RAPE, CARNAL ABUSE AND MARRIAGE IN JAMAICA, 1970-2013: IS THERE NON-CONSENSUAL SEX IN MARRIAGE?

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Rape and carnal abuse are heinous crimes that are committed against people and have dual effects that are both short-term and long-term. Little attention is placed on the psychosocial effect of rape in Jamaica, especially with regards to marital sexual violence. When rapes are committed among married people, the law appears to be more sympathetic towards the husbands, with little value placed on the long-term effect on the wife and the children. The traditional perspective that a husband could not rape his wife is gradually fading; but inspite of this fact the issue has never been empirically examined from a public health context in Jamaica. Objectives: This study 1) evaluates the rape and/or carnal abuse (i.e. sexual violence) phenomenon in Jamaica, 2) determines the existing relationship, if any, between rape and carnal abuse and marriage and 3) prescribes solutions on the matter because of the empirical findings of the current work. Materials and methods: The data for this study were taken from various Jamaica Government Publications including the Demographic Statistics, which provided data on absolute number of marriage, and
population. Statistical Department of the Jamaica Police Force as well as the Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica provided the data on rape and carnal abuse. The period for this work is from 1970 through to 2013. **Findings:** On average, in 1970, 1.5 people were raped and carnally abused daily and this rose to 2.4 daily in the 1980s, 3.7 daily in 1990 and 3.2 daily in 2000s. Rape and carnal abuse nearly doubled (i.e., 1.7 daily) over the four decade period (1970-1979 to 2000-2009). Comparatively, the marriage rate per 10,000 mid-year population was doubled (i.e., 1.9 daily) during the last four decades. A quadratic function best explains the relationship between rape and carnal abuse rates and marriage rates. **Conclusion:** Despite the objections to evolved psychological adaptation of rape, it adds an explanation of husbands raping their wives, non-consensual sex and sexual activities outside of the marriage.

**KEYWORDS:** Carnal abuse, child sexual abuse, marital rape, incest, intimate partner violence, marriage, rape, sexual abuse.

**INTRODUCTION**
In the last decade, there have been increasing media reports of gruesome cases of rape and carnal abuse committed by intimate partners or male family members in Jamaica.\[^{1-10}\] An example of a horrendous sex-homicide committed in Jamaica is documented by Robinson that “A senior investigator very close to the case told the Gleaner an autopsy was conducted on Kayalicia’s body this afternoon, and it was determined that she died from shock and haemorrhaging caused by her injuries”.\[^{1}\] Matthews explained the rape-homicide more explicitly than Robinson when he postulated that “The farming community of Newlands, St Thomas, was yesterday rocked to its core following the macabre murder of a 14-year-old girl by criminals who hacked the teenager to death and then dumped her mutilated body metres from her house. The body displayed multiple cuts to the back of the head and neck”.\[^{2}\] It was later discovered by police investigators that the 14-year old female was four months pregnant by her uncle and that her uncle had committed the heinous crimes – murder and carnal abuse.\[^{11}\] There is no doubt that rape is at least a bimodal matter which is related to multiple murders, supporting DeLisi’s and Catalano’s works on the multi-modality of rape, particularly homicide.\[^{11,12}\]

The rise in the homicide rates, in the Caribbean, especially Jamaica, is cause for grave concern, as there is less emphasis on sexual abuses, specifically non-consensual sexual intercourse in marriage.\[^{13-20}\] In 2007 violent crime was identified as the leading national
problem in Jamaica, with sexual assaults being among the violent crimes; yet there is a great focus on homicide versus sexual assaults. Statistics on sexual assaults in the world, for 2011, revealed that Jamaica recorded the sixth highest rape rate per 100,000 population in the world (29.1), with Lesotho recording the most (88.6) followed by Sweden (69.0), St. Vincent and the Grenadines (51.2), Bahamas (30.8) and New Zealand (30.0).\textsuperscript{[21,22]} In a study by Bourne, Hudson-Davis, Sharpe-Pryce, Francis, Solan, \& Nelson, 2015, they found that homicide rate in Jamaica for 2012 was 40.4 per 100,000 population, which comparatively shows a clear case of similarity between two phenomena – rape and homicide epidemic in the country.\textsuperscript{[23]} Another research conducted by Bourne, Hudson-Davis, Sharpe-Pryce, Francis, Solan, Nelson, George, et al, revealed that in 2012 there were approximately two (1.6) rape and carnal abuse cases for every one homicide. Furthermore, the research revealed that over a 43-year period (1970-2012), there were only six times in which the murder rate was greater than rape and carnal abuses – 2004-to-2009.\textsuperscript{[24]} Undoubtedly rape and carnal abuse cases have been a problem more than homicide since the 1970s; yet a conference was hosted to address the homicide pandemic in the late 1990s, with none held for sexual assaults. Since 1970, the first time that rape and carnal abuse cases reached four digits was in 1987 when homicide was in triple digits and homicide did not reached four digits until 1997, indicating a high degree of sexual violence in Jamaica that warrants immediate and extensive inquiry.\textsuperscript{[24]} Within this study, rape, sexual assault and sexual abuse are used interchangeably to provide greater understanding and minimize contradictions.

Connery pointed to the increasing trends in sexual assaults in the United States of America (USA), which is not yet identified echoed by scholars in Jamaica as a serious problem. Although in 2011 USA was ranked outside of the top seven countries with the highest rate of rape crimes in the world while Jamaica was ranked sixth.\textsuperscript{[22,25]} For 2012, using United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ‘CTS2013_SexualViolence.xls’, Carlqvist \& Hedegaard noted that the top ten countries with the highest rate of rape crimes per 100,000 population in the world were Sweden (66.5) followed by Jamaica (34.1); Bolivia (33.0); Costa Rica (29.8); New Zealand (29.6); Belgium (27.6); USA (26.6); Brazil (24.9); Norway (22.3) and Finland (18.7).\textsuperscript{[26]} Evidently, Jamaica is among the top ten countries with the highest rate of rape crimes in the world; but this matter is not addressed with the same level of intensity as homicide rates, even though generally rape crimes are greater than homicide.\textsuperscript{[22,26,27]} In fact, according to DeLisi, 1) there is a statistical correlation between homicide and rape and a 2)
path regression showing that “…rape had a significant and robust association with multiple murders.”[11] Such findings highlight the bimodality of homicide and rape and Jamaica has still not yet fully on board with the severity of both phenomena inspite of the rape and carnal abuse epidemic plaguing the nation. Rape can linger into the long-term and wreaks emotional and psychological havoc on the victim, yet the matter has never been empirically examined in Jamaica, especially non-consensual sexual assaults in marital unions.

