

Beyond The Primary Rape Victim: A Case Study On The Secondary Rape Victim

**Agorilla, Kyle Cindy¹, Alipio, Cassandra², Altura, Kenneth³,
Balagat, Junel⁴, De Belen, John Bryan⁵, Domingo, Ara Grace⁶,
Dumlao, Charmaine⁷, Pascual, Francis Stan⁸, Raymundo, Niel Andrei⁹,
Sagsagat, Erica Mariele¹⁰, Ulep, Charlotte Amalie¹¹,
Villajos, Ma. Vanessa¹², Jenn Clid Omnes, Mscrim¹³**

^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13} College of Criminal Justice Education
of Data Center College of the Philippines, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte

Abstract

This study explored the lived experiences of the secondary rape victims, focusing on the circumstances that made them aware about the incident, the traumatic experience that they encountered, the actions they took in response to those traumatic experiences, and the relative impact of the incident to their family dynamics.

This study used a qualitative research method through a case study to gather data using semi-structured interview guide with the secondary rape victims. The participants are those who have family members who were victims of rape during their minority years and have a deep relationship with them. The researcher utilized purposive sampling to select the participants from different municipalities in Ilocos Norte. This study used a narrative method that to analyze the data gathered from the participants.

The findings revealed that the circumstances that made the secondary rape victim learned about the incident are revealed after check-up, behavioral changes, and revelation by the victim. The secondary victims experienced significant traumatic responses such as guilt, self-blame, sleeping problems, and anxiety to cope with traumatic experiences. In coping with these traumatic experiences they encountered after learning the incident they engaged in actions such as through prayers, assistance and resilience. These experiences impacted their family dynamics which includes, Family Cohesion, Strictness, and Strengthen Family Members Relationships.

Sexual violence creates a chain of victimization that extends far beyond the primary victim. Secondary rape victims, including parents and siblings, still dealing with the trauma caused by the incident mirroring the primary victim's pain, yet they remain largely unrecognized and under served by society and the formal justice system.

Keywords: Secondary Rape Victims, Secondary Victimization, Family Dynamics, Primary Rape Victim, Rape and Traumatic Experience.

1. Introduction

One of the most devastating and harmful crimes that causes severe physical and emotional trauma to survivors is rape. However, beyond the primary victims, family members also suffer as secondary victims, although they do not experience the physical assault themselves, they are profoundly affected by the trauma their loved one endured as they may experience intense feelings of fear, shame, and anger which can have lasting impacts on their psychological well-being. Through the examination of their experiences, a comprehensive understanding of the impact of rape on families and to identify ways to promote healing and resilience among those affected.

Understanding the circumstances that lead a secondary rape victim to learn about the incident is essential in examining the broader and often overlooked impact of rape. International studies, such as the study of Morrison et al. (2018), show that many cases of abuse are uncovered not through direct disclosure but through external triggers like medical examinations, behavioral changes, or unexpected physical signs that reveal what the primary victim cannot express.

Beyond the discovery of the impact of the incident, the secondary victims frequently experience their own form of trauma, including fear, anxiety, guilt, and emotional distress for not recognizing or preventing the incident. These psychological burdens disrupt their mental well-being, work performance, daily functioning, and interpersonal relationships, creating additional layers of strain within the family. As the emotional weight intensifies, the actions and coping responses of secondary victims become crucial in understanding the broader consequences of rape. When a traumatic

incident such as rape is revealed, they often take immediate and purposeful actions to protect and support the primary victim. The secondary victims typically respond by increasing supervision, seeking professional help, reporting the abuse to authorities, and creating safer conditions at home. These protective and supportive behaviors reflect the caregivers' attempts to manage their own emotional distress while ensuring the child's safety and well-being after the traumatic incident (Hébert, 2019).

The secondary victim reveals that the disclosure of the incident of rape significantly affects the overall dynamics within a family, especially among secondary victims such as parents. Studies showed that families often experience heightened stress, feelings of guilt, and emotional strain as they process the incident. Further, the study also described how family roles would shift as parents adjust their responsibilities, adopt new coping strategies, and attempt to support the child while managing their own reactions. These changes illustrate how the trauma reshapes daily interactions, communication patterns, and the emotional climate of the entire household (Hagedorn, 2014).

Given the above situation, the researchers explore the lived experiences of secondary rape victims by examining how the secondary victims learned about the incident, the traumatic experiences they encountered, the actions they took in response to the trauma, and the relative impact of the incident on their family dynamics.

Background of the Study

Rape does not only shatter the life of the primary victims but also deeply disrupts the lives of secondary rape victims, such as parents and close family members, regardless of whether they witnessed the incident or merely learned about it afterwards (Cwik, 2015). Secondary victims are often forced to confront a devastating reality one that they never imagined possible and are suddenly thrust into emotional turmoil as a result of the incident (Morrison, 2016).

Despite the significant emotional and psychological effects that they experience, support for secondary rape victims remains limited. Although available evidence suggests that appropriate care can meaningfully improve their well-being (Rudd, 2018), many secondary victims still lack adequate interventions and support programs. The absence of professional assistance impairs their daily functioning, leading to absenteeism, fatigue, communication difficulties, poor concentration, and strained relationships (Schiraldi, 2016). These challenges are intensified in contexts where interpersonal violence is prevalent (Tonsing & Lazarus, 2018) and where trust in the police and justice system is low (Rape Crisis, 2015), often prompting individuals to take justice into their own hands out of frustration over perceived inefficiencies.

Negative experiences with professionals further highlight the scarcity of formal, structured counseling services for secondary victims. This lack of support contributes to their feelings of alienation, helplessness, and frustration, contrasting with societal expectations that families should serve as the primary support system for the rape survivor. As emphasized by McEvoy and Reed (2017), the presence or absence of professional support can either lessen or intensify the trauma experienced by significant others. For both the primary and secondary victims to heal and function effectively as a unit, comprehensive and timely support should be provided to both parties (Rudd, 2018). Early intervention can help prevent long-term psychological problems and dysfunction for both groups (Davis, 2016). Secondary victims also need professional guidance to identify trauma symptoms, understand their own and the survivor's healing processes, and recognize how these experiences influence one another.

Understanding the lived experiences of secondary rape victims is essential in criminal justice as it exposes systemic failures, and supports the development of victim-centered policies and practices. This knowledge fosters critical thinking, ethical awareness, and a commitment to justice that extends beyond legal outcomes. By listening to and learning from survivors' experiences, the criminal justice system can move closer to delivering justice that is not only punitive but also compassionate, fair, and restorative.

The need to explore the experiences of the secondary rape victims is evident, considering the limited data from other studies previously conducted. Other studies focused only on the primary raped victim, while this study specifically focused on the situation that made the secondary rape victim learned about the incident, the traumatic experience they encountered, the actions stemming from their traumatic experiences, and ultimately, the relative impact of the incident on their family dynamics.

Statement of the Problem

This research study aimed to explore the experiences of the secondary raped victim. Specifically, the study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What made the secondary raped victim learned about the incident?
2. What are the traumatic experience encountered by the secondary victim?
3. What are the action taken by the secondary victim from the traumatic experience?
4. What is the relative impact of the incident to the family dynamics of the secondary victim?

Theoretical Framework

This section provides essential insights that guide the foundation of the research study:

Attachment Theory. This theory views that, people have an innate tendency to build strong emotional attachments with those who care for them, which are necessary for both survival and

developmental growth. The theory suggests that, these early connections influence how individuals see other people and themselves in subsequent relationships (Bowlby, 1969).

The secondary rape victims, could experience significant emotional and psychological impacts due to their close emotional bonds to the primary raped victim, affecting their support, stress management, and relationships.

Family Systems Theory. This theory views the family as an emotionally connected unit, where members' behaviors and emotions are deeply interdependent. Despite feelings of disconnection, family members influence one another significantly, and a change in one person often leads to changes in others. This theory emphasizes that emotional ties and reactions within families shape individual functioning and highlight the importance of viewing the family as a whole system (Bowen, 1966).

The trauma experienced by a raped survivor affects the entire system of emotionally connected families and it illustrates how secondary victims of rape are impacted in their roles, conduct, and emotional health and would require assistance because of the shared emotional dynamics within the family.

Secondary Traumatic Stress Theory. This theory describes the stress reactions experienced by individuals who are emotionally connected to and in close contact with someone who has been traumatized. This type of stress can manifest as symptoms similar to those of the trauma survivor, affecting caregivers, spouses, and other individuals in the social network of the traumatized person (Figley, 1995).

This explains the psychological experience and emotional effects the secondary victim. According to this theory, just by seeing the survivor's suffering and having an emotional involvement in their recovery, family members may experience symptoms like fear, guilt, or emotional exhaustion.

Conceptual Framework

The study used the Input- Process- Output -Outcome (IPOO) model. The (IPOO) model is a framework used to understand how system works from beginning to end. It extends the basic Input-Process- Output (IPO) model by including Outcome, which focused on the long-term impact or results of a system or activity (Awosusi, 2021).

The input of this study encompasses the circumstances that made the secondary rape victim learned about the incident, the traumatic experiences that the secondary rape victim encountered, the actions taken by the secondary rape victim from the traumatic experience and the relative impact of the incident to their family dynamics. The process of this qualitative research method, case study approach, adopted the semi structured interview, and narrative analysis. The output of this study is an action plan entitled: “ A Case Study: Echoes the Secondary Victims’ Pain: A Call for Support and Intervention”. The outcome of this study included, Increased recognition of the secondary raped victims. Improve understanding among DSWD personnel of the experiences, coping mechanisms, and need of the secondary raped victims. Improved service response to the secondary raped victim. Give immediate support for the secondary victim.

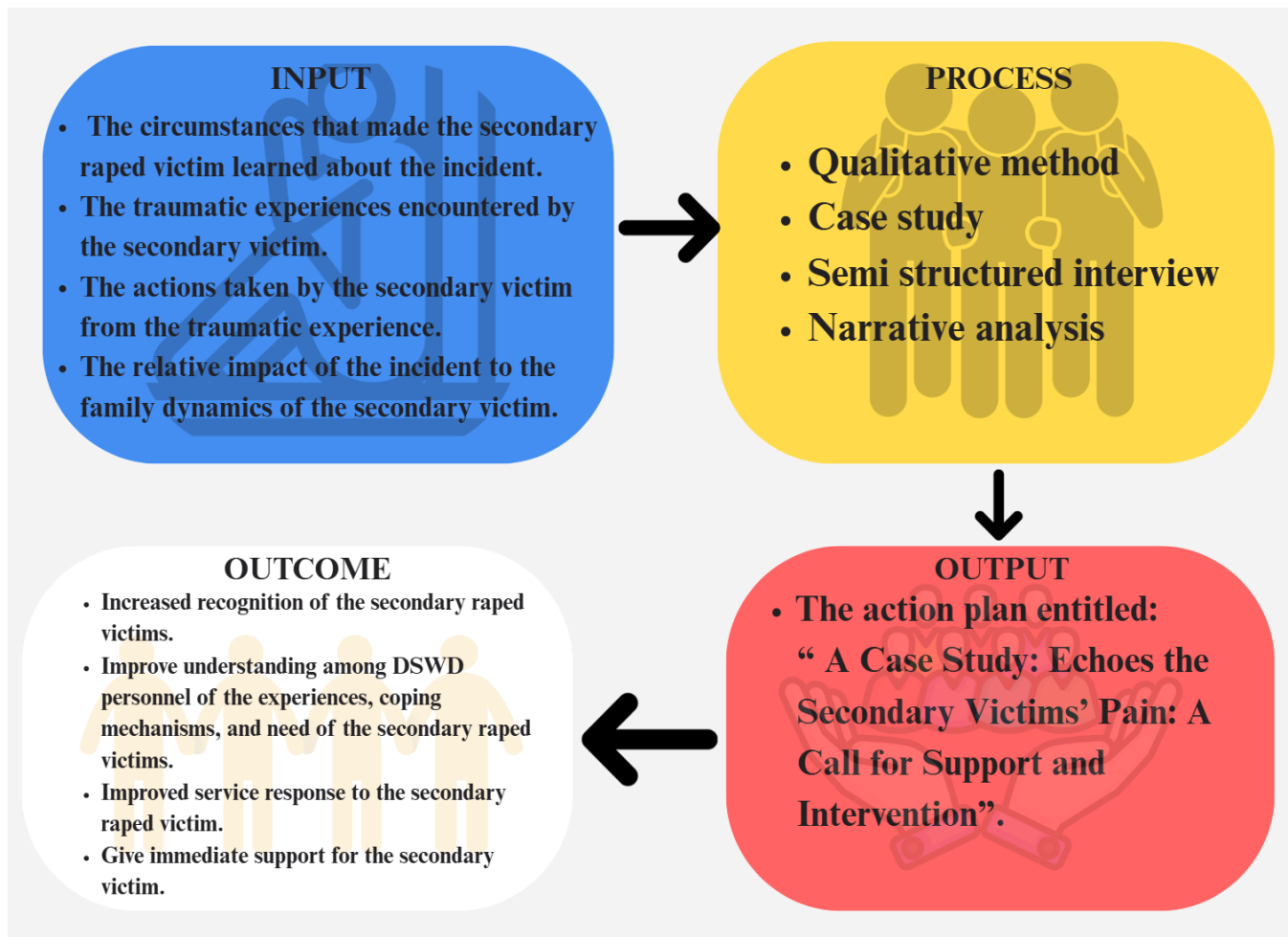


Figure 1. Research Paradigm

Significance of the Study

The results will serve as a foundation for developing more responsive and compassionate support system for the rape victim and their families. The following are the beneficiaries of this study.

