sodomy or bestiality.

The victim of marital rape feels the same fears that victims of stranger rape do, the difference being that the fear does not diminish over time. Spousal rape is not a one-time assault. Once a husband forces sex on his wife, he tends to repeat that type of assault throughout the course of the marriage. Sexual assault becomes part of the battering cycle. The marital ties themselves make it difficult for many women to stop the assaults. The wife may feel she has no right to refuse her husband, no matter how brutal or bizarre his demands become. She may have young children and no feasible way of supporting them if she leaves her husband. She may know from past experience that he will resist any attempt on her part to get away, tracking her down until he finds her and beating and sexually assaulting her more viciously than before.

The sense of betrayal, humiliation, and guilt is often intensified in the victim of marital rape. The loss of love and trust she expected in her marriage is difficult to face. She is humiliated by the actions forced on her, especially when sodomy or bestiality plays a part in the sexual assault by her husband. She feels guilty that she cannot forgive him for violating her, or guilty that she still loves him after what he has done to her.

Escaping a sexually and physically violent marriage is very difficult for many women. Lack of financial independence, social and family expectations that she keep her marriage together, and fears of her children's future often force her to stay in that relationship. Living with fear lowers her ability to reach out for help; it deters her from taking initiative or independent action to stop the violence; it reduces her self-esteem and her sense of self-worth.

When she does try to break away, a woman with children must face the continuing contact with her ex-husband that comes from shared custody or visitations. Many women report that the fear of sexual assault continues even after the marriage is dissolved. Every time he comes to pick up the children for the weekend, or when he joins the celebration of some milestone in the children's lives, the threat is still there. That threat is reinforced by the fact that throughout the marriage there was no recourse to criminal prosecution. The civil legal option she did exercise does not protect her from his continuing presence in her life, and thus does not end the continuing fear.

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For more information concerning marital rape, contact your local rape crisis center. There are 49 centers in Texas. If you do not have a center in your community, contact Ann J. Robison, Program Specialist for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Crisis Services Program, Bureau of Emergency Management, Texas Department of Health, 1100 West 49th Street, Austin, Texas 78756-3199, or call (512) 465-2601.

This article was prepared by Rebecca Jasso, Executive Director, Baytown Area Women's Center.

REFERENCE:

1. Texas Department of Human Service. Family Violence Program statistics, 1985 data.

* * * *

DANGER SIGNALS OF A MARITAL RAPIST*

If you answer yes to these questions, help is available through your local rape crisis center.

- Has he ever forced sex on you?
- Does he seem especially to like sex when you don't?
- Does he want you to perform sex acts you don't like?
- Is he particularly fond of bondage or violence in sex?
- Has he ever threatened you with violence?
- Does he like to end fights by having sex, even if you are not in the mood?
- Is he overpossessive and extremely jealous?
- Does he have temper tantrums?
- Does he have trouble communicating his feelings?
- Are you ever afraid of him?
- Does he bully you?
- Does he frequently insist on having things his way rather than compromising differences?
- Has he been violent toward previous wives or girl friends?
- Does he drink too much and get violent when he's drunk?
- Does he attack people physically?
- Has he ever hit or beaten you?
- Does he control your money and keep you financially dependent on him?
- Do his parents have an abusive relationship?

^{*}Adapted from Helen Benedict's RECOVERY, New York, 1985, by Rebecca Jasso, Executive Director, Baytown Area Women's Center.