However, the issue of sexual assaults in marriage is well examined outside of Jamaica both regionally and internationally.[28-34] Rape and carnal abuse does not occur and ceases with the act. It fester in the psychology of the victim, producing maladjusted adults, disordered eating habits, sleeping problems, flashbacks and lingers in the consciousness of the victim over his/her life course; the psychology of the matter changes in intensity and coverage. The affected individual, therefore, experiences post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), withdrawal syndrome, experienced sexual dysfunctions in later adulthood, acute fear, become drug abusers, along with other emotional distress and depression, indicating the long-term effort of rape and carnal abuse on the victim.[35,36] A study, conducted within the public health care facilities in Eastern and Western Cape provinces in South Africa, of 140 women who were raped, found that 84.3% of them had high levels of depressive symptoms.[37] Depression symptomatology was recorded among the victims approximately four to six weeks after the sexual assault. Furthermore, it has been empirically established that lifetime rate of PTSD was three times greater among females who were sexually abused compared to non-victimized females.[38] Likewise the sexually assaulted females exhibited suicidal behaviour or other mental health problems and indulged in unsafe sexual activities.[38] The indelible consequences that follow the sexual assault, as outlined previously, is an indication that rape is a silent killer.

Bishop opined that “Rape, however, is when a man has sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent, that is, by fear, force or fraud.”[39] Any man may be indicted for rape of any female of any age” and this sometimes go unreported, especially in marriage. There has been extensive public debates in the media on the likeliness of a man raping his wife, and this discourse has never been empirically examined by Caribbean scholars from a public health perspective. The rationale for the non-examination of the rape and marriage empirically is the perception of many people that rape cannot occur in marriage, as well as the validity of the data on rape. Consequently, marital rape is not given the same legitimacy as other types of
rape. Johnson stated, “no other major category of crime – not murder, assault or robbery – has generated a more serious challenge of the credibility of national crime statistics” than sexual assault.\cite{40}

Historically in Jamaica, the issue of sexual abuse in intimate partner relationship is not discussed publicly and this traditional taboo subject is creating psychological trauma in females, particularly as it relates to children – carnal abuse. According to Bishop, “Carnal abuse is committed when a male person has sexual intercourse with a female person who is under the age of consent which is 16.”\cite{39} This brings into focus violence against children and no studies or statistics indicate the prevalence of these in the home, particularly when the act is committed by fathers. A study has established that there is violence in schools and homes in Jamaica, which includes sexual violence.\cite{41-43} The reality is, there is no empirical study on the rape and carnal abuse rates and marital status in English-speaking Caribbean. The lack of research on the matter justifies the rationale for the low number of programmes in place to address the concern, as it is yet to be understood from an empirical perspective even though the issue of rape is documented in the Jamaican Law and the fact that some of the homicide have a rape component including marital rape.\cite{44}

This study on rape and carnal abuse and marriage in Jamaica is timely as the media show an upsurge of intimate partner murders (uxoricide) in the last five years. Not only are there reports of intimate partner homicide, there have been cases of carnal abuse, homicide and pregnancy among family members. A gruesome homicide occurred in St. Thomas when an uncle murdered his 14-year old niece who was carrying his child.\cite{1,2} Such incidents emphasize the issue of carnal abuse in the family and raises the question, ‘How widespread is carnal abuse and marital rape that results in homicides?’

In addition to fathers sexually abusing their daughters, frequently stepfathers become sexually involved with their stepdaughters.\cite{45} The latter sexual expression is traditionally not culturally interpreted as carnal abuse but the same psychological problems are usually the result of this behaviour.\cite{45} Moreover, there is the issue of homosexual abuse of children by relatives and fathers, which is equally traumatic to the sexually abused child. Incest (i.e., “sexual relationship between people who are related and cannot legally marry”) –is a regular occurrence in many societies and whether it is a homosexual or heterosexual act, there is the psychosocial trauma of the experience to the abused child.\cite{35,45-47} A study by Orr & Prietto of children ages 1 to 15 years old who were sexually abused, revealed that 74% of the reported
cases were by people known by the assailant and 50% were by relatives.[48] When the aforementioned issues are examined it is easy to understand the empirical results that established the psychological influences of rape on childhood, late adulthood and on physical health.[38,49-50] The questions which are unanswered in the literature are 1) what is the extent of the rape and carnal abuse matter in Jamaica? and 2) is there a correlation between rape and marriage?

On examination of databases such as Ebsco Host, Pro Quest Research Database, Pub Med, no study emerged that examined sexual assaults including carnal abuse and marriage in the English-Speaking Caribbean, using panel data for 44 years and therefore this study on the matter is timely. The rationales for the current work are to fill the gap in the literature by providing empirical information for Jamaica, place marital rape squarely on the forefront of knowledge and discussion in Jamaica towards destigmatizing the issues and normalize its outlook, especially for reporting the matter. The objectives of this study are to 1) evaluate the rape and carnal abuse phenomenon in Jamaica, 2) determine the existing relationship, if any, between rape and carnal abuse and marriage and 3) prescribe solutions on the matter because of the empirical findings of the current work.