Secondary Rape Victim. This study will help the family members to understand how a rape survivor can also affect them emotionally and mentally. It will guide them on how to care for their own well-being while supporting the primary victim.

Rape Victim. This study will improve the support and care provided to aid in their healing from trauma. It will offer better ways to help them recover emotionally and mentally, and will show how to create a safer and more supportive environment for their healing journey.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). This study will provide significant inputs to the agency for them to develop better programs and services for survivors by providing essential information about their needs. It will guide the DSWD employees in developing and formulating more effective ways to support survivors, including their family and relatives in the healing process, so that they will be able to offer the most appropriate assistance to both the survivor and their family.

Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD). This study will help the WCPD to fully identify the needs of the secondary rape victims and to properly comprehend their experience. Thus, it will lead and guide them in providing better support and proper assistance to these victims.

Local Government Units (LGU). The LGUs will gain insights on how to develop community-based programs that support and assist the families in the recovery of rape survivors.

Community. This study will help them in extending more support and assistance to the secondary rape victims so that they will be able to express their emotional pain and the experiences they have kept to themselves. Consequently, they could uplift the rape victims feelings of being heard and supported, which will help the rape victims begin to understand and process their own healing.

Researchers. This study will be meaningful to researchers because it will give them the opportunity to listen closely to real stories. By hearing participants' experiences, they will learn not just about the struggles of survivors, but will also gain deeper insights that will help them grow, personally and academically.

Future Researchers. This research will guide future research work. It will provide information and ideas to continue studying trauma recovery and help identify new areas for deeper exploration and comprehension.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

This research focused on the lived experiences of the secondary rape victims. Specifically, the study explored the circumstances through which the secondary rape victims learned about the incident, the traumatic experiences they encountered, the actions they undertook in response to the traumatic experiences, and the relative impact of the incident to their family dynamics.

This study is limited to ten (10) secondary rape victims having a deep relationship to a primary victim who suffered abuse during their minority year. This study was conducted among participants from Marcos, Vintar, Laoag, Pasuquin, Banna, and Dingras in Ilocos Norte, Philippines..

The study was conducted during the Second Semester of Academic Year 2024–2025 and First Semester of Academic year 2025-2026.

Definition of Terms

To enhance the readers' comprehension of the study and its purpose, the researchers operationally and technically defined the essential terms as they were used in the context of the study. These definitions provide clear and specific meanings for key concepts used throughout the research study.

Actions Taken. These refer to the specific steps or interventions adopted by a secondary rape victims to cope with traumatic experiences caused by the traumatic experience of someone they care about.

Beyond. It pertains to looking past the experiences of the primary rape victim trauma to study the emotional and social impact encountered by secondary rape victims.

Family Dynamics. It refers to the interactions and relationships between family members/secondary rape victim and the primary rape victim, which affected how the family experienced and dealt with the trauma.

Primary Rape Victim. It refers to the main or direct survivor of the act of sexual violence and is the one who suffers the immediate physical, psychological, and emotional effects of the assault.

Rape. It means sexual intercourse committed without consent, through force or fearful intimidation. (Law.com, n.d.).

Relative Impact. It pertains to the disturbing experiences of the secondary raped victim obtained from the experience of the primary raped victim.

Secondary Rape Victim. This includes the parents and siblings of the primary rape victim who are indirectly affected, suffers emotional or psychological trauma due to the impact of the rape.

Traumatic Experience. It involves an event that resulted to emotional and physical effects experienced by the secondary rape victim and the primary rape victim.

2. Review of Related Literature and Studies

This chapter presents the review of related literature and studies, both foreign and local, which serve as the foundation for the study.

Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) in India

The CrPC in India established the Victim Compensation Scheme, which provides financial aid and essential support to crime victims and their relatives. This includes survivors of sexual assault, such as raped victims, and family members who experience emotional or social consequences as secondary victims. Section 357A empowers State Governments to create victim compensation schemes that cover both victims and their dependents. Programs under these schemes support secondary raped victims through financial assistance, healthcare, legal aid, and rehabilitation services (Indian Kanoon, 1973).

Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 56A, and Other United States (U.S.) Provisions

Several U.S. states recognize the importance of supporting secondary rape victims through legal and support mechanisms. In California, Marsy's Law grants immediate family members of crime victims the right to be informed, involved, and protected during legal proceedings. Texas extends services such as counseling and court updates to close relatives of sexual assault survivors. New York's state-funded victim assistance programs include parents and guardians of rape victims, providing emotional support and access to legal resources. These initiatives demonstrate recognition of secondary victims and their need to participate in the justice process, particularly when the primary rape victim is unable to do so (Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, 2021).

Republic Act No. 7309 (Board of Claims for Victims of Unjust Imprisonment or Violent Crimes)

In the Philippines, this Act provides a legal mechanism for compensating victims of violent crimes, including rape. Secondary victims often experience psychological trauma, social stigma, and financial burdens. This study explored how R.A. 7309 addresses their needs and evaluates the effectiveness of the Board of Claims in providing support. Many secondary victims remain unaware of their eligibility, and procedural gaps or prioritization of primary victims often limit compensation. While R.A. 7309 recognizes victim rights, it does not explicitly prioritize secondary victims, highlighting the need to strengthen support systems to fully achieve the law's objectives (Lawphil, 1992).

Republic Act No. 8353 (Anti-Rape Law of 1997)

This Act enhances protection for rape victims. While the law primarily addresses primary victims, secondary victims—family members, relatives, or witnesses—may experience emotional, psychological, and social consequences such as depression, guilt, and anxiety. These secondary victims experience measurable trauma, emphasizing the need for broader victim support mechanisms. Legal, social, and psychological interventions are necessary to address these impacts, as current provisions leave secondary victims underserved (Lawphil, 1997).

Local Ordinances: Laoag City and Nueva Era

In Laoag City, the Ordinance No. 2022-031 prioritizes family protection and addresses violence, including sexual abuse, in accordance with national and international human rights agreements. It recognizes the need for family-centered interventions to create safe and inclusive communities (Laoag

City Government, 2022). Meanwhile, in Nueva Era, the GAD Municipal Ordinance No. 2019-26 aligns with RA 7192 and the Safe Spaces Act (RA 11313), ensuring women, men, and children are included in local development programs. It mandates local governments to advocate for safety, provide legal assistance, and support families of rape victims (Nueva Era Government, 2006).

Republic Act No. 11648 (Strengthening Legal Protection Against Rape and Sexual Exploitation of Minors)

This Act increases the statutory age for rape to under 16 years old, imposes stricter penalties, and mandates schools and child-care institutions to train staff in identifying and reporting abuse. While focusing on primary victims, the law also addresses secondary victims indirectly by integrating formal support services, such as counseling, victim assistance, and financial aid, which can reduce psychological and social burdens for family members (Lawphil, 2022).

Republic Act No. 8505 (Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act)

This law establishes comprehensive assistance and protection for rape victims and their families by coordinating government agencies and NGOs. It mandates Rape Crisis Centers in every province and city to provide medical, psychological, and legal services. While primarily targeting direct victims, secondary victims are indirectly supported through counseling and access to services, highlighting the need for family-inclusive approaches (Lawphil, 1998).

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA): Intra- and Extra-Familial Risk Factors, Reactions, and Interventions

In their study, Thukral and Rodriguez (2018) emphasize that family responses to abuse can range from support to denial or hostility. Risk factors such as parental neglect, domestic violence, and dysfunctional household environments influence vulnerability. Therapeutic interventions should address both individual trauma and family dynamics to ensure long-term recovery. Continuous monitoring and a holistic framework are essential to support both victims and their families effectively.

Exploring the Effects of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) on the Health and Well-Being of Families

Woldetsadik (2023) explored how conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) impacted the families of women survivors in three post-conflict districts in northern Uganda specifically in the regions of Gulu, Lira, and Pader. Focusing on the indirect effects, the research examined how CRSV shaped family relationships, affected the emotional and physical well-being of relatives, and influenced their care-seeking behaviors. Using a qualitative method, the study was conducted through a reflective and evolving process. The first author worked closely with two local organizations the Justice and Reconciliation Project (JRP) and the Women's Advocacy Network (WAN) to carry out fieldwork. Data collection, analysis, and theory development were carried out simultaneously, allowing the research questions to be refined as new insights emerged.

The findings point to the importance of moving beyond a narrow focus on the impact of CRSV on survivors and health care workers to a broader view of understanding the effects on families, and designing interventions that address their needs. Integrating care for families and other informal caregivers might mitigate secondary trauma, and ensure individuals are emotionally protected and equipped to care for survivors.

Years after the war in northern Uganda, the effects of CRSV still deeply affect survivors and their families. Participants in the study described emotional and relational struggles, including secondary trauma, difficulties caring for children born in captivity, and strained relationships caused by the disclosure of sexual assault. While families were relieved to reunite with survivors, the revelations often

triggered emotional distress and disrupted family dynamics. Husbands, some of whom were also abducted during the war, expressed sadness and helplessness despite their empathy, showing the lasting emotional impact of CRSV on entire families.

Keepers of Trauma: Rape Victim Advocates' Secondary Traumatic Stress, Burnout, and Coping Techniques

Due to the nature of their work, rape victim advocates are frequently exposed to secondary traumatic stress (STS) and burnout. These stressors can significantly affect both their personal well-being and professional effectiveness, making it essential to understand their experiences and coping strategies. This study employed a qualitative approach to explore the advocates' experiences with STS, burnout, and the strategies they use to manage these challenges. The research aimed to identify the primary difficulties encountered in their work and how they navigate the associated stress.

Evidence indicates that advocates often experience feelings of helplessness when they are unable to provide sufficient support to survivors. They are also repeatedly exposed to emotionally distressing narratives and witness shortcomings in the justice and legal systems. In a survey, 81 percent of respondents reported experiencing STS, which can impact emotions and behavior, while 71 percent noted that exposure to news and reports of sexual violence heightened their stress levels. Burnout was particularly prevalent due to heavy workloads and emotional demands.

To cope, advocates relied on social support from colleagues, friends, and family, and engaged in physical activities to maintain their well-being. The findings underscore the importance of organizational intervention to safeguard advocates' mental health and maintain job effectiveness. Providing access to mental health resources, manageable workloads, and additional training could help advocates remain effective in their roles while protecting their own psychological well-being (Maier, 2023).

Lived Experiences of Male Intimate Partners of Female Rape Victims in Cape Town, South Africa

Wijk et al. (2014) determined how male intimate partners (MIPs) of female rape survivors in Cape Town experienced the aftermath of sexual violence. The researchers recognized that although rape directly affected women, it also deeply impacted the men who stood beside them during recovery especially in the early months following the assault. The study used a longitudinal hermeneutic phenomenological design to better understand how these men made sense of their experiences. Nine adult male partners, who remained in the relationship both before and after the rape, were purposively selected. Each of their partners had received care at a rape and sexual assault treatment center. The men were interviewed at four points in time within two weeks, one month, three months, and six months after the assault.

Two main themes appeared from their stories. First, the men described feeling like secondary victims themselves. They felt overwhelmed, helpless, and emotionally burdened. Second, they spoke about how their lives changed across different social spaces at home, with friends, at work, and while dealing with health professionals and the legal system. Their usual surroundings began to feel unfamiliar and distressing. Many said their relationships were strained and uncertain during this time, and they struggled to offer support while also managing their own pain.

The discussion showed how male partners silently carried the emotional weight of the trauma. The study stressed the importance of offering early mental health support to these men, not just for their own well-being, but to help them stay emotionally present for their partners. Without support, they faced

the risk of long-term emotional harm and relationship breakdowns. Giving them timely care could reduce suffering and help both individuals heal better after such a traumatic event.