Monthly stats here MONTHLY SUMMARY OF REPORTABLE DISEASES IN TEXAS

Dates of Onset: May 31 to July 4, 1987

REPORTABLE DISEASE	PHR	PHR	1 97R2 1	PHR 4	F#R	PHR :	5HRa 1	PHR	PHR	PHR 11	MEEKS SS	1987	1986 1986	ATIVE 1987
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Brucellosis					1		j	1	-	j	1 أ	1	10	19
Campylobacteriosis	1		10	. }	18	24	8	6	11	19	99	97	355	354
Coccidioidomycosis	}		1		}			_	₁	ł	9	21	34	18
Dengue			<u> </u>								Ø !	0)	0.1	Ø
Encephalitis	1	2	i	Í	3	1			-	2	19	9	76	40
Hansen's Disease			1		}	l			ļ	ļ	3	øj	eei	16
H. influenzae infections	1		1 1	4	7	5	1	2	4	9 1	e	34	ø	339
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Histoplasmosis			¦	j	.	1	i †	ļ	ļ	l	6 أ	øl	47	34
Legionellosis	: 1		1 1		11		1 1		1	1	1:	31	201	17
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Listeria	ļ j		1 i	1	1	1		ļ	}	اع	Ø.	3	2	18
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Malaria			1 1	1	1			ļ	ŀ	1	7	4	42	24
Measles	; J		į l	-	151	91	1	3 (1	!	391	28 !	358	311
Meningococcal infections	1		1	ļ	2	2	2	1	ļ	1	9	ا و	76	82
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Mumos	j !		i i	ì	6	,	}	2	İ	ı l	31	9	132	219
Pertussis				Ì	.	ŀ	Ì	j	ļ	1	ea!	øl	58	ø
Psittacosis	i i		ï i	7						······	Ø i	01	41	i
Relacsing Fever			į į				1	}	}	Ì	øİ	e l	1	ø
Reve Syndrome			į		· 1	j	ļ	}	·	i	ě.	ø	7	5
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Rubella				ļ	i			}		i	0 1	2	64	3
Salmonellosis	1 21	5	131	81	641	241	171	191	211	471	250)	2201	8451	906
Shipellosis	1	4	18	3	18	7	2	19	201	18	128	110	580	534
Tetanus			1						- 1	i	1	2	7	2
Texic Shock Syndrome					İ	İ				ا 1	3	1	10	6
Tricalnosis	[]				İ	-		ļ	i	!	ø	ø!	a l	Ø
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Vibrio infections			j i	İ	.	- 1	İ	2	Í	j	ø	3	e	5
Onlekendox	55	19	137	46	1,556	242	133	459	116	1,367	2,844	4,130	- i	21,745
Influenza	340:				865+	150		694	28	4271	4,9341	3,1431	62,0561	43,747

reported cases of: Anthrax, Cholera, Diphtheria, Plague, Polio, Q Fever, Rabies, or Yellow Fever in 1987.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF REPORTABLE OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN TEXAS MAY 31, 1987, THROUGH JULY 4, 1987

REGION	1	2	3/12	4	5	6	7/10	8	9	11	WEEKS 1986	22-26 1987	CUMUL 1986	ATIVE 1987
ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS † ACUTE OCCUPATIONAL PESTICIDE	1			1	30					10	105	42	365	538
POISONING SILICOSIS § ASBESTOSIS §				1							-	1		3

†Blood lead level \geq 40 ug/dl in persons 15 years of age or older; summarized by date of blood lead test. §Regular summaries of these reportable occupational diseases will be included as reporting procedures become better established.

CUMULATIVE TOTAL FOR DISEASES REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE SERVICES JUNE 1987

											STATEWIDI				
REGION	1	2	3/12	4	5	6	7/10	8	9	11	1986	1987			
TUBERCULOSIS	5	11	41	11	175	45	58	103	67	295	798	811			
P&S SYPHILIS	12	3 0	60	7	488	81	125	63	104	440	1963	1410			
GONORRHEA	454	565	1383	501	850 7	2337	2010	744	1580	6761	30431	24842			

CUMULATIVE TEXAS AIDS CASES BY DATE OF DIAGNOSIS THROUGH JULY 17, 1987

	1980	-1982	19	83	19	84	19	85	19	86	19	87	С	UMULATIV	/E
COUNTY *	CASES		CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES -	DEATHS	(CFR%
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BEXAR	3	3	, 13	12	9	7	27	20	42	23	22	7	116	-72	6
BRAZORIA	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	7	9	4	1	1	18	13	7
BRAZOS	0	0	1	1	5	5	3	3	4	0	1	1	14	10	7
DALLAS	j ` 7	7	25	20	73	71	134	115	248	131	143	39	630	383	6
EL PASO	0	. 0	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	2	6	1	17	7	4
FORT BEND	, 0	0	0	0	1	1	9	9	8	3	6	0	24	13	5
GALVESTON	j. o	0	1	1	4	3	5	4	12	6	7	2	29	16	5
HARRIS	27	24	73	71	173	151	304	241	477	248	187	32	1241	767	6
JEFFERSON	i 1	1		0	2	1	4	4	8	1	6	2	21	9	4
NUECES	i o	0	0	0	4	3	2	1	10	5	6	1	22	10	4
TARRANT	i 1	1	1	1	8	7	28	22	37	14	31	5	106	50	4
TRAVIS	. 0	0	3	3	19	16	36	31	43	15	29	8	130	73	5
WALKER	1 0	0		1	4	4	. 4	4	14	6	3	-0	26	15	5
ALL OTHERS	0	0	8	8	19	18	49	39	90	46	44	10	210	121	5
	: =====	======	======	======	=====		======		=====	======	=====	:======	======		=====
STATEWIDE	39	36	128	120	323	289	613	501	1009	504	492	109	2604	1559	
	 -CFR%	. 02	 CFR%	94	 CFR%	89	CFR%	82	CFR%	50	 CFR%	22		CFR%	
	1.011/4	/_	, 0,100	,,,	1				1					:======	=====

^{*} COUNTIES LISTED INDIVIDUALLY ARE THOSE WITH A CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF 10+ CASES.

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^{** 19} CASES ARE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INMATES