Theoretical framework
DeLisi offered a perspective that provides justification for the bimodal theoretical framework for this study. He states, “Rape is sexually deviant behavior that exhibits absolute disregard for the worth and value of an individual. Rape fantasies range from having power and control over a victim to more violent sadistic fantasies.”[11] Using data on a sample of 618 men confined to prison for homicide in eight U.S. states, DeLisi, by way of path analysis empirically, established that a statistical association existed between rape and homicide (Pearson’s χ² (56) = 714.8708, P < 0.0001).[11] Using some 44 years of panel data for Jamaica, Bourne, Hudson-Davis, Sharpe-Pryce, Francis, et al. found that statistical correlation between rape and homicide was best explained by an exponential function – R² = 42.9%; F=27.10,p < 0.0001- and not a linear function - R² = 27.4%; F=13.57,p < 0.0001, which differs somewhat from DeLisi’s work.[23] DeLisi’s work empirically established sexual homicide, sexual murder, sex-related homicide, sexually-motivated murders and rape-homicide, concurring with previous studies.[11,51,52] However, he went further than previous studies to show that rape is statistically related to multiple murders, opening the prospect that rape is a gateway to multiple murders for some offenders. Neither DeLisi’s work nor other
empirical research has linked sex-related killings to marriage, especially considering changes over time and daily valuations. Sexual homicide is widely classified in official crime statistics in North America and United Kingdom as well as Jamaica, which could explain why sex-related homicides have not been ignored in criminology but in public health literature in Jamaica.\[53-55\]

With empirical studies on sex-related homicide, this provide a basis for examining sexually motivated rapes in marriage, which is investigated in this study using the same theoretical framework of sex-related homicide.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The data for this study were taken from various Jamaica Government Publications including the Demographic Statistics, which provided data on absolute number of marriage and population. Statistical Department of the Jamaica Constabulary Force as well as the Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica (ESSJ) provided the data on rape and carnal abuse.\[55,57\] The period for this work is from 1970 through to 2013. Data were recorded, stored and retrieved using the Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for Windows, Version 21.0. Descriptive statistics were performed on two variables (rape and/or carnal abuse and marriage) to provide background information on the variables. Ordinary least square (OLS) regressions were used to determine a model for rape and carnal abuse rate per 100,000 mid-year population with the independent variable being marriage rate per 10,000 mid-year population. Prior to the use of the OLS, the researchers tested for normality of the variables (i.e., linearity and skewness including Durbin-Watson test). Tests were conducted for the likelihood of Type I and Type II Errors, by using one-tailed and two-tailed tests of significance. The level of significance that is used to determine statistical significance is less than 5% (0.05) at the 2-tailed level of significance. In addition to the aforementioned issues, the researchers sought to explain the relationship between reported rape and carnal abuse rate per 100,000 mid-year population and marriage rate per 10,000 mid-year population with a graphical presentation of the data.

**Definition of terms**

**Rape:** “Rape is sexually deviant behavior that exhibits absolute disregard for the worth and value of an individual”.\[11\] DeLisi’s definition of rape is used for this study. **Carnal abuse:** Bishop’s definition that “Carnal abuse is committed when a male has sexual intercourse with a female who is under the age of consent which is 16”, is used for this study.\[39\] For the
purpose of this research, carnal abuse and rape are coalesced as one because they are reported independently by the Statistics Department of the Jamaica Constabulary Force.[56] **Marriage:** According to the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), in the 2009 Demographic Statistics, marriage is “The act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted.”[55]

**Findings**

Table 1 presents descriptive statistics on rape and carnal abuse and marriage for Jamaica from 1970 to 2013. For the studied period (i.e., 44 years), 15,488 were reported as married and, on average 1,056 ± 342 people were raped and carnally abused. d. Approximately 3 people are raped or carnally abused on a daily basis compared to 42.3 who are married. However, approximately five people were raped or carnally abused in 2012 compared to 1 in 1970 (see Annex Table 1A).

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of rape and carnal abuse and marriage, 1970-2013.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detail</th>
<th>Mean±SD, 95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Rape and Carnal abuse</td>
<td>1,056±342, 949 – 1,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute marriage</td>
<td>15,488±6,499, 13,462 – 17,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape and carnal abuse rate per 100,000</td>
<td>43.4±10.9, 39.9 – 46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage rate per 10,000</td>
<td>63.1±21.3, 56.4 – 69.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily rape and carnal abuse</td>
<td>2.9±0.9, 2.6 – 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily marriage</td>
<td>42.3±17.8, 36.9 – 47.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 provides descriptive statistics on rape and marriage for a four decade period. On average, in 1970, 1.5 people were raped or carnally abused and this rose to 2.4 in the 1980s, 3.7 in the 1990s and 3.2 in the 2000s. Rape and carnal abuse approximately doubled (i.e., 1.7) over a four decade period (1970-1979, to 2000-2009). The reality is, the per cent change in rape and carnal abuse rate per 100,000 increased by 52.7 in the 1980s over the decade of the 1970s, indicating that sexual violence played havoc on society in the 1980s. In addition, the rate of change in the decade of the 2000s over the 1990s declined by 13.0%, which was the only reduction in the studied period. Comparatively, the marriage rate per 10,000 mid-year population was doubled (i.e., 1.9) over the four-year period.

Table 2: Descriptive statistics for rape and marriage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Mean for each decade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Rape and Canal abuse</td>
<td>590±109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Absolute marriage & 9,051±501 & 9,702±1,581 & 18,079±5,463 & 22,948±2,060 \\
Rape and carnal abuse rate per 100,000 & 26.2±10.1 & 40.0±4.2 & 53.0±9.9 & 46.1±4.5 \\
Marriage rate per 10,000 & 44.7±2.7 & 42.5±5.7 & 72.3±20.0 & 86.8±8.5 \\
Daily absolute rape and carnal abuse & 1.5±0.2 & 2.4±0.2 & 3.7±0.8 & 3.2±0.3 \\
Daily absolute marriage & 24.8±1.4 & 26.6±4.5 & 49.5±15.0 & 62.9±5.9

SD denotes standard deviation. Figure 1 shows a scatter plot of rape and carnal abuse rate from 1970 to 2013 imposed upon by best fitted curves. Over the 44 years period, generally sexual violence has been increasing, with the rate of change being inconsistent over the period. Hence, the quadratic function is more an explanation of rape and carnal abuse rate ($R^2 = 63.7\%$) than a linear function ($R^2 = 54.1\%$) – see Figure 1.