Non-Offending Parents as Secondary Victims of Child Sexual Assault

Fuller (2016) examined secondary victimization, focusing on the trauma experienced by psychologists, social workers, and other individuals who work closely with crime victims. The ability of these helpers to provide effective support may be compromised if they are burdened by their own emotions. Ensuring that victims of crime receive adequate support is a central goal of any after-care program. However, very little research has explored the impact of crime on the victim's family, friends, and broader community—an important oversight, given the recognized role of family and friends in supporting the primary victim.

Secondary victims are defined as individuals who, although not the primary victims of the crime, have experienced some form of vicarious trauma as a result (Fuller, 2015a). The data used in this research were drawn from the DoVE database, a qualitative resource created using a stratified random sample. This database was designed to examine the nature and experiences of victimization and included comprehensive psychological evaluations of secondary victims conducted by trained psychologists. These evaluations were used to assess the veracity of claims for compensation from the NSW Government.

Qualitative analysis revealed that parents, as secondary victims of child sexual abuse (CSA), experienced a wide range of negative emotional responses to their child's victimization. These reactions often influenced the type and quality of support they could provide. The analysis specifically focused on the relationship between parents' emotional responses to the abuse and their subsequent actions toward the primary victim.

The nature and limitations of the sample prevented conclusions regarding whether family therapies or other support options were made available to parents and their children. Literature on the needs of secondary victims of crime remains limited, indicating the need for further research on the types of support services they engage with (or fail to engage with) and how they interact with them. The struggles described by the parents in this study underscore the importance of a multifaceted approach to responding to CSA—one that simultaneously addresses the needs of the primary victim and the parent, providing sufficient time and care to cope and adjust post-victimization. One promising approach combines trauma narratives with elements of cognitive behavioral therapy, incorporating relaxation skills, cognitive coping strategies, and joint child-and-parent sessions (Fuller, 2016).

Secondary Victims of Rape: Understanding the Trauma Experienced by Family, Partners, and Friends

Ahrens (2021) examined the emotional and psychological effects experienced by secondary victims, including partners, family members, and close friends of individuals who survived rape. The study aimed to explore how trauma extends beyond the direct survivor, affecting their immediate support system. A quantitative approach was employed, surveying 107 secondary victims using standardized trauma and PTSD assessment tools. Participants were recruited through advocacy centers and university outreach programs.

The study found that approximately 25 percent of the respondents met the criteria for PTSD. Common symptoms among secondary victims included guilt, helplessness, and emotional numbness. Those with closer emotional ties to the survivor reported higher levels of distress, particularly if they lacked access to psychological support or felt unable to protect the survivor.

These findings highlighted that secondary trauma is a significant yet often overlooked consequence of sexual violence. The study emphasized the importance of providing support not only to survivors but also to their loved ones, who frequently navigate their own trauma in silence. It recommended integrating family-based support into post-assault care systems and increasing awareness of secondary victimization in legal, clinical, and advocacy contexts.

Synthesis

The reviewed literature, national laws, local ordinances, and empirical studies consistently indicate that the impact of rape extend beyond the survivor, affecting family members, partners, and advocates who also experience emotional distress, trauma, and helplessness.

Policies such as Section 357A of India's CrPC, Texas Chapter 56A, and the Philippine RA 8505 provide support not only to primary victims but also to their families, offering financial assistance, counseling, and legal aid. Local ordinances in Laoag and Nueva Era similarly promote gender-responsive, family-centered interventions. Empirical studies from South Africa, Uganda, and the United States further revealed that secondary victims including intimate partners and advocates often suffer from secondary traumatic stress and psychological strain, particularly when adequate support systems are lacking.

Collectively, these findings underscore the need for a holistic and inclusive approach that addresses both individual and collective healing, emphasizing that recovery from sexual violence requires coordinated care for survivors and those closest to them.

3. Research Methodology

This chapter presents the research method and design, population and locale, data gathering tool, data gathering procedure, treatment of data and ethical considerations of the study.

Research Method and Design

The researchers employed the qualitative method to explore and understand the experiences, focusing on their emotions, behaviors, social contexts, perceptions, and perspectives. Qualitative research is particularly suited for this study because it sought to capture rich, detailed descriptions of these experiences and the meanings that the participants attach to them in their natural settings (Patton, 2021).

A case study design was also used to describe the lived experiences of the secondary rape victims and to gain a deeper understanding of their perspectives. This approach was appropriate because it allowed for an in-depth examination of a bounded group in this case, family members of victims of rape within their real-life context. It provides a holistic understanding of the emotional, social, and psychological experiences of participants in relation to the offense (Yin, 2018).

Population and Locale of the Study

The participants were composed of 10 secondary rape victims, particularly those who have family members who were victims of rape during their minority years, and have a deep relationship with them. The researcher used purposeful sampling in selecting the participants who met the criteria, this type of sampling is a non-probability method wherein specific individuals or units are intentionally selected based on their understanding of the research topic and the key phenomena being studied (Nikolopoulou, 2023).

This study was conducted in the province of Ilocos Norte, specifically two (2) participants from Marcos, two (2) from Pasuquin, two (2) from Laoag, two (2) from Dingras, one (1) participant from Vintar, and one (1) Banna.

Data Gathering Tool

The researchers developed a semi-structured interview guide to collect data from the participants consisting a series of questions exploring the lived experiences of secondary rape victims to gain an understanding of the participants' feelings and perspectives focusing on the circumstances the secondary rape victims learned about the incident, the traumatic experiences they encountered, the actions they took in response to those experiences, and the relative impact of the incident on their family dynamics. The semi-structured interview guide was a data collection method used to gain an in-depth understanding of the participants' feelings and beliefs on specific topics (Dovetail, 2023). The flexibility of the interview guide allowed the participants to share very personal memories in a thoughtful and conversational way.

During the collection of data, a recording device was used to support and ensure accurate capture of the responses of the participants. This device gathered and stored audio or video content and served as a permanent reference that strengthened the validity and credibility of the study's findings.(Creswell, 2014).

The developed interview guide before the collection of data was evaluated by the research adviser and validated by a set of experts. The validation process thus enhanced the reliability and consistency of the guide, ensuring that participants would interpret or understand the questions.

Data Gathering Procedure

After the validation of the interview guide, the researchers prepared a formal request letter and an Informed Consent Form. The Informed Consent Form aimed to uphold ethical standards by informing the participants about the study's objectives, procedures, potential benefits, and their right to voluntary participation. Face-to-face interviews were then conducted using the validated interview guide and recording device, with explicit permission from each research participant.

Prior to each interview, the researchers clearly explained the study's purpose and procedures, ensuring that the participants fully understood their role. Confidentiality was strictly maintained, with personal information anonymized and not included in the study. A pre-interview counseling briefing was conducted to orient participants on the nature of the discussion, remind them of their right to withdraw at any time, and address any concerns or emotional discomfort.

After each interview, a debriefing session was done to check the participants' emotional and psychological state, providing support or reassurance if the interview triggered distress. Participants were also informed about the significance of their responses and the value of their contributions to the study. Throughout the process, the researchers ensured and maintained sensitivity to ethical considerations, safeguarding participants' rights, dignity, and emotional well-being.

Treatment of Data

The researchers used narrative analysis as a method for analyzing qualitative data. This qualitative research approach focuses on how individuals construct meaning through storytelling (Campbell, 2022). This method allowed the researchers to examine not only what the participants said but also how they expressed and interpreted their experiences. Narrative analysis provided a framework for understanding the events in the participants' lives and how these events were integrated into their personal stories.

Ethical Considerations

The study adhered strictly to ethical standards to protect the participants' rights and safety. The Informed Consent was obtained after explaining the study's objectives and procedures, and the participants were reminded of their right to withdraw at any point without consequences. Pre-interview briefings clarified expectations and outlined the procedures, while post-interview debriefings addressed any questions or concerns. Personal information was kept confidential, anonymity was strictly upheld, and questions were carefully designed to avoid harm or discomfort. A respectful and secure environment was maintained throughout the research process to ensure that the participants would feel safe and being supported.

4. Presentation, Interpretation, and Analysis of Data

This chapter presents, interprets, and analyzes the data gathered regarding how the secondary rape victims learned about the incident, the traumatic experiences they encountered, the actions they took in response to those experiences, and the relative impact of the incident on their family dynamics.

The following are the narratives provided by the research participants.

Case No. 1

Participant No. 1. A 65-year-old, father of the primary rape victim, shared how he learned about the incident:

“Naamuak lang nga daytoy anak ko ket naabusu idi napan isuda nagpacheck-up kaduana ti ina ken kabsat na ta ti inbaga na masakit suna nga agsakit ulona. Saan na naibaga dagus no anat napasamak ta adda iti panagbuteng na baka ta awan makaawat wenno mamati kaniiana. Idi kaaw-awid ko nga aggapu ti trabaho, immay immasideg tay inana nga agsangsangit nga inistorya na a masikug sunan ket agdua bulan kan tay sikog nan. Naamuan mi detoy a napasamak ket idi 2008 madama nga ag basbasa iti high school.”

(I only found out later that my child had been raped when she went for a check-up with her mother and sibling because she was complaining of a severe headache. At first, she did not disclose what had really happened, fearing that no one would understand or believe her. When I came home from work, her mother approached me in tears and revealed that our daughter was already two months pregnant. We then learned that the incident occurred back in 2008, while she was still in high school.)

After the researchers asked about how he learned about the incident, the researchers continued asking him the traumatic experience that he encountered and he narrated that:

“A kas ama na, wen adda dagiti aldaw a kasla diak maliklikan a pinabasol ko ti bagbagik ta saan ko nga nasalakniban ti balasang ko manipud ti panakaabusu na sakbay a napasamak kaniiana. Dagiti narigat a napasamak a haan ko malipatan ket dagidiay pannakakitak nga agsagaba ti balasan gko ti panagbuteng ken pagsasaritaan ti adu a tao. Nagrigat ta haan ko pulos ninamnama a kasdiay pinakapamayan tay balasang ko. Haan a pulos a napan nagadal, adda suna nga agpuppupok latta idiy kuarto na nga ag sangsangit ta pampanunutenna no adda tumulong ken pagalan na iti pangbiag na iti anak na ta 14 years old na pela idi napasamak kaniiana iti

pannakaabuson na toy balasang ko. Madi a mangan kada makasarita suna ngem napan kam amin nga sanga pamilyaan a binagbagaan nga awan mabalinan ta napasamaken, pinatibker mi ti puso na nga adda kam ditoy a pamilya na a sisisuporta kaniana ken inyarig mi a blessing tay sikog na idi."

(As a father, there are days when I cannot help but blame myself for not being able to protect my daughter from the rape she suffered. I never imagined that something like this could happen to her. The painful memories are unforgettable, especially witnessing my daughter suffer in fear and hearing people talk about what happened. It hurts deeply because I never expected her life to take such a turn. She stopped going to school and often locked herself in her room, crying and worrying about whether anyone would help her or how she could raise her child, as she was only 14 years old at the time of the abuse. She barely ate and rarely spoke. Yet, as a family, we came together to comfort her, even though we knew we could not change what already happened. We supported her emotionally, reminding her that her family was always there for her, and we helped her see that her baby could still be a blessing despite everything).

Then the researchers asked him about what action did he do to cope from the traumatic experience that he encountered, he stated that:

"Tapno makayak dagiti narigat a napasamak a saan ko malipatan, inaramid ko ti panagkarkaro ti panagkararag ken panagpasingked ti pammati. Inlawlawag mi ti napasamak a haanna basol no ana man ti napasamak kaniana. Iti pannakisuporta ti pamilya, ket inaramidmi a mangted kadagiti adal ken pannakaawat ti balasang ko tapno maawatanna a saan isuna laeng ti agmaymaysa kadidiay a napasamak no diket adda kam a sangapamilyaan a tumulong tapno maikkan mi ida nga agina. Daytoy a pannubok ti nangted kadakami ti pammati a makaya mi dagiti narigat a dina malipatan nga agnanayon. Dimmawat kami ti tulong ti sabali, napankam immasideg a nagpatulong ti Kapitan ti barangay nga immuna inururaymi ngem madi pulos immay a nagpakita isu a napan kami nagpatulong ti pulis tapos namindua mi a pina-sumonan ngem madi latta immay simmipot ta gayam napan naglelemmeng iti sabali a lugar inggana nga nauma kamin insardengmin ti pinag-follow up ti kaso. Imbes nga aggastos kami ti dakkel, ingapgapu mi latta kadidiay ubingen ken tay inana ta isuda ti agkasapulan ti tulong ta awanan kami met ta pobre kami."