![Figure 1: Scatter plot of rape and carnal abuse rate, 1970-2013.](image)

Figure 2 illustrates a scatter plot of rape and carnal abuse and marriage rates for Jamaica, using 44 years of panel data (1970-2013). In the scatter plot, it appears that the relationship between rape and marriage rates is more curvilinear than linear (see Figure 2), with a maximum turning point – marriage rate 86.3 per 10,000. It can be deduced from statistical analysis that marital relationships are accounting for some of the rape and carnal abuse cases in Jamaica. Equations [1] and [2] express the correlation between reported cases of Rape and Marriage rates in time period $t$, which is indicating non-consensual sex in marriages in Jamaica:

$$R_t = f(M_t) \quad \text{[1]}$$

$$R_t = k + bM_t + aM_t^2 \quad \text{[2]}$$

where $R_t$ is the rape rate per 100,000 for time period $t$ and $M_t$ denotes marriage rate per 10,000 for time period $t$; and parameters $k$, $M_t$, $b > 0$, and $a < 0$

$R' = \frac{dR_t}{dM_t}$ changes from $(>0)$ to $R' < 0$, where $R'$ refers to the first derivative of $R_t$ in respect to $M_t$.
\( R' = \frac{dR}{dM_t} \) changes from (> 0, i.e. concave downwards) to (< 0), where \( R' \) is the second derivative of \( R' = \frac{dR}{dM_t} \).

Table 3 presents a model summary of data relating to rape and carnal abuse rate (i.e., independent variable) and marriage rate (i.e., dependent). From Table 3, we can conclude that the quadratic function is the best fit for the data. Hence, the relationship between the two variables is a curvilinear one.

Table 3: Model Summary and Parameter Estimates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Model Summary</th>
<th>Parameter Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>R Square 0.357, F 22.202, df1 1, df2 40, P &lt;0.0001</td>
<td>Constant (i.e. k) 24.067, M_t 0.306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadratic</td>
<td>R Square 0.450, F 15.976, df1 2, df2 39, P &lt;0.0001</td>
<td>Constant (i.e. k) -9.7003, M_t 1.4148, M^2_t -0.0082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exponential</td>
<td>R Square 0.363, F 22.771, df1 1, df2 40, P &lt;0.0001</td>
<td>Constant (i.e. k) 26.382, M_t 0.007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The independent variable is marriage rate per 10000.

Determine the value of the local maximum for \( R'(M_t) \):

\[ R'(M_t) = 0 \text{ and } R''(M_t) < 0, \text{ then } f \text{ has a local maximum at } M: \]

\[ M_t = -0.0082M_t^2 + 1.4148M_t - 9.7003 \]

\[ R' = -0.0164M_t - 1.4148 = 0 \text{ and } R'' = -0.0164 < 0 \]

\[ M_t = 1.4148/2(0.0164) = 86.3, \text{ } R_t = 51.3 \]
Limitations

In addition to the aforementioned requests, we seek the assistance of all statistical agencies in Jamaica, including the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF), to 1) disaggregate and report rape as well as carnal abuse cases based on 2) those in marital unions, 3) otherwise and 4) extend the definition of rape to include cases with men raped by men, men raped by women (female-on-men rape) and these must be categorized in the statistical publications by the police. According to Hussey-Whyte, a staff reporter with the Jamaica Observer, there is a new trend of older women raping younger men and that statistics are not including these cases, which is also documented in Jamaica Observer.\(^{58,59}\) A rationale for their lack of inclusion in the statistics on rape is because of the legal definition of rape; consequently, there is no statistical data on wife-on-husband rape and wider females-on-men rape. The statistical publication does not reflect the number of women raping men and men raping men, as well as the psychological state of the victims and the factors accounting for the psychosocial state of the perpetrator.

Annex: Table 1A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Absolute Marriage</th>
<th>Marriage rate per 10 000</th>
<th>Rape(^1)</th>
<th>Rape rate per 100,000</th>
<th>Mid-year pop</th>
<th>Daily rape</th>
<th>Daily marriage</th>
<th>Rape as % of marriage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>8,936</td>
<td>47.81</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>1,869,100</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>8,368</td>
<td>44.02</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>29.10</td>
<td>1,901,100</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>8,802</td>
<td>45.55</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>28.20</td>
<td>1,932,400</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>8,905</td>
<td>45.16</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>34.00</td>
<td>1,972,000</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>9,021</td>
<td>44.93</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>22.90</td>
<td>2,008,000</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>10,188</td>
<td>49.88</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>26.40</td>
<td>2,042,700</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>9,166</td>
<td>43.71</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>2,096,800</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>8,652</td>
<td>40.74</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>2,123,500</td>
<td>NI</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>NI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>9,523</td>
<td>44.30</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>33.00</td>
<td>2,149,900</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>8,949</td>
<td>41.18</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>33.60</td>
<td>2,172,900</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>7,781</td>
<td>36.48</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>2,133,200</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>7,020</td>
<td>32.47</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>2,162,300</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>8,757</td>
<td>39.80</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>40.60</td>
<td>2,200,100</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>8,443</td>
<td>37.68</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>36.80</td>
<td>2,240,800</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>10,410</td>
<td>45.66</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>39.10</td>
<td>2,279,800</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>8.6</td>
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Rape\(^1\) is non-consensual sex and statutory rape (or carnal abuse). Carnal abuse is a situation in which a male person has sexual intercourse with a female person who is less than 16 years old as stipulated by the Jamaican Law.

**DISCUSSION**

The traditional cultural practice in many societies is that the woman’s body is the property of the man in marriage, making it his on demand for sexual gratification. This denotes that he can have sex at will, with and without the consent of his wife and that non-consenting sexual approach by the husband is not considered rape.\(^{[60]}\) The traditional cultural view in contemporary nations that a husband cannot rape his wife has ignited intense discourses on the matter that spans different societies including Australia.\(^{[61]}\) England.\(^{[62]}\) United States.\(^{[63]-[66]}\) Uganda.\(^{[67]}\) Kenya.\(^{[68]}\) Zimbabwe.\(^{[69]}\) which is equally the case in Jamaica. Simply put, according to Hasday, “At common law, husbands were exempt from prosecution for raping their wives” encapsulating the traditional bias that is gradually diminishing from the geopolitical sphere of many societies.\(^{[63]}\) According to Hale, “The husband cannot be guilty of a rape committed by himself upon his lawful wife, for by their mutual matrimonial consent and contract the wife hath given up herself in this kind unto her husband, which she cannot retract.”\(^{[70]}\) For the most part, Sir Matthew Hale’s proposition was accepted as legal authority and enshrined in the English common law and statute throughout the Commonwealth and the
United States, and has guided legal mindset and otherwise ever since, marital immunity.\cite{32,71} Such a perspective explains the historical development of the marital rape exemption or marital immunity that is widely held culturally around the globe. It has forced women victims of marital rape into silence, destroying their quality of life, and denying the wife’s right to refuse/reject the sexual advances of her husband, the doctrine of martial unity.\cite{72}

Instead of vigorously investigating marital rape, similar to other cases of rape in the Caribbean, wives who report these incidences are frequently rebuked and ridiculed by state agents.\cite{24,73} It appears that the state’s agents are sympathetic towards husband in reported wife-rape cases and there is more alarm for homicides than marital rape.

There is no denying that rape is a heinous criminal offence riddled with social, political, physical, emotional and economic costs to the individual as well as the wider society. To understand the emotional perspective that arises in a discussion of rape, Painter’s claim that “Rape is one of the most heinous crimes and is one of the most emotionally and politically charged topics of public debate” is applied even though it does not fully express the psychological state of rape victims.\cite{74} The extent of the psychological consequences of rape is documented by Whiffen & Macintosh and others showing that rape in childhood leads to emotional trauma even in adulthood to include depression, anxiety, disassociation and post-traumatic stress disorder.\cite{35,75} This same traumatic psychological experience from being raped during the childhood years is employed to explain drug abuse in adulthood, suicidal tendency and eating disorders.\cite{46,47,76,77}

Clearly there are futuristic effects of rape on the individual, especially non-physical pain.\cite{78} In fact, a study established that women who were raped in their childhood were five times more likely to be diagnosed with PTSD in comparison to non-victimized women.\cite{79} Another research indicated that PTSD was three times more likely to occur during the lifetime of women raped in childhood compared to non-victimized women.\cite{38} In Jamaica 53% more sexual assaults were committed in the decade of the 1980s over the 1990s indicating the psychological decay of men as it relates to sexually abusing females including their wives and children. The psychological issues associated with rape are found in marital unions in which the wives have been sexually assaulted. Studies found psychological issues to include sexual problems (ie. orgasmic problems); depression, and PTSD.\cite{80-83}
Not only does rape elicit a psychological response in the individual, it has a physical influence on the human body.[50] From a sample of 1,228 older adult females, Sachs-Ericksson, et al, found that those who had experienced traumatic events early in their lives had lower self-esteem, psychological and physical health functioning.[50] It should be noted here that on average, the sampled women in Sachs-Ericksson and colleagues’ work had been done 36 years ago and currently they have lower general health, which supports the perspective that rape is a silent killer. Another area clearly depicting the physical health consequence of rape and carnal abuse is sexual transmitted infections including HIV, bodily pain and numbing of the body.[58,69,84-86]

Even outside of sexual transmitted infections, numbness and bodily pain arising after a rape, it is empirically documented that there are other physical conditions which are experienced by the victims following sexual assaults. According to Ipekten, & Yildiz: The majority of women who reported sexual violence reported experiencing sexual problems; the frequency of sexual problems was higher in the participants who did (94.3%) than in those who did not report (68.1%) sexual violence (p < .001). Bad sexual harmony (Odds ratio [OR] = 13.50, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 3.87-47.01) and experiencing sexual problems (OR = 12.67, 95% CI = 3.78-42.35) were strongly related to sexual violence in marriage.[80]

Ipekten & Yildiz’s findings address another area of the physical effects of rape on its victims that has the potential of future psychological consequences. Simply put, with sexual dysfunctions arising after rape, a wife may be unable to please her husband sexually and this has the likelihood of destroying the relationship between the intimate partners resulting in legal separation, broken homes, and poorly adjusted children nurtured in these unions.

In the Caribbean much attention has been placed on homicide because of its affinity to murder. This research concurs with the literature that rape and homicide are statistically associated with each other.[11] yet, the literature on homicide research is abundant and rape and homicide is under-researched in the Caribbean context. In 2012, the Jamaican reality on a daily basis was five reported rape and carnal abuse cases compared to three daily murders.[24] yet the literature is lacking on sexual assaults and rape, with plethora of studies conducted on homicide. Simply put, sexual violence without the bimodality of homicide is not seen in the same context as homicide and therefore does not ignite similar degree of emotions and research interest. From the present findings in 1970, one sexual assault was committed on a daily basis which rose exponentially to five in 2012, with sexual violence as a per cent of
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marriage increasing from 4.8 to 8.5, and this alludes to the psychology of offenders that is equally explained in other studies.\(^{[87-89]}\) Comparatively, 2.3 times more marriages were entered into in Jamaica for 2012 over 1970 and a statistical relationship existed between sexual assaults and marriage rates, opening the extent of the psychology of sexual violence, especially intimate partner sexual assaults. Clearly, there is a psychology of the sexual offender, albeit a husband or another male - stranger. Chan found that the offender is motivated by his sexual deviant behaviour and the absence or presence of a guardian, which are accounting for the sexual assaults of women in and outside of Jamaica.\(^{[52]}\)

The psychology of rape is not viewed with the same level of disgust, especially when done in a marriage. Many people are somewhat sympathetic towards the husband in a reported case of rape in marriage, which does not soothe the psychological trauma experienced by the wife (i.e. victim).\(^{[24,27,60,73]}\) With the moderate explanation of marital rape in the sexual assaults occurring in Jamaica, it appears that marriage is a license to rape one’s wife and this has been argued by scholars outside of the Caribbean.\(^{[64,65,90,91]}\) Or, some people interpret marriage to be a contract of open-ended sexual consent.\(^{[92]}\) which explains the high rate of rape in Jamaica as well as the correlation between marriage and sexual violence. In Jamaica an individual is twice more likely to be raped on a daily basis than to be murdered. The current findings and Bourne, Hudson-Davis, Sharpe-Pryce, Francis, et al’s works, revealed that sexual violence against women is not given the same priority and resources as homicides.\(^{[23,24]}\) It can be extrapolated from the data that the matter is a longstanding one in Jamaica as well as the globe, and despite this fact the matter has never been examined from a pharmacological perspective in order to address the issue from outside of a criminological paradigm.