(To ease the pain of those unforgettable hardships, I turned to constant prayer and strengthened my faith. We reassured her that what happened was not her fault, no matter what anyone might say. With the support of our family, we guided her with lessons and understanding, helping her realize that she was not alone and that she had a whole family ready to support and guide her. This trial has given us faith and strength to endure the pain that will always remain with us. We sought help from others, beginning with the Barangay Captain, but despite waiting, no assistance was provided. We then went to the police and even followed up twice, yet nothing happened because the perpetrator had already gone into hiding. Eventually, we grew tired and stopped pursuing the case. Given our limited financial resources, we decided to focus our efforts on supporting the child and her mother, as they were the ones who truly needed our help.)

Then the researchers asked him about how the incident affected their family dynamics and he stated that:

“Adda dakkal ti epekto daytoy a panakaabuso ti relasyon ti anak ko ti sibubukel a pamilya mi. Immuna, nagbalin isuna a naulbod ken saan nga agsao, ket kasla nagkurang ti panagtalekna uray kadakami pay a pamilya na. Ngem iti panaglabas iti panawan, ken gapu iti pannakikadua ken panagsuportami nga agkakapamilya, naininot nga naisubli iti panagtalek na kaniami ken ti pannakaawat iti pamilya na ken naibabain iti pamilya mi ta adu ti manggeg iti aglawlaw panggep kadidiay a napasamak. Iti kasta a panakaabuso, napasingked pay laeng ti panagkaykaysa ken panagtalek mi ti tunggal maysa. Imbes a nagkurang ti panagsisinnabat, nagbalin a narigat ngem napapigsa ti panagkakadua mi. Daytoy a rikna ket nangited ti pammati a saan kami a mapukaw no agtitinnulong kami iti amin a banag. Sinuportaran mi isuna, saan mi nga binaybayan nga agmaymaysa ti anak mi, ta uray kadagiti rabii a saan nga makaturog, adda latta ti maysa kadakami a mangdengngeg kenkuana. Iti tunggal maysa iti pamilya, inaramid mi ti amin a kabaelan tapno marikna ti anak mi iti ayat mi kenkuana. Daytoy a panagkaykaysa ket saan laeng a napasingked iti pasamak, no di ket nangrugi ti baro a panakaawat mi iti tunggal maysa.”

(This abuse had a profound impact on my child’s relationship with our family. At first, she became withdrawn and quiet, and it seemed as though she had lost trust even in us, her own family. Over time, however, through our consistent presence and support, her trust in us gradually returned. As a family, we learned to understand her better, even though we felt ashamed because many people in our community were talking about what happened. Despite the pain, this experience ultimately strengthened our family’s unity and trust. Rather than weakening our bond, it challenged us but also made our relationships stronger. It gave us faith that we could overcome anything as long as we support each other. We never left her to face things alone on nights when she couldn’t sleep, one of us would stay by her side to listen and comfort her. Every family member did their best to show love and reassurance. This experience not only strengthened our unity but also fostered a new level of understanding and a deeper connection among all of us.)

Case No. 2

Participant No. 2. A 42 year-old, sister of the primary victim of rape who shared on how she learned about the incident:

“Immay ni ading ko kania mi ken nanang nga agsangsangit ket inbagana no anat napasamak kaniana. Ket gapu ta iti ibagana a kanayon maulaw ken agsaksakit ulo na inbaga mi a mapan agpacheck-up ket kinayat na a mapan isu napan kami. Idi nalpas tay tsek-ap nan kinasarita na kami tay doktor ket ti inbaga na metten ket buntis kano ni ading kon. Isu a sako lang naammuan a buntis ni ading ko idi nalpas tay tsek-ap nan ken ag-dua bulan idi tay buksit nan. Napasamak idi year 2008 ken madama agbasbasa iti High School.”

(My sister came to me, accompanied by our grandmother, crying and told us what happened to her. She mentioned that she was frequently dizzy and experiencing headaches, so we advised her to go for a check-up, and she agreed. After the check-up, the doctor informed us that my sister was already two months pregnant. I only found out about her pregnancy at that time. The incident occurred in 2008, when she was still in high school.)

Participant No. 2 shared the traumatic experiences she encountered through the following narratives:

“Kas maysa a kabsat na, mabutbuteng nak iti inaldaw aldaw. Haan nak makaturturog ta no maturog nak ket mapanpanunot ko latta ti nakapasamakan ti kabsat ko kinanayon ko panpanunoten no kasano garuden no siak ti adda kadidiay a sitwasyon. Kinanayon ko madardarepdep ti kasdiay a pasamak ta baka no siak ti adda kadidiay a sitwasyon, haanko ammon no anat ubrak.”

(As a sister, I felt immense pain and anger at what was done to my sister. It was extremely difficult to think about it every day, and I often blamed myself for not being able to help her when it happened. I also felt disappointed in myself because she was still very young when the incident happened. Accepting my sister's situation was very hard, especially knowing that she did not yet understand how to navigate such a traumatic experience.)

As to the actions she took as a secondary victim in response to the traumatic experiences she had encountered, she relayed the following:

“Tapno malasatak ti kastoy a pasamak nagi-open nak ti marikriknak iti maysa a barkadak ta haan ko ammon no kasano ti ubraek ken no sumangbay iti rabii mapanak makiturturog kada mamang ko tapno makaturog nak ta no agmaymaysa nak, ket haan nak makaturog. Kinanayon nak agkarkararag ken Apo Dios a sapay koma ket malasatanmi ti kastoy a pasamak ti pamilyami.”

(I supported my sister in every way I could, giving her all the help and care possible. I constantly prayed to God for strength and wisdom to overcome the challenges in my daily life. As a family, we did our best to explain the situation to her and worked together to provide full support knowing that no one else could support her like we could. We first went to our Barangay Captain to resolve the issue, but he did not come, even after we followed up twice. We then sought help from the police, but the perpetrator had already fled and hidden elsewhere, and eventually, we grew tired of pursuing the case.)

After Participant No. 2 narrated her traumatic experiences and actions taken regarding the incident, she recounted the impact of the incident on their family dynamics, by disclosing that:

“Dakkel iti nagbaliwan relasyon ti pamilya mi manipud idi napasamak ken ading ko didiay. Nagbalin isuna a naulboden ken saan a managsasaon, ket kasla nagdakkel la unay ti nagkurangan mi kaniana ken uray pay ti panagtalek na kadakami a pamilya na. Tunggal adda ibaga na a papanan na ket adda latta mangkadua kaniana ken haan a mabalin nga awan. Sinuportaran mi tumunggal maysa ken saan mi pinabasol no anat napasamak kenkuana binagbagaan mi a saan na pinagaayatan iti napasamak kenkuana.”

(She became withdrawn and silent, and it seemed like she even lost trust in us, her own family. Our relationships with one another changed after the incident happened to my sister. Wherever she went, someone from the family had to accompany her. We supported each other and never blamed her for what happened, instead advising her not to blame herself for the situation.)

Case No. 3

Participant No. 3, a 45-year-old mother of the primary victim of rape, shared how she learned about the incident through the following narratives:

“Maysa aldaw nagpagatangnak kadetoy anak ko dita lang bangir a kalsada, ket itan medyo nabayagan suna isu agtaka nakon, ket napan ko sinarunon ata haan ko metla maituloy daydi lutlutuekon. Nasabat ko isuna a nagtartaray tas makalulua, dinamag ko no apay maka sangsangiten ket agtigtigerger isuna. Napasamak nga insidente idi tawen 2011.

(One day, I asked my daughter to buy something just across the road, and when she was a little late, I became concerned and went after her because I couldn't continue cooking. I found her running, crying, and shaking. This incident happened in 2011.)

Participant No. 3 described the traumatic experiences she encountered after learning about the incident about her daughter by relaying the details through the following narratives:

“Didiay pelang pinangsabat ko ken anak ko idi ket marikna kon nga adda madi a napasamak kania nan, kadidiay pelang tigtigergeren nakon haan ko kayat a paruaren isuna idin ta uray bigat aldaw man ket adda latta gayam makaitured a mang rape ti tao, haan a mapilpili ti insidente. Mabuteng pay ketdi detoy anak kon ti lalakin. Napabutngannak permi, mabutengnak pay nga agmesmesa ta anak kon, mabutengnak a paruaren isuna a maymaysa na. Talaga a manipud idin ket haan ko maiturturog a permi, kasla tay kayat ko pumapatay ngem madi. Permi agbabbabawinak nga isunat binaon ko a napan gimmatang, mabalin met a siak latta koma napan idin ngem apay binaon ko paylang diay anak ko. Permi a pabpabasulek toy bagik, awan koma napasamak a kastoy no siak idi napan gimmatang.”

(The moment I saw my child, I immediately sensed that something terrible had happened to her. From that moment on, I was constantly trembling and became overly protective, not wanting her to go outside because even during the daytime, there are people capable of committing rape, and such incidents can happen unexpectedly. My daughter developed a fear of men, and I too became constantly anxious, afraid to leave her alone. I feared letting her go out by herself. Ever since the incident, I have had trouble sleeping; I even felt anger and thoughts of wanting to harm someone, though I knew it was wrong. I kept blaming myself for allowing her to go buy something; I could have gone instead. I repeatedly told myself that this wouldn't have happened if I had been the one to go.)

Then the researchers asked her the action she took to cope with the trauma she experienced, she stated that:

“Manipud idin ket agpuppupok kamin, ta diay kunak garuden a mabuteng pay ta anak ko ti tao'n. Ubung pay lang ngamin isuna idi, Grade 3 na idi napasamak didiay nga insidente. Didiay garud haan

kami unay rumrumuaren ken no man rumuarkami ket dapat kaduamin lakay ko, basta agkukuyog kam lattan. Ken habang dumakdakkell isuna ket nadebelop kania na ti rape trauma syndrome, natrauma isuna kadidiay. hanggang ngayon talaga ket bitbitbitten na. Uray met ketdi dakami ket hanmi met mailiwwiag, tay kaslakam lang nagminatay iti rikna nan. Isu nagpakunsulta kami ti psychiatrist tapno matulungan na detoy anak ko, nagadut tumtumaren na, aglalo no sumro diay anxiety na. Wen actually nakonbiktaran didiay lakay, nakaruar pay ketdi idi naudi a tawen 2024, idi naamuan mi a mabalinnat rumwaren, permi man a matrigger ni anak kon, uray siak ket matrigger nak met ata baka no garud uliten na manen. ”

(Since then, we isolated ourselves because, as I mentioned earlier, my child became fearful of other people. She was very young when this happened, only in Grade 3. Whenever we went out, my husband would always accompany her. As she grew older, the trauma manifested as rape trauma syndrome; she remained deeply affected by what happened. Even now, she continues to carry the pain, and we, as a family, cannot forget the incident it feels like an ongoing mourning. We sought help from a psychiatrist for my daughter, and she has been prescribed various medications, especially to manage her anxiety attacks. The perpetrator was convicted and released in 2024. On the day we learned he had completed his sentence, my daughter experienced an anxiety attack, and I too was emotionally triggered.)

After that, the researchers asked her about the impact of the incident on their family dynamics, she stated that:

“Actually dati kami metten a close ngem tatta mas naging deeper pay ti relasion mi as a family. Mas naging istriktu nak nangnangruna kadidiay balasang ko tapnon maprebentaran mi ti kakasta a pasamak. Idi dumakdakkell toy anak ko ket haan a manag-ununi isuna, haan nga active kumbaga, ita ket mumaymayaten, naging extrovert person sunan unlike idi a masapolmo pelang paminduaen a damagen bago agsunbat. Ti maysa a coping mechanism mi ket ag-nanature trip kami as a family, mas mabubuo ti bondmi no rumrumuar kamin. Mas pay a tinutukanmi maysa ken maysa, didiay garud a ti quality time min ket agsursursor. Kaslang mas ma-depress pay diay balasang ko no haan kami rumuar, isu itited mi latta met amin a kayat nan, ngem siyempre, adda latta limitations na met, haan met a literal isu amin. Isu nga ti makunak ket na build stronger didiay relationship mi as a family.”

(Actually, we were already close as a family, but after the incident, our relationship became strongerr, especially with my daughter, to help prevent similar incident from happening again. When she was younger, she was not very outgoing or active, but now she became friendlier and more extroverted, unlike before when we had to ask twice just to get a response. One of our coping mechanisms as a family is going on nature trips, which help strengthen our bond whenever we go out together. We have also become more attentive to one another. Our quality time is mostly spent during these outings, as my daughter tends to feel more down when we don't go out. We try to give her everything she needs, though within reasonable limits. Overall, I can say that our relationship as a family has grown stronger because of how we have faced and coped with the trauma together.)