Within the context of the perspective of Crichton & Musembi “Marital rape prevents individuals from being able to take control of their own sexual and reproductive health”, pointing to the impact of physical act on the mental and reproductive health of the victim.\(^{[68]}\) Amnesty International has highlighted that there is alarmingly high rates of physical and sexual violence against women and girls, which must be explained within the context of intimate sexual violence occurring in Jamaica.\(^{[93]}\) Globally, intimate sexual violence is recorded as a major public health concern; but the matter is not addressed with the same intensity as it deserves in the Caribbean, particularly Jamaica.
“Concurrently, marital rape is one of the least studied phenomena in sexual violence research”, which is the rationale for the screening of marital rape by health care practitioners, and Quillian argued that this should be a part of primary health care.[94,95] This is rightfully so because many women suffer in silence (psychological trauma) leading to more trauma than the actual physical violence of the act – human rights abuse and depressive behaviour as well as reproductive health abuses; because she cannot say NO to the sexual desires of her husbands.[96,97] According to Smith “For men to become - or taught to be - responsive to hearing `no' and to believing that that is what is meant and for women to be prepared - or to be similarly taught - that it is necessary to make `no’ absolutely clear and unequivocal when that is what is meant."[98]

Generally, men interpret NO, to their sexual advances, to mean something different from the spoken word and this is even worse in marriages because of the belief of sexual entitlement.[99-01] Such a perspective owes itself to the long history in common law and the criminal justice in England that gave husbands the right to whip, beat, have sex at will, and force sexual intercourse with their wives.[64,102-105] Jamaica which is a colony of England had beliefs that were grounded in English customs, cultures, laws, norms and account for acceptance of marital rape exemption, which was in keeping with the acceptance of Sir Matthew Hale’s statement on marital immunity. Marital immunity, therefore, was condoned by the common law in the Commonwealth and the United States, seeped into the culture of the people and explains the current high degreee of sexual violence.

Jamaica, similar to the United States, Uganda, Kenya, United States and other nations, has been experiencing sexual violence, particularly intimate partner sexual violence and inspite of this fact, no study emerged in the literature that has empirically or otherwise evaluated rape, carnal abuse and marriage in the English-Speaking Caribbean. The current study found that in 2012 rape and carnal abuse rate per 100,000 mid-year population was 63.3 and the literature showed that homicide rate per 100,000 of the mid-year population for the same period was 40.4.[24] Bourne, Hudson-Davis, Sharpe-Pryce, et al’s research finding means that the state of rape and carnal abuse is worse than that of homicide; yet murder is widely discussed, policy has been formulated to address homicide matters and the problem is left unresolved in the society. Comparatively, in 2012, there were 3.5 homicides on a daily basis and 4.7 rape and carnal abuse cases; such findings highlight the highly sexually violent society of Jamaica. The question which is unresolved by the past literature is what is the relationship between
rape and carnal abuse, and marriage? This research answers the question and offers a comprehensive empirical understanding of the matter.

Generally, the state of rape and carnal abuse in Jamaica must be examined in order to comprehend *plauismaticism* the term coined for the purpose of this study. It means a state in which men continue to sexually assault women and children irrespective of legal framework and social intervention. Jamaica criminalized marital rape in 2009\(^{44}\) as well as Bahamas.\(^{32}\) Guyana in 2010; St. Kitts and Nevis in 2002; St. Vincent & the Grenadines in 1998\(^{24}\); and despite this fact, men continue to carry out this act and a part of this rationale is explained by organized religion. A Muslim cleric in England (i.e., Sheikh Maulana Abu Sayeed) aptly captured the perspective of many citizens that “clearly there cannot be any rape within the marriage. Maybe aggression, maybe indecent activity”\(^{60}\) – a similar sentiment offered by the Bahamas Christian Council\(^{92}\) - which is also aligned with the sympathetic perspective of non-Jamaican university alumni/ae.\(^{105}\) Such archaic viewpoint dates back to the 17\(^{th}\) century. A statement made by Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Hale, emphasized the open-ended sexual consent given to husbands. According to Hale “The husband cannot be guilty of a rape committed by himself upon his lawful wife, for by their mutual matrimonial consent and contract, the wife hath given herself in kind unto the husband which she cannot retract”, which speaks to the deep seeded culturally biased perspective on rape.\(^{70}\) Hale’s perspective lasted for centuries until it was challenged in the 1970s by a members of the women’s movement.\(^{66,106}\) In July 1993, marital rape became a crime in the United States, October 1991 in England and 2009 in Jamaica, which is part of the justification for the sympathetic stance of many Jamaicans and Bahamians.\(^{74,92,106}\)