Case No. 4

Participant No. 4, a 24-year-old sister of the primary victim, shared how she first learned about the incident by recounting it as follows:

“Highschool kami idi napasamak ti daytoy, nangeg ko idi nga agipulpulong ni kabsat ko ken nanang ko about kadetay napasamak kania na, inggana nag-hysterikal ni nanang mi ket inbaga na kadagitoy inaunan a kabsat min. Tapos inbaga na pay nga tay mismo uncle mi ti nang-rape kania.”

(We were in high school when it happened. I found out when my sister told our mother, who became hysterical and then informed our brother. The perpetrator was our uncle.)

This incident resulted to the traumatic experience which participant No. 4 encountered upon learning, she described it as follows:

“Para kania mi ket dakam ti gapu na no apay a napasamak deta pinakarape ni kabsat ko ngamin para kania mi ket dakkel a daguk daytoy a napasamak inti pamilya mi, aglalo ket marigrigat kami lang, kase idiy balay mi ket open, kumbaga ket mapanda tambayan aglalo babbarito gapu kadagita kakabsat ko a lallaki, ngem haan mi met a namnamaen a maubra ni uncle mi kase no umay idiy ket ikikan na lang kuarta ta gayam adda balak na ken kabsat kon.”

(We felt responsible for what happened to our sister. This incident had a significant impact on our family, particularly because we are not financially privileged. Our house was very open, allowing people to come and go freely, especially the friends of our brother. We never expected that our uncle could harm our sister, even though he would give her money whenever he visited that later revealed his ill intentions.)

Participant No. 4, as a secondary victim coping with the trauma, described the actions she took by providing the following details:

“Dakam lang ti nagtitinnulong tapno malagpasan ken masolbar mi ti daytoy a napasamak, ken haan mi met maitured agpatulong inti sabali idi ta mabain kami a mangiruar iti daytoy a pinaka rape kabsat mi ken awanan kami ti kuarta kase taga away kami lang. So kalpasan a nagibaga ken ni mother mi ket nagibaga met intay pinaka-inauna mi, napanda dinarop idi a kayat da patayen ngem naganawa dagiti kaarruba tapos napan inti barangay santo napan inti pulisya ken naibagana tay inauna mi a ilaban daytoy a dakam a pamilya.

(None. It was just us, the family, helping each other cope with this experience. We did not have the courage to seek help from others because we were afraid to speak up about what happened to our sister, and we lacked financial resources, living in a rural area. After our mother learned about the incident, she informed our eldest sibling. They went to the house of the abuser intending to confront him, but neighbors prevented any violence. They then sought assistance from the barangay and later the police. As a family, we decided to face this challenge together and fight for justice.)

Then the researchers asked her what is the impact of the incident on their family dynamics and interaction, she stated:

“Mas naging istrikto da kania mi a babbai, tapos haan dakam unay pinarparuaren kase kastoy a pasamak kase nagdamagen, kaslang in ana dakami, pinagstay dakami inti balay mi. Awan nagbaliwan na ketdi mas timmibker pay ti pamilya mi gapu daytoy a pasamak. Ti narealize mi ket awan ti sabali nga agsisinnakit no di ketdi dakam lang nga agpapamilya. Ket inlaban mi deta kinwa detoy kabsat mi, inlaban mi inggana nakulong daytoy nang-abuso idi 2017, kadidiay met ket kaslang nagkaroon ti uray apag biit lang a peace kadeta pamilya mi. Umuna mi nga inreport iti barangay saminto inngato ti pulisya, actually ket karuaruar na lang idi 2024”.

(After the incident, our parents became stricter with us being the daughters and limited our outings because they were worried about our safety. They preferred that we stay at home. Despite these restrictions, the experience ultimately strengthened our family bond. We realized that, in facing such challenges, our family was the only support we could rely on. We collectively decided to fight for justice for our sibling, and our efforts continued until the abuser was convicted and jailed in 2017, which gave our family a sense of closure and peace. The case was first reported to our barangay and later escalated to the police. The abuser was eventually released in 2024.)

Case No. 5

Participant No. 5, a 45-year-old mother of the primary victim shared on how she learned about the incident:

“Maysa a rabii, nagpakada ti anak ko a mapan gumatang ti candy na ket idi agawid isuna, agsangsangit metten nga agkalkalinduosan ti linget isu a dinamag ko no nagan-ano isuna ngem haan met nga agun-uni, agsangsangit latta, isu a nagnerbyos nakon, isu nga Apo Diosko, agsaoka kadi anak ko tapno ngay ammok ti ubraek kunak isu idiy na inbaga nga adda nangbagkat kania na a lalaki tapos ti inbaga na ikkan na isuna ti candy gapu ta siyempre, ubing alisto maallukoy idiy na metten nga inpan idiy balay da. Isu a dinamag ko no asinno didiay a lalaki ket idiy na metten inbaga no asino iti balay a nangikwaan na kania tapos inbaga na a sinagid isuna tay lalaki. Idiy mi naamuan no sino ti nang-abuso ti anak ko a maysa metlang a kaarruba mi. Dagus mi a napan inreport ti napasamak sami napan inpa medical ket idiy mi naamuan nga naabuso ti anak ko. Tawen iti 2020 idi mapasamak detoy nga insidente.”

(One night, my daughter told me that she was going to the store near our house to buy some candy. When she came home, she was crying and sweating, and I immediately asked her what had happened. At first, she couldn't speak and continued crying, which made me very nervous. I urged her to tell me what happened so that I could take action.

She then shared that a man had approached her on the street, offering candy in exchange for coming with him. She followed him, and he took her to his house, where he touched her inappropriately. When I asked who the man was, she revealed that it was one of our neighbors. We immediately reported the incident to the authorities and brought her to the hospital for medical attention. That's when we

confirmed that my daughter had been abused. We were able to act quickly because my daughter courageously told us about the incident right after it happened).

Participant No. 5 recounted the traumatic experiences she encountered after learning that her daughter had been raped by relaying the following narratives:

“Manipud idi adda kastoy a napasamak ket haan ko maiturturog kakapanunot no apay a kastoy ti namayan da kadetay anak ko. No mabalbalin ket haan ko pay kayat a parwaren tay anak kon aglalo ti rabii. Adda pay ketdi buteng tay ubingen no makakita isuna ti nabartek a lalaki. Aglalo kadidiay a rabii, bago a napasamak iti insidente ket immay nagpakada kaniak a mapan gumatang isuna iti tianggi, gapu ta nalawag pay lang idi ken asideg lang iti tianggi idiy balay mi pinalubosak, agpayongka anak ko kunak pay ta agtutudo idi ket haan ko met ammon a tay pinang palubos ko kaniaan ket kasdiay metten iti nakapasamakan na. No siguro haan ko pinalubosan isuna idi ket haan koma a kasdiay nakapasamakan na.”

(Since this happened, I have trouble sleeping, constantly thinking about why someone would do this to my daughter. If possible, I don't want to let her go out, especially at night. Now, even seeing a drunk man frightens her. The night before the incident, she came to say goodbye to me because she was going to buy some candy at the store near our house. I even gave her an umbrella because it was raining that night. I keep thinking that if I hadn't let her go, this might not have happened).

After discussing the traumatic experience she encountered, the research participant relayed in detail the actions she took to cope with the trauma, narrating the following:

“A kas bilang ina detoy biktima, haan ko inpakita no kasano nak a naapektaran ti napasamak ta kayat ko a siak iti agbalin a sandalan ti anak ko, nirabiinak nga agkarkararag ken Apo Dios a patibkerenna ti puso ken panunot ko ta ammok a siak laeng ti makatulong ti bagbagik.”

(As the mother of the victim, I didn't openly show how deeply I was affected by what happened because I wanted that I am the shoulder to lean on by my daughter. Every night I pray to God to strengthen my heart and thinking because I know that I am the only one who could help myself).

Finally, about the impact of the rape incident on her family's relationships and interactions, participant No. 5 stated that:

“Didiay a pasamak ket di mapakpakadaan isu manipud idin ket haan mi ipalubos a rumuar ti ubing aglalo iti rabii. Mas inpariknami ti pinagayatmi kaniaan kas pamilya. Hinigpitan mi man isuna ngem inpaawat mi kaniaan. No agawid kalpasan a mapan agbasa ket kinanayon mi damagen no anat napasamak ti aldaw na ket maibagak a nagbalinkam a mas open ken mas close ti maysa ken maysa. Mas naging close kami ti maysa ken maysa ken manipud idi ket kinanayon mi kamustaen ida ken kinanayon mi damdamagen ti marikrikna da aglalo ket ubing na pay haan na pay ammo ibaga no anat rikriknaen na. Sinuportaran mi iti maysa ken maysa babaen iti pinaginawit iti marikrikna ti tunggal maysa. Ammok a haan lang nga siak ti

naapektaran ti daytoy a pasamak, naapektaran pay ti kabbalay ko nangnangruna ti anak mi. Adu man ti mangmangeg mi a sasao ti karruba ngem haan mi dinengdengneg daytoy ta ammo mi no anat napasamak ken dakam lang makaammo no kasano karigat detoy a pinagdaanan mi. Tay kunakon, awan makaatiw ti ayat ti maysa a pamilya as long as adda kami a nagannak na, adda kam lang ditoy a mang-suporta kenkuana aglalo ti pinagbasana.”

(The incident was unexpected, and since then, we have not allowed our child to go out alone, especially at night. As a family, we made extra efforts to show her love and support. We guided her gently, helping her understand boundaries while ensuring she felt safe. After school, we always ask her about her day, and this has helped us become more open and closer to one another. We share our feelings and support each other, recognizing that the trauma affected not only me but also my husband and our daughter. Despite hearing hurtful remarks from neighbors, we chose to ignore them, knowing the reality of our situation and the challenges we face. This experience reinforced our belief that nothing can outweigh the love of a family. As her parents, we remain committed to supporting her, especially in her education and emotional well-being).

Case No. 6

Participant No. 6, a 28-year-old, older sister of the primary victim, shared her experience regarding how she learned about the incident by narrating the following:

“Idi tawen 2017, napansin ko maysa a rabii a nagawid latta diay kabsat kon nga agsangsangit a simrek kuarto na. Mga tallo aldaw bago mi naammuan. Ti inistorya na kania mi, rimmuarda nga agbabarkada tapos nagiinum da ngem haan ngamin nga agininom diay kabsat ko inikkan da kano ti juice taposen ket agiistoriya da lang kano adda kano met palimed da nga ingkabil nga agas kumbaga sleeping pills diay mainom na dina met ammo, ininom na tapos idi maululaw kanon kayat na agawiden ngem didiay barkada na a mesa a lalaki, kunana nga itulod nanton ngem di kaya diay kabsat kon idin tapos diay naudi a nalagip nan ket binagkat tay lalaki diay kabsat ko. Ubing didiay suspect, 14 years old, basta kasla agkakataebda met lang”

(In 2017, I noticed one night that my sister came home and immediately went straight to her bedroom, crying. We only found out what had happened three days after the incident. She said that they went out to drink, but my sister doesn't drink. They gave her a juice, and unknowingly, a liquid substance or sleeping pill was put into her drink. She felt dizzy and light-headed and wanted to go home. One of her male friends offered to escort her, but my sister could no longer handle the dizziness. Her last memory was being carried by the guy before passing out. The suspect was a teenager, 14 years old, around the same age as my sister.)

After sharing how participant No. 6 learned about the incident, she was requested to describe the traumatic experiences she encountered and she stated that:

“Mabutengak para ken kabsat ko, haan mi maiturturog didiay napasamak, isu a nagpuppupok kami langen, haan kam makapagsisinnarita a nasayaat pay idi aglalo idi kapaspasamak lang, haan mi ammo no anat ubraen mi idin ta kaslang ti riknak pay idin ket

siak ti na rape'n. Kaslang tay marikriknak didiay pannakaabuso na kada marikriknana tatta, a kaslang mabagtit nak payen maaw-awan nak yanta sarilikon, what more pay ngata ken kabsat ko nga isut nakadanas. Talaga a permi babbabawik, haan ko lang koma pinalubusanen tapno awan napaspasamak nga kasdiay."

(I was extremely scared for her, we could hardly sleep because of the incident, we do not know what to do then as if I am already the one who was raped. As if I am feeling what she really feels at the moment, as if I get mad, am already out of my mind, what more for my sister. I was really repenting, I should not have allowed her to go so that the incident did not happen to her).