In the period of the 1980s, rape and carnal abuse increased by 52.7\% over the period of the 1970s and the rise continued in the 1990s (rise of 43.7\%) and then a marginal decline of 4.8\% in the 2000s. The discourse of plaquismaticism is expressed more vividly by the present findings indicating that between the 1970s and the 2000s, the rate of increase of daily rape and carnal abuse rose by 133.3\%. Five rape and carnal abuse cases were reported to the police on a daily basis in 2012 compared to one daily in 1970, and for the same periods rape as a percentage of annual marriages accounted for 8.5 (in 2012) and 4.8 (in 1970). What explain this sex-victimized behaviour are the culture and the laws which have recently criminalized rape in marriage and some societies that are yet to implement such.\(^{68}\) Outside of the aforementioned issues are religious beliefs, the common law that has condoned marital
rape, the psychology of the practice, acceptance and people’s belief that it is the wife’s obligation to give her husband sex – wifely duty or wifely sexual submission to the demands of her husband- and so the husband cannot rape his wife.\textsuperscript{107} Additionally, there is the social tolerance of many in the society along with the psychology of wives. The psychology of wife includes their silence that is levied by the culture and backed by the legislative framework (or lack of), which we now refer to as the psychosocial culture of molded silence. It is this psychosocial culture of molded silence that explains the clinical issues such as gynecological problems – sexual dysfunctions; PTSD; substance abuse, which speaks to the latent effect of more sexual violence.\textsuperscript{[36, 80, 108,109]}

Though the available data provides an understanding of the rape and carnal abuse situation in Jamaica, this study lacks the disaggregation of the rape statistics by union status, especially by husbands. Despite the lack of statistical data to substantiate the extent of intimate sexual violence in Jamaica, like in other nations, the discussion was approached from another vantage point – statistical correlations and extent of relationship.\textsuperscript{[30,31,110]} The reality is, the absence of information on the prevalence of marital rape exists because of the manner in which data was collected and presented on rape and carnal abuse in Jamaica, unlike other nations.\textsuperscript{[34]}

The correlation between rape and carnal abuse and number of marriage is now empirically established by the present study. Such findings concur with the literature that intimate sexual violence is unfolding in households, especially among married couples and that marriage gives husbands the authority to rape their wives and sexually assault their children.\textsuperscript{[29,90,101,107,111]} Augustine’s argument, that marriage is a safe haven for rapists, has some merit to the further examination of the marital rape pandemic occurring in the world, including Jamaica.\textsuperscript{[91]} The widespread perspective on the relationship between marriage and rape was established by Painter who found that four out of every five wives in the UK have been raped by their husbands.\textsuperscript{[74]} She said that “…36% (51) victims had been threatened with violence and raped; 31% (43) had been physically assaulted and raped; 56% (79) women had been raped without their husbands explicitly threatening them or using violence.\textsuperscript{[74]} However, the relationship between rape and carnal abuse and marriage is not a simple linear one. The relationship between rape and carnal abuse and number of marriage is best fitted by a quadratic function, meaning that when marriage rate is less than 86.3 per 10,000 population,
rape and carnal abuse is rising and the reverse is equally true when marriage rate exceeds 86.3 per 10,000 mid-year population, which differs from what obtains in the literature.\cite{53,112}

Another difference between the present work and that of the literature is that this delineates sexually-related rape to marital unions and provides the magnitude of the association. Hazelwood & Douglas and Burgess, Hartman, Douglas, et al. found a conceptual association between rape and homicide, which along with the current findings help to offer some explanation of the sexual homicide in Jamaica, differentiating sexual violence.\cite{23, 53,112} It can be deduced from the current findings that there is a dark side to marital unions that is occupied by men who have a tendency to rape their wives, which concurs with the established literature.\cite{78} In Jamaica, in 2012, five rape and carnal abuse cases were reported to the police compared to three homicide on a daily basis, which means that the reality of being raped and carnally abused is greater than the probability of being murdered and this envelops the psychology of rape victimization among women.\cite{23}

Unlike in Turkey where it was found that some 33% of husbands rape their wives,\cite{80} this study went further by illustrating that when marriage rate is 86.3 per 10,000 mid-year population, carnal abuse and rape is at its peak indicating that sexual assaults on females are lower when the number of marriage rises beyond 86.3 per 10,000 and higher at the lower levels of marriage (i.e, < marriage rate of 86.3 per 10,000 mid-year population). Simply put, married males are sexually assaulting their wives including daughters and step daughters in Jamaica. Based on our findings, men have an inclination to rape females and this only falls when marriage rate exceeds 86.3 per 10,000 mid-year population. Females are raped even in marriage because of the psychology of men to have sex at will with females,\cite{87-89} the societal expectation placed on men that influences their psychology along with the religious belief that rape cannot occur in marriage,\cite{60} and the challenges in criminalizing rape,\cite{94} therefore accounting for the global marital rape pandemic\cite{31,110} and sexual homicide.\cite{11, 12, 23, 24, 27, 29}

Hence, globally, many women, especially married ones, continue to suffer in silence from being raped because of the patriarchal family structure, the culture of retardation supported by religious dogma that fails to condemn marital rape as well as victim-blaming, distrust towards those who come forward and revenge porn.\cite{60,96,97} The irony in the rape phenomenon is that those in common law unions are not exempted from forcible rape like those in marital relationships, which is a part of the dark side to marriage that is occupied by prospective rapists.\cite{113} Simply put, culturally, marriage has sexual rights that are not afforded by those
outside and it is this conceptualization that continues to destroy women psychologically, especially those in marital unions whom oftentimes sit therein in silence.\textsuperscript{[114]} The rationale behind the psychology of silence among raped wives by their husbands is owing to the difficulty to prove unwanted sexual relations between the parties because consensual sex does exist in the past and that the woman and man are one by marriage, explaining people’s reluctance to call sexual experience in marriage rape.\textsuperscript{[105]} It is this perspective that accounts for the majority of people opposing the criminalization of non-consensual sexual experience in marriage and psychology of silence of many wives caused by acute fear, self-doubt, distrust of the partner and the reality that revictimization may occur again.\textsuperscript{[66, 107, 115]}

In the Caribbean and many other nations, no husband has the right to have sexual intercourse with his wife without consent and despite the illegality of marital rape by common law, there is a lingering culture of marital rape exemption (or marital immunity) and sympathy for husbands who allegedly rape their wives. In 2014, Jamaicans were still engaged in discussions of the correctness and validity as to whether a married woman can be raped by her husbands, which began prior to 2009 in the Bahamas.\textsuperscript{[32, 116-120]} Boyne and Myrie postulated that there are still some exceptions to marital rape in Jamaica under the Sexual Offences Act, 2009 which is not the case in the many other Caribbean nations.\textsuperscript{[24, 32, 116, 117]} Inspite of the expanded definition of rape to include marital rape in many Caribbean nations, under the sexual offences act, sexual violence continue to rise in these countries and marital rape is among the rape endemic statistics.\textsuperscript{[21,22,24,32]} Caribbean societies, therefore, need to institute a \textit{Bodily Integrity Law} to protect women from sexual assaults (or sexual harassment), remove the notion that wives are the property of their husbands and give them the right to say No to sexual advances without reasons, particularly from their partners including an \textit{Order of Protection} from sex on demand. The law must be a revolutionary one that moves away from an ancient historic view that the woman’s body belongs to the man\textsuperscript{[24]}, marriage means that the wife has given irrevocable consent for sex to her husband, from Christian principles that supports masculinity, 1 Corinthians 7 v. 3-5, and also protects men from vindictive wives, while maintaining marital privacy between couples.