Then, on what actions participant No. 6, as a secondary victim, took to cope with the trauma she experienced and she recounted by stating that:

"Nagpupok kami kasi siyempre, mabuteng nak para kania mi ken kabsat ko, uray man pay kataebna lang diay nang-rape kania na, mabutengak latta ta haantay met ammo pinagpanpanunot iti tao. Ti maysa pay naging coping mechanism mi ket nag reach-out kam ti psychiatrist as a family koma didiay pero gapu ta adayo met ni mother mi, di kadi dua kam lang ken ading ti ag-sessession. Didiay haankam talaga rumrumuaren, and no rumuar kami man, dapat kaduami didiay driver mi a pagkatkatiwalaan mi. Ken haan mi palpalubusanen a mapan makiinumen ta baka uliten da manen. Isu nag-focus kami no kasano mi malangpasan daydi a pasamak, sinuportaran mi maysa ken maysa through sao-sao nga addanak latta idiay para kania, siyempre haan lang a puro sao-sao, ipariknak met kania."

(We stayed home since we were both afraid, we do not know what people are thinking with, even though they are of the same age with the rapist. To support her, we sought help from a psychiatrist, but since our mother is far from us, it was only both of us who had the sessions. When we go out, we were accompanied by our trusted driver. We do not allow already my sister to on with attending drinking sessions, they might repeat the incident again. We just focused overcoming what happened. I provided her with emotional support to reassure her that no matter what happens, I will always be there for her).

After asking how she coped with the trauma she experienced, the researchers then asked about the impact of the rape incident on their family dynamics and she stated that:

"Manipud idi naamuan mi a buntis ni ading ko naging kalmado kami mas pay nga immadalem ti pinagkakadua mi a pamilya mas sinuportaran min ading tapno haan a mas pumalalo diay depression na ken tapno haan a maistress diay ubing. Kas kabsat na, siniguradok a makarecover isuna a haan a pinilit no diket in-take time na ti pinagpalaing na. As in a nakatutok nak latta kania kasi agtumtumar pay isuna para mental health na ken para diay baby. Haan na ammo diay ubing nga isuna ket mesa a bunga iti rape ken diak ammo no adda balak ni kabsat ko nga ibaga ngem uray tatta magulgulwan ken dina unay ammo kumbaga agbalin nga ina kase agbasbasa met pela garud diay kabsat ko, imbag man supsuportaran nakam ni nanang mi nga adda abroad ti tinnulong kami para diay ubing tas pagpapanunotan mi

nga dimi pela ibagbaga ton kaya diay kabsat kon. Ti biagmi tattan ket mayaten, dikam agbiabiag gapu diay pasamaken, nagbalin a napateg a maysa a pamilya, supsupportaran mi mesa ken mesa ken diay kabsat ko, mayaten didiay met anak nan, mayaten is-spoilen ni nanang mi, tattan ket ni nanang mi ti makinkargo kaniada nga aginan, pinagbasa da nga dua, dagita kelangan da nga dua ken pabor kam met amin a mais-spoil diay kabsat ko kase deservena met, adda lugan nan, adda sarili na a driver ken maibagak a mapadpadakkel mi diay ubing a nasayaat, agbasbasa pay diay ubingen.”

(Ever since we discovered that my sister was pregnant, our family became more supportive and our relationships grew stronger. We made sure to support my sister in a way that minimized her stress and helped her cope with the situation without pressure. As her sister, I was attentive to her needs, especially regarding her insistence on taking medication, and we endured the challenges together as a family. We committed to always be there for each other, providing emotional support and guidance regarding the child. The child is not yet aware of the abuse that led to her existence, and we decided not to reveal this until my sister feels ready. My sister herself was unsure how to navigate parenthood while continuing her studies, but our mother consistently supported her without judgment or scolding. Over time, our lives improved. We chose to focus on our strengths and support one another rather than dwell on the past. Our mother has generously provided for my sister and her child, funding their education and giving them other forms of support, including transportation. Overall, this experience has strengthened our family bond, and our lives have become more meaningful and fulfilling).

Case No. 7

Participant No. 7, a 50-year-old mother of the primary victim, shared with the researchers how she learned about the incident:

“Naammuak ti pasamak idi kinasarita nak ni balasang ko ken inbaga na no ania ti napasamak. Idi damo, nadlaw ko dagiti pinagbalbaliw ti ugalina isu ket nagbalin a naulimek, managdandanag, nalaka a mabuteng ken masansan nga agsangsangit nga agmaymaysa. Namin-adu a dinamag ko kenkuana no ania ti mangririribuk kaniana, ngem intultuloy na a liniklikan dagiti saludsod ko.”

(I learned about the incident when my daughter finally opened up and told me what happened. At first, I noticed changes in her behavior she became quiet, anxious, easily frightened and often cried alone. I asked her many times what was bothering her, but she kept avoiding my questions.) After the researchers asked her how she learned about the incident, they then inquired about the traumatic experiences she encountered as a result).

Participant No. 7 shared the traumatic experience she encountered by stating the following:

“Diak makaturog iti rabii, a kanayon a pampanunotek ti pasamak ken madanagan maipapan ti kinatalgedna. Kankanayon nga agsangsangitak a naulimek gapu ta diak ammo no kasano a palaganen ti sakit. Nariknak met ti bain ken buteng no kasano a mabalin nga ijudge ti dadduma a tattao ti pamilya mi. Pinabasol ko ti bagik iti napasamak iti balasang ko. Intultuloy ko a dinamag no apay a diak

kabaelan a nabantayan ken no apay a diak nadlaw dagiti pagilasinan idi. Nariknak a kas maysa nga ina, responsabilidad ko a pagtalinaeden a natalged, ket ti pannakaammok a nasakit ti nakem na ti nangpabasol kaniak. Uray no ibaga kaniak dagiti tattao a saan a basol ko, iti pusok, awit ko latta ti saem ken panangpabasol iti bagik, gapu ta awan ti nagannak a mayat nga agsagaba ti anak da iti kasta.”

(I could not sleep at night, constantly thinking about the incident and worrying about my daughter's safety. I often cried in silence because I did not know how to ease the pain. I also felt shame and fear about how others might judge our family. I blamed myself for what happened to my daughter, repeatedly asking why I was not able to protect her or notice the signs earlier. As a mother, I felt it was my responsibility to keep her safe, and knowing she was hurt filled me with guilt. Even when others reassured me that it was not my fault, in my heart I still carried the pain and self-blame, because no parent wants their child to suffer in such a way).

Then the researchers asked her what actions she had taken as a secondary victim to cope with her trauma, she narrated that:

“Iti kararag ken pammati a nangted kaniak ti pigsang bayat dagiti kababaan a kanito. Tunggal mariknak a panagdanag, ipalagip ko ti bagik a kasapulan ti balasang ko nga addaak iti sibayna, a mangiwanwan kenkuana iti pannakaagas na. Nagkiddawak iti balakad manipud iti maysa a komunidad mi iti simbaan, gapu ta ammok a diak kaya ti sakit ken dadagsen a rikna nga agmaymaysa.”

(I turned to prayer and strengthened my faith, which gave me strength during my lowest moments. Whenever I felt anxious or overwhelmed, I reminded myself that my daughter needed me by her side, guiding her through her healing. I also sought advice and support from our church community, knowing that I could not bear the pain and burden alone.)

Then the researchers asked about the impact of the rape incident on their family's relationships and interactions and she narrated that:

“Nasursuro mi ti ad-adda a nawaya a makikomunikar, agpipinnaliwliwa, ken agtakder a sangsangkamaysa tapno matulongan ti balasang ko nga umimbag. Adda pay laeng ti saem, ngem pinatibker na ti singgalut mi kas pamilya. Ad-adda a nagkaykaysa kami a nangted iti ayat ken suporta a kasapulan na iti balasang ko. Binalbaliwan na kami ti pasamak, ngem insure na met ti pateg ti kinaanus, pannakaawat, ken panagtakder a sangsangkamaysa kas pamilya. Nagtitinnulong ti pamilya mi babaen ti panagtalinaed mi a nasinged ken ad-adda a silulukat iti rikna mi.”

(We learned to communicate more openly, comfort one another, and stand together to help my daughter heal. Although the pain remains, it has strengthened our family bond. We became more united in providing my daughter with the love and support she needs. The incident changed us, but it also taught us the importance of patience, understanding, and solidarity as a family. We support each other by staying close, sharing our feelings, and being there for one another in every way).

Case No. 8

Participant No. 8, a 22-year-old sibling of the primary victim, shared how she learned about the incident by stating as follows:

“Nadlaw ko a saanen a kas idi ni ading ko. Nagbalin a naulimek ken nalaka a mabuteng a dina inlawlawag no apay. Idi damo, narigat isuna a makisarita, ngem gapu ta intultuloy ko a damagen ken ipasiguradok kenkuana nga addaak sadiay tapno dumngeg, kamaudianan na ket imbagana kaniak nga isu ket narape.”

(I noticed that my sister had changed; she became quiet and easily frightened without explaining why. At first, she refused to talk, but because I kept asking and assuring her that I was there to listen, she eventually opened up and told me that she had been raped).

Then, upon discovering that the primary victim had been raped, participant No. 8 shared the traumatic experience she encountered, by narrating:

“Marigatanak met a maturog ken diak maipamaysa ti panagadal ko, agtultuloy nga agay-ayam manen iti panunot ko ti kapanunotan maipapan iti napasamak kenkuana. Iti pagtaengan, ad-adda a nagbalinak a madanagan ken ti panangsalaknib ko, a kanayon a madanaganak maipapan iti kinatalgedna. Pinabasol ko ti bagik iti napasamak ken ni ading ko. Intultuloy ko a pampanunoten a no kaduak koma isuna nasalakniban koma tapno maliklikan koma ti pasamak.”

(I had trouble sleeping and couldn't focus on my studies, as the thought of what happened to my sister kept replaying in my mind. At home, I became anxious and overprotective, constantly worrying about her safety. I blamed myself for what happened and kept thinking that if I had been with her, I could have protected her and perhaps prevented the incident).

Then the researchers asked her the action she took to cope with the trauma that she experience, she narrated that:

“Ti kararag ken pammati ti nagbalin a gapu ti pigsak, nangruna kadagiti rabii. Nakisaritaak ti kasinsin ko ta agtalekak kenkuana ken kasapulak ti makaawat iti mapaspasaran ko. Dimngeg kaniak ken inikkannak iti advice no kasano a ihandle ti emosion ko. Ti pannakisaritak kenkuana ti nangrikna iti saan unay nga agmaymaysa ken nakatulong kaniak a mangdaer iti trauma.”

(Prayer and faith became my source of strength, especially at night. I reached out for support and confided in my cousin, whom I trusted and knew would understand what I was going through. She listened patiently and gave me guidance on managing my emotions. Talking to her helped me feel less alone and better able to cope with the trauma).

Then, the researchers asked her about the impact of the rape incident on her family dynamics, she stated that:

“Ad-adda a nagkaykaysa ti familia mi. Rinugian mi ti mangbusbos ti ad-adu a panawen nga agkakadua, nga agsarita ken mangsukimat ti rikna ti tunggal maysa. Ad-adda a nagbalin nga expressive dagiti

nagannak ko ti panangipakita da iti ayat da, ket nasursuro mi amin ti dumngeg a naimbag ti maysa ken maysa.”

(The incident brought our family closer together. We began spending more time with one another, openly sharing and checking on each other’s feelings. My parents became more expressive in showing their love, and as a family, we learned to listen to one another more attentively and offer support whenever needed).

Case No. 9

Participant No. 9, a 45-year-old father of the primary victim, shared how he learned about the incident stating:

”Idi immuna dimi pay ammo no sino nangabuso daytoy anak ko, ti pagdudu-daak metlang ket diay karruba mi ta kanayon idia mapmapan diay anak ko, 2021 idi napasamak detoy pinang-abuso da ket idia ko naamuan nga didia ama diay barkada tay anak ko ti nangabuso kaniya.”

(At first, we did not know who had abused my daughter; our initial suspicion fell on a neighbor since she often visited their house. The abuse occurred in 2021, and eventually I discovered that it was the father of one of her friends who had committed the act).

Then the researchers asked what are the traumatic experience that he encountered after she found out that the primary victim had been abused, he recounted that:

“Nagnerbiosak ta baka haan lang nga agwala ti ubraen detoy anak ko ton maminsan, ken adda diay aldaw a haannak makaturog kapanpanunot diay napasamak kadidia balasang ko. Pinabasol ko bagbagik a kas mesa nga ama ata haan ko nabanbantayan toy anak ko ken kanayon ko palpabusan a rumrumuar ken mapan umumyan ti barkadana.”