The \textit{Bodily Integrity Law} must be enshrined in the common, criminal law and the psychosocial culture in order to protect rape victims, especially from re-victimization from their intimate male partners. Otherwise, wife rape and the psychology behind the silence following the wife rape will override the new common law that gives no exemption for
marital rape. In 2012, approximately five rape and carnal abuses cases were reported daily to the Jamaican police; this is too much, and the researchers are proposing a new paradigm to view and interpret rape, the **pharma-psychological evolutionary rape paradigm**.

The **pharma-psychological evolutionary rape paradigm** sees rape as a collection of biological, cognitive and social domains emanating from a cognitive perspective as well as social one. As such, standard pharmacological treatments must be developed for the attackers as this is the way forward and not solely criminalization of the phenomenon. It follows, therefore, that perpetrators of rape must be treated as bio-psychologically traumatized patients, similarly to the victims, and medicine (the medical field including forensic psychology) must extend its presence to judiciously deal with this matter.

**CONCLUSION**

Despite the objections to evolved psychological adaptation of rape, within the context of the current study – rape in marriage, with marriage in Jamaica being between a man and a woman – it adds an explanation for husbands raping their wives, non-consensual sex and sexual activities with a minor. However, the evolved psychological adaptation of rape does not comprehensively explain what obtains in marriage in Jamaica, particularly when rapes decline beyond a certain proportion of marriage. Hence, what accounts for decline in rape when the marriage rate exceeds 86.3 per 10,000 mid-year population? This requires immediate empirical examination and researchers are proposing that this be examined in order to understand the phenomenon.

Outside of the decline in rape and carnal abuse that occur in marriage beyond a certain number of marriage in Jamaica, rape and carnal abuses in marriage are never zero, indicating that Thornhill & Palmer’s theorizing – evolved psychological adaptation - offers some insight into the rape pandemic in marriage.\(^{121}\) Hence, what can be done to identify those men who are likely to rape and to protect women from becoming involved with these men is critical, especially those who are highly likely to sexually assault females less than 16 years old. The researchers are proposing that studies be conducted on 1) the psychology of heterosexual men who rape their wives in marriages, 2) the sociobiological features encouraging rape in marriage, 3) the psychological characteristics of men who are likely to rape their wives and whether these men sense this vulnerability in women that they seek as partners in order to develop treatment strategies, 4) behavioural attributes of rape victims – rape and assaults victimization survey, 5) sexual and reproductive health of perpetrators, 6) the psychological...
effects on rape on pregnant wives and children, 7) aggression and power in marriage and determine at what point does intimate partner aggression and power become a medical matter of importance, 8) verbal humiliation in marriage, 9) an extension of the matter of rape beyond the sociology (including criminology) of heterosexual marriages within Jamaica to the pharmacology as rapists are exhibiting a biology and psychology of their actions, 10) since recently in the US, the laws have changed and no longer recognize that marriage is solely between a man and a woman, and so there is a need to empirically explore sexual homicide from this perspective and 11) evaluate the sociobiological including chromosomes and psychological difference, if any, of men who rape woman and men who rape men. Outside of studying the rape phenomenon, there is a need to cease from saying the crime of rape as this limits the thinking on the matter and so the new approach must be the socio-biology of rape. This is a holistic approach in keeping with the biological components of the matter, which has nothing to do with the social domain.

If clinical studies should be conducted on rapists, this new paradigm will offer insights into the likely treatment of the rape phenomenon as opposed to mere incarceration of the perpetrators thereby expanding the solution to include addressing the psychogicial, somatic, sexual and biological behaviours of rapists. Finally, marital immunity which has been supported by the common law for centuries explains men’s stance that rape cannot occur in marriage, supports the employment of force sex if needs be and explains why the populace condoned marital rape exemption. With the reality that there is no longer a marital rape exemption in many nations, including 52 states in US, married women in Caribbean have been left for years without sexual protection or recourse and this must be stopped, reviewed and addressed by way of social media campaign because the perception of married women’s sexual subjection to their husbands still exists in Caribbean culture, evolutionary adaptation. With studies revealing that there is a strong relationship between sexually abused in childhood and being a perpetrator in adulthood, children that were sexually abused in childhood are highly likely to be revictimized in adulthood and that there are associations among sexual violence, PTSD or emotional stress disorder that extends into adulthood and substance abuse as well as sexual abuse revictimization in adulthood, these justify the importance of medical sciences (i.e., biological adaptation) as well as evolutionary and forensic psychology in the examination of both the victim and the perpetrator and the role of **pharma-psychological evolutionary rape paradigm** in addressing sexual violence. The way forward in the world is to see rape as a socio-medical framework including brain
abnormalities, genetical profile of victims, psychopathy, gestational measures, sperm competition, and XXY chromosomal issues as well as a cultured mental illness caused by deficiencies in the culture on the mind and body (including psycho-physical abuse, sexual coercion and loss of parents in childhood as well as trait differences and psychological adaptation for sexual abuse). As such, the issue of marriage-rape requires medical screening, prognosis, diagnosis and preventative treatment as well as the removal of the implicit consent of sexual intercourse disease from the cultured mind, which goes beyond the evolutionary psychology of rape theory.\textsuperscript{[130]}

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