(I felt anxious, constantly worrying that my daughter might lose control of herself again or harm herself. There were also moments when I blamed myself as a father for not taking full responsibility and for allowing her to go to our neighbor’s house).

Then the researchers asked what actions did he do to cope with the trauma that he experienced and he stated that:

“Napan kami dimmawat ti tulong ti barangay tapno maaksyonan didia napasamak, ken napan mi pay inpa-blotter ngem haanda nasarakan. Ti inubrami tapno malag-anan kami ken asawak ket napag saritaan mi nga alaen na toy anak min idia ayan na tapno mabantayan na iti nasayaat. Idi innala ni asawak diay anak mi, napan na met inpa-rehab, ken nagkarkarag kami ken Apo Dios nga ikkannakam pigsa ken kired tapno malasatan daytoy a pasamak ti biag mi, ken pagsaysayaatan didia mesmesa nga anak mi.”

(We sought help from the barangay to take action regarding the incident and also filed a blotter report. To cope with the emotional burden, we entrusted my wife with the care of our daughter to ensure her safety. She was enrolled in a rehabilitation program, and as a family, we prayed to God for strength to overcome this hardship and for the well-being and development of our daughter).

Then the researchers asked about the impact of the rape incident on their family's relationships and interactions and he narrated that:

“Gapu detoy a napasamak ket nagtitinulong kami a ken nagsisinnuporta kami as maysa a pamilya, ken mas naasideg detoy balasang ko rikriknana idi nalaingan isuna ken mas naging istrikto kami ti pinagruruar na”.

(As a result of this incident, our family grew closer and more supportive of one another. Our daughter developed stronger emotional bonds with us, and as she began to recover, I became more protective and stricter to ensure her safety).

Case No. 10

Participant No. 10, a 55-year-old mother of the primary victim, shared how she learned about the incident, describing it as follows:

“Naamuak lang a daytoy anak ko ket naabusos idi haanna pulos kayat manganen, ken napan ko pinatsek-ap iti mesa nga hospital, didiay ko naammuan a masakog met daytoy anak kon ken saan ko ammo no kasano ti kabayag na daytoy pinangabusos da kadetoy anak kon ken idiay ko naammuan nga ti nangabusos iti anak ko ket maysa metlang a kabagian mi, kasi haan ammo diay anak ko agsao, sipud idi naamuak a masakog gayamen ket agdua bulan didiay sikog nan. Napasamak iti panangabusos da iti anak ko idi tawen 2014”.

(I only realized that my child had been abused when she completely lost her appetite, prompting me to take her to the local hospital for a check-up. It was during this visit that I discovered she was already two months pregnant. I then learned that the person who took advantage of my daughter was one of our relatives. I am not certain how long the abuse had been occurring, as my child could not speak about it, but by the time I found out, it had already been ongoing for about two months. The abuse happened in the year 2014).

For the traumatic experiences that research participant No. 10 encountered after discovering that the primary victim had been raped, she narrated that:

“Idi naammuan a kastoy ti napasamak ti balasang ko ket haan ko maiturturog kakapanunot no apay kastoy ti namayan da iti anak ko, aglalo ket adda ti sakit na nga epilepsy isu nga haanna ammo nga ibaga no ana ti napasamak kaniya. Napabasol ko daytoy bagbagik ti nakapasamakan ti balasang ko kasi mapanpanawak a mesmesa daytoy anak ko ditoy balaymi ta kasapulak met a mapan agtrabaho para ti pinagbiag mi”.

(When I found out that my daughter had been abused, it was extremely difficult for me to sleep, constantly worrying about what had happened to her—especially since she has epileptic and unable to explain the incident herself. I blamed myself for what happened, feeling guilty for leaving her alone at home while I went to work for the family's provision).

Then the researchers asked, what action did the secondary victim taken to cope with the trauma that she experienced, she stated that:

“Nagkarkarag nak lattan ken ni Apo Dios nga ikkan nak iti kired ken pigsa tapno malasatan daytoy pannubok iti biag mi, ken

nagpapaadvise kami latta ken ni doktoren idi nagpapacheck-up kami. Haan mi nga inkaso daytoy a napasamak ata awan ti nakakita ken agtestigo ken haanna maistorya daytoy anak ko iti napasamak gapu ta adda sakitna epilepsy ken umel”.

(I turned to prayer, asking God for courage and strength to help me face and overcome the challenges we encountered. We also sought guidance from the doctor during my daughter’s check-ups to ensure her well-being. We did not file a case regarding the incident because there were no witnesses to provide testimony, and my daughter was unable to fully communicate what had happened due to her epilepsy and muteness).

Then the researchers asked what was the impact of the rape incident on her family dynamics, narrated that:

“Gapu daytoy a napasamak, mas napatibker mi daytoy relasyon mi a kas maysa a pamilya aglalo ket adda ti nagbalin a bunga detoy a napasamak. Detoy ubing ti nagbalin nga inspirasyon ken blessing detoy a pamilya mi.”

(Given the situation, our family bond was strengthened, as we never anticipated that such an incident could happen to her. As a result, our daughter became a source of inspiration and a true blessing within our family).

The Circumstances that Made the Secondary Rape Victims Learned About the Incident.

The circumstances that made the secondary rape victims learned about the incident are revealed after check-up, behavioral changes, and revelation by the victim.

The discovery of the abuse often occurred when the primary victim went for a medical check-up, due to unrelated complaints like severe headaches or loss of appetite, only to discover a pregnancy. Aside from medical findings, secondary rape victims also noticed behavioral changes in the primary victim, such as becoming quiet, fearful, or sad, which raised concern among the secondary rape victims and made them suspect that something was wrong. By observing these changes, families gradually realized that abuse had taken place. In some cases, after feeling scared or distressed for a long time, the primary victim eventually disclosed the abuse to their parents, allowing the family to take immediate action.

The findings is supported by the study of Morrison et al. (2018) emphasized that professional settings, such as medical examinations, often play a critical role in identifying abuse that victims cannot report independently. Marques et al. (2020) noted that careful observation of children’s behavioral changes can provide important signals of trauma, even when they are unable to verbalize their experiences. Similarly, McElvaney and Nixon (2020) highlighted that disclosure represents a pivotal moment that allows the child to release internal pain and prompts strong emotional reactions in parents, necessitating empathy and patience to rebuild trust.

The Traumatic Experiences Encountered by the Secondary Rape Victims

The traumatic experience encountered by the secondary rape victims after finding out that the primary victim was raped are guilt, self-blame, sleeping problem, and anxiety.

The secondary rape victims were deeply affected emotionally, often feeling that they failed to protect their daughter or sibling despite understanding that the perpetrator was solely responsible. This

persistent self-blame weighed heavily on their emotional well-being and hindered their ability to find peace. Over time, guilt often evolved into ongoing self-reproach, leading secondary victims to constantly question their past decisions and perceive themselves as partially responsible for the incident. Many reported experiencing disrupted sleep, with nights filled with worry and painful thoughts, leaving them emotionally drained. Their distress also manifested as heightened anxiety, causing them to be overprotective and fearful of future incidents.

These emotional responses align with the Secondary Traumatic Stress Theory (Figley, 1995), which explains that family members can develop fear, guilt, and exhaustion from witnessing a loved one's trauma, even without experiencing direct harm. Beck's Cognitive Theory (1960) further clarifies that anxiety arises from distorted thoughts that exaggerate danger and diminish one's coping ability, while the Cognitive-Emotional Theory of Self-Blame (Tangney & Dearing, 2002) illustrates how individuals interpret negative events in ways that generate guilt and shame, shaping their emotional responses and coping mechanisms.

The Actions Taken by the Secondary Rape Victim from the Traumatic Experience

The actions taken by the secondary rape victim from the traumatic experience are through prayers, assistance and resilience.

Secondary rape victims took active steps to protect and support the primary rape victim despite the emotional burden they carried. They reported the incident to the barangay and police authorities and continued to seek accountability even after the perpetrator went into hiding. In response to the trauma, the family provided constant emotional reassurance, repeatedly affirming that the incident was not the victim's fault. They relied on prayer, love, and strong family support to cope with feelings of guilt, fear, and helplessness while ensuring the victim's physical and emotional well-being by seeking medical advice whenever possible. To safeguard her safety and privacy, the family limited visitors and created a more secure home environment. Through unity, faith, and shared responsibility, the secondary victims of rape transformed their pain into protective actions, strengthening their resilience and guiding the primary victim of rape towards healing and hope despite the absence of justice.

The emotional responses of the secondary raped victims aligns with the study, Faith to move mountains: religious coping, spirituality, and interpersonal trauma recovery. It discusses the emotional responses of secondary victims of rape and the role of religious coping in trauma recovery. It highlights that interpersonal trauma can lead to long-term physical, cognitive, behavioral, social, and spiritual effects. Positive religious coping has been linked to reduced psychological distress, especially among survivors of various forms of violence and war. The article emphasizes the importance of considering spiritual and religious coping in treatment and encourages further research into the faith and beliefs of those experiencing trauma, recognizing the needs of vulnerable populations across different life stages and settings, (Bryant-Davis, 2005). "Coping strategies and psychological resilience of parents with children victimized of sexual abuse" The study assesses the coping strategies and psychological resilience of parents with children who experience sexual abuse. Results indicate that parents' resilience and coping skills significantly influence outcomes, especially in cases of touch-based abuse, single incidents of abuse, and lack of family violence. A positive correlation between coping skills and resilience is noted. The study highlights the need to address both children's trauma and parents' coping mechanisms within nursing approaches for these children.(Emirza-Bayrak, 2024)

The Relative Impact of the Incident to the Family Dynamics of the Secondary Rape Victim

The relative impact encountered by the secondary rape victim are family cohesion strictness, and strengthened family members' relationships.

The incident immediately left the family in a state of heightened guilt, anger, and instability of emotions. However, with time they were able to learn to live together through the process of regaining trust through open communication, understanding and support. This led to the strengthening of their bond and they turned their mutual suffering into a source of determination, healing, and new strength to be used as a family bond. At once, the secondary rape victim grew stricter to the primary victim of rape by putting more delineated boundaries and demonstrated close follow up of the activity that was not out of control but as a protective measure to make sure that safety and direction was upheld and that the person was taken cared of. As they eventually love each other, they decided to help each other in the agony, use more valuable time together, and love, empathize and forgive. Ultimately, this experience strengthened their relationships and feelings as a couple that transformed sorrow into the time to learn what family really means.

The experiences of the family align with theoretical perspectives of Bowlby's (1969) Attachment Theory and Bowen's (1966) Family Systems Theory. These frameworks suggest that the effects of abuse initially manifest as silence and emotional withdrawal, followed by the development of protective relationships, and ultimately lead to strengthened familial bonds. In the early stages, the family's silence reflected pain, guilt, and confusion, creating a temporary sense of emotional instability but also providing an opportunity for reflection and reconnection. Parents became increasingly protective, reflecting Bowlby's assertion that individuals heighten vigilance when facing threats to loved ones. (Bowen, 1966) Concurrently, Bowen's Family Systems Theory is evident in the way family members adapted collectively to support one another, forming a cohesive unit in response to trauma. These protective behaviors, though potentially perceived as overprotective, were essential in creating a secure emotional environment that promoted safety, solidarity, and stability for the secondary victims. With shared faith, open communication, and mutual affection, the family transformed their traumatic experience into an opportunity to deepen trust, enhance cohesion, and foster interdependence, demonstrating that even painful events can strengthen family relationships and promote a deeper understanding of one another. (Bowen, 1966)

“A Case Study: Echoes of Secondary Victims' Pain: A Call for Support and Intervention”

Rationale

Rape creates traumatic harm that extends beyond the primary victim, as it also causes deep emotional and psychological distress to individuals who have close relationships with them particularly family members. Although they are not directly assaulted, secondary victims experienced fear, guilt, anger, and emotional exhaustion as they witnessed the suffering of their loved ones or became involved in the aftermath of the incident. Secondary rape victimization poses a serious and legitimate concern, bearing in mind that the findings reveal that these victims have not yet healed and continue to experience unresolved emotional and psychological distress, this study highlights the importance of inclusive, trauma-informed interventions, counseling, and support systems that address not only the primary victim but also those indirectly affected. Understanding the experiences of secondary rape victims contributes

to a more comprehensive response to sexual violence and supports the development of policies and programs aimed at holistic recovery and long-term psychological well-being.

Purpose and Objective

The Action plan: "*Echoes of Secondary Victims' Pain: A Call for Support and Intervention*" will provide a detailed view of the experiences, emotions, and challenges that these individuals faced as they cope with the trauma. It will help social workers, community leaders, and government agencies appreciate and become more aware of the indirect effects of rape on family members or close associates and recognize the importance of addressing their needs. By showing how secondary victims respond, adapt, and seek support, the findings can guide the creation of counseling programs, support groups, and other interventions tailored to help them recover emotionally and psychologically. The presentation will also raise awareness about the ongoing struggles of secondary victims, promote empathy and sensitivity among stakeholders, and encourage practical steps to strengthen family support systems. And it will provide evidence-based information that can improve policies, programs, projects and community practices aimed at helping secondary victims heal and regain stability in their lives.

Strategies

The findings will be presented to the Heads of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) from the selected municipalities of Ilocos Norte. These presentations emphasize the critical need for structured assistance programs and interventions from organizations like the DSWD. They underline that meeting the needs of secondary victims not only aids in their emotional and psychological recovery, but also helps to enhance family stability, resilience, and general community well-being. By sharing these solutions with important stakeholders, the research promotes proactive, coordinated, and long term support mechanisms for people affected. Through advocating such awareness campaigns and preventive initiatives, ensuring that secondary victims receive care and support while encouraging a more responsive community.

Table 1. A Case Study: The Experience of the Secondary Raped Victim

ACTIVITY	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	PERSON INVOLVED	RATIONALE	TIME BUDGET
Presentation of the results " <i>Echoes the Secondary Victims' Pain: A Call for Support and Intervention</i> ".	The purpose of this study and presentation will provide a detailed view of the experiences, emotions, and challenges that these individuals faced as they cope with the trauma. It will help social workers, community leaders, and government	The strategies derived from the findings will be presented through the Heads of the DSWD from the selected municipalities of Ilocos Norte. These presentations emphasize the critical need for	The people involved are the Secondary Rape Victim, DSWD, and Researchers.	Rape creates traumatic harm that extends beyond the primary victim, as it also causes deep emotional and psychological distress to individuals who have close relationships with them particularly family members.	4,000.00

	<p>agencies appreciate and become more aware of the indirect effects of rape on family members or close associates and recognize the importance of addressing their needs. By showing how secondary victims respond, adapt, and seek support, the findings can guide the creation of counseling programs, support groups, and other interventions tailored to help them recover emotionally and psychologically. The presentation will also raise awareness about the ongoing struggles of secondary victims, promote empathy and sensitivity among stakeholders, and encourage practical steps to strengthen family support systems. And it will provide evidence-based information that can improve policies, programs, projects and community practices aimed at</p>	<p>structured assistance programs and interventions from organizations like the DSWD. They underline that meeting the needs of secondary victims not only aids in their emotional and psychological recovery, but also helps to enhance family stability, resilience, and general community well-being. By sharing these solutions with important stakeholders, the research promotes proactive, coordinated, and long term support mechanisms for people affected. Through advocating such awareness campaigns and preventive initiatives, ensuring that secondary</p>		<p>Although they are not directly assaulted, secondary victims experienced fear, guilt, anger, and emotional exhaustion as they witnessed the suffering of their loved ones or became involved in the aftermath of the incident. Secondary rape victimization poses a serious and legitimate concern, bearing in mind that the findings reveal that these victims have not yet healed and continue to experience unresolved emotional and psychological distress, this study highlights the importance of inclusive, trauma-informed interventions, counseling, and support systems that address not only the primary victim but also those indirectly affected. Understanding the</p>	
--	---	---	--	--	--

	helping secondary victims heal and regain stability in their lives.	victims receive care and support while encouraging a more responsive community.		experiences of secondary rape victims contributes to a more comprehensive response to sexual violence and supports the development of policies and programs aimed at holistic recovery and long-term psychological well-being..	
--	---	---	--	---	--

5. Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations

This chapter contains the summary of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study about the experiences of the secondary rape victims.

Summary of the Findings

This research study explored the experiences of the secondary rape victims. The findings revealed that the circumstances that made the secondary rape victim learned about the incident are revealed after check-up, behavioral changes, and revelation by the victim.

The traumatic experiences encountered by the secondary rape victim after finding out that the primary victim was raped are guilt, self-blame, sleeping problem, and anxiety.

The actions taken by the secondary rape victim from the traumatic experience are through prayers, assistance and resilience.

The relative impact encountered by the secondary rape victim are Family Cohesion Strictness, and Strengthen Family Members Relationships.

Conclusions

Sexual violence creates a chain of victimization that extends far beyond the primary victim. Secondary rape victims, including parents and siblings, still dealing with the trauma caused by the incident mirroring the primary victim's pain, yet they remain largely unrecognized and under served by society and the formal justice system in the Philippines.

The strength of the family system, characterized by solidarity and the belief in a miracle of survival, is the critical, yet informal, support mechanism for recovery. Addressing sexual violence effectively, therefore, demands a paradigm shift toward holistic care that includes psychological and institutional support for the entire social network of the survivor, ensuring that their immense burden of care is acknowledged and lightened.

Recommendations

1. The Philippine National Police (PNP) plays an important role in supporting secondary rape victims, particularly family members affected by the incident. By giving the proper assistance and effective coordination which can be strengthened through specialized training on the secondary rape victim, better understanding of family dynamics, and clear communication protocols during investigations. These efforts can help reduce emotional distress among families, improve their ability to support the primary victim, encourage a more trauma informed investigative process, and build stronger trust between the community and law enforcement.
2. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has to do a better job of helping the secondary rape victims. To achieve this, DSWD can establish clearer policies and strengthen relationships with communities and other organizations. By doing so, it include giving families the emotional and practical help they need, reducing stress and confusion, strengthening their ability to support the primary victim, and promoting healthier family relationships as they recover from the traumatic incident.
3. The Department of Health (DOH) has a role in addressing the medical and mental health needs of secondary rape victims, particularly affected family members. Access to health care, emotional support, and mental health services such as counseling, referrals, and trauma awareness programs can help improve family well-being, support the primary survivor, enable early identification of stress-related conditions, and strengthen family resilience after the incident.
4. The Local Government Units (LGUs) aim to provide coordinated support for secondary rape victims by ensuring safety, well-being, and faster recovery through community awareness programs and clear protocols for reporting, referral, and monitoring, resulting in quicker assistance, reduced stress, stronger community support, and improved protection for victims and their families.
5. The Barangay Officials play a role in supporting secondary rape victims by providing immediate assistance, guidance, and emotional support to affected families. Recognizing signs of trauma, ensuring confidential reporting, and coordinating with the PNP, DSWD, and health professionals can help reduce family stress, improve access to services, and promote a safer and more supportive community for both primary and secondary victims.
6. For the Community is to become more aware, supportive, and understanding toward both primary and secondary rape victims. The objective is to assist establish a secure and respectful community where the affected families feel acknowledged and supported rather than criticized. The community can play a role in supporting both primary and secondary rape victims by avoiding rumors, showing empathy, encouraging safe reporting, and supporting families in accessing assistance from authorities or agencies can reduce stress, make it easier to seek help, and strengthen the overall support system for recovery.
7. The needs of the Future Researchers to further investigate the experiences, challenges, and coping mechanisms of secondary rape victims, including family members in order to generate comprehensive knowledge that can inform policy and practice. This may involve studies using interviews, surveys, and case studies to examine the psychological, emotional, and social effects. Findings can be shared through academic publications, conferences, and

community programs while maintaining confidentiality. Such efforts could enhance interventions and support systems, guide policies and programs for primary and secondary victims, raise awareness of secondary victimization, and contribute to more effective recovery and protection strategies.

References

1. Ahrens, C. E., Campbell, R., Ternier-Thames, K., Wasco, S. M., & Sefl, T. (2021). Secondary victims of rape: Understanding the trauma experienced by family, partners, and friends. *Violence and Victims*, 36(3), 457–475. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22594219/>
2. Dawson, C. (2021). *Non-offending parents as secondary victims of child sexual assault* [Report]. Australian Institute of Criminology. <https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi500>
3. Dovetail. (2023). *Semi-structured interview guide*. <https://dovetail.com/research/semi-structured-interview/>
4. Febrianto, T., Widiastuti, D., & Abdullah, M. (2024). *Prevention of secondary victimization for victims of sexual violence in court proceedings*. ResearchGate. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/377185170>
5. Indian Kanoon. (1973). *Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC)*. <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/158101963/>
6. Laoag City Government. (2022). *City Ordinance No. 2022-031: Gender and Development Code of Laoag City*. <https://laoagcity.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/City-Ordinance-No.-2022-031-GAD-Code.pdf>
7. Lawphil (1992). *Republic Act No. 7309: Board of Claims Under the Department of Justice for Victims of Unjust Imprisonment or Detention and Victims of Violent Crimes*. The Lawphil project. https://lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra1992/ra_7309_1992.html
8. Lawphil (1997). *Republic Act No. 8353: The Anti- Rape Law of 1997*. The Lawphil project. https://lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra1997/ra_8353_1997.html
9. Lawphil. (1998). *Republic Act No. 8505: Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act of 1998*. The Lawphil Project. https://lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra1998/ra_8505_1998.html
10. Lawphil (2022). *Republic Act No. 11648: Strengthening Legal Protection Against Rape and Sexual Exploitation of Minors*. The Lawphil project. https://lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2022/ra_11648_2022.html
11. Maier, S.L. (2024). Advocates' perception of the secondary victimization of rape survivors by law enforcement, the legal system, and hospital professionals. *Violence Against Women*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10778012241292260>
12. Nueva Era Government. (2019). *Municipal Ordinance No. 2019-26: Revised Gender and Development (GAD) Code*. <https://www.nuevaera.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2019-26-REVISION-OF-GAD-CODE.pdf>
13. Nwankwo, I.U. (2021). The crime of rape: Conceptual models, myths and plights of secondary victims in Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Social Problems and Social Policy Review*, 1(1).
14. Patton, M.Q. (2023). *Qualitative research & evaluation methods* (5th ed.). Sage Publications. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781071813183>
15. Simply Psychology. (n.d.). *Bowlby's attachment theory*. <https://www.simplypsychology.org/bowlby.html>

16. ScienceDirect. (n.d.). *Secondary traumatic stress*.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/psychology/secondary-traumatic-stress>
17. *Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 56A*. (2021). Rights of Crime Victims.
<https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov>
18. Thomas, R. (2020). Victim compensation scheme in India. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*, 13(2), 1–? <https://ijcjs.com/menu-script/index.php/ijcjs/article/view/224>
19. Yin, R.K. (2018). *Narrative analysis in case study research* (2nd ed.). Sage Publications.
<https://doi.org/10.4135/9781071802653>

Appendix “A” -Interview Guide

INTERVIEW GUIDE

“THE EXPERIENCES OF THE SECONDARY RAPED VICTIM”

MAIN QUESTIONS	FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS
1. What made you learn about the incident? (Kasanom naamwan nga detut kangrunaan nga biktima ket naabuso?)	1. How long has the incident been going on after you found out? (Kasano kabayag iti daytoy nga pasamak sakbay u naamwan?)
2. What are the traumatic experience that you encountered after you found out that the primary victim had been abused? (Ana met dagiti narigat nga napasamak nga haan mo malipatan kalpasan nga naamwan u iti panaka abuso iti kangrunaan nga biktima?)	1. Did you blame yourself for what happened to the primary victim? (Dimteng ba iti aldaw nga pinabasol u iti bagbagi u iti nakapasamakan iti kangrunaan nga biktima?)
3. What action taken did you do to cope with the trauma that you experienced? (Ana iti aksyon nga inubram tapno makayam dagiti narigat nga napasamak nga haan mo malipatan?)	1. Did you reach out to anyone for help? (Dimmawat ka kadi iti tulong ti sabali?)
4. What was the impact of the rape incident on your family’s relationship and interaction? (Ana iti epekto na detuy panaka abuso iti kangrunaan nga biktima relasyon iti sibubokel nga pamilya u?)	1. What changes in your family’s relationship and interaction have you noticed after finding out about the incident? (Ania dagiti nagbaliwan iti relasyon ken pannakilangen ti pamilya a nadlaw mo kalpasan a naamwan tay napasamak?) 2. How has your family supported one another in coping with what happened? (Kasano a sinuportaran ti pamilya yo ti maysa ken maysa iti pasamak?)




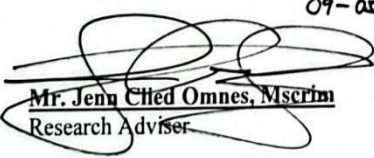
In case of the need for additional psychosocial/mental health support, please contact the ff.:

NCMH Crisis Hotline: 0917-899-8727/ 0908-639-2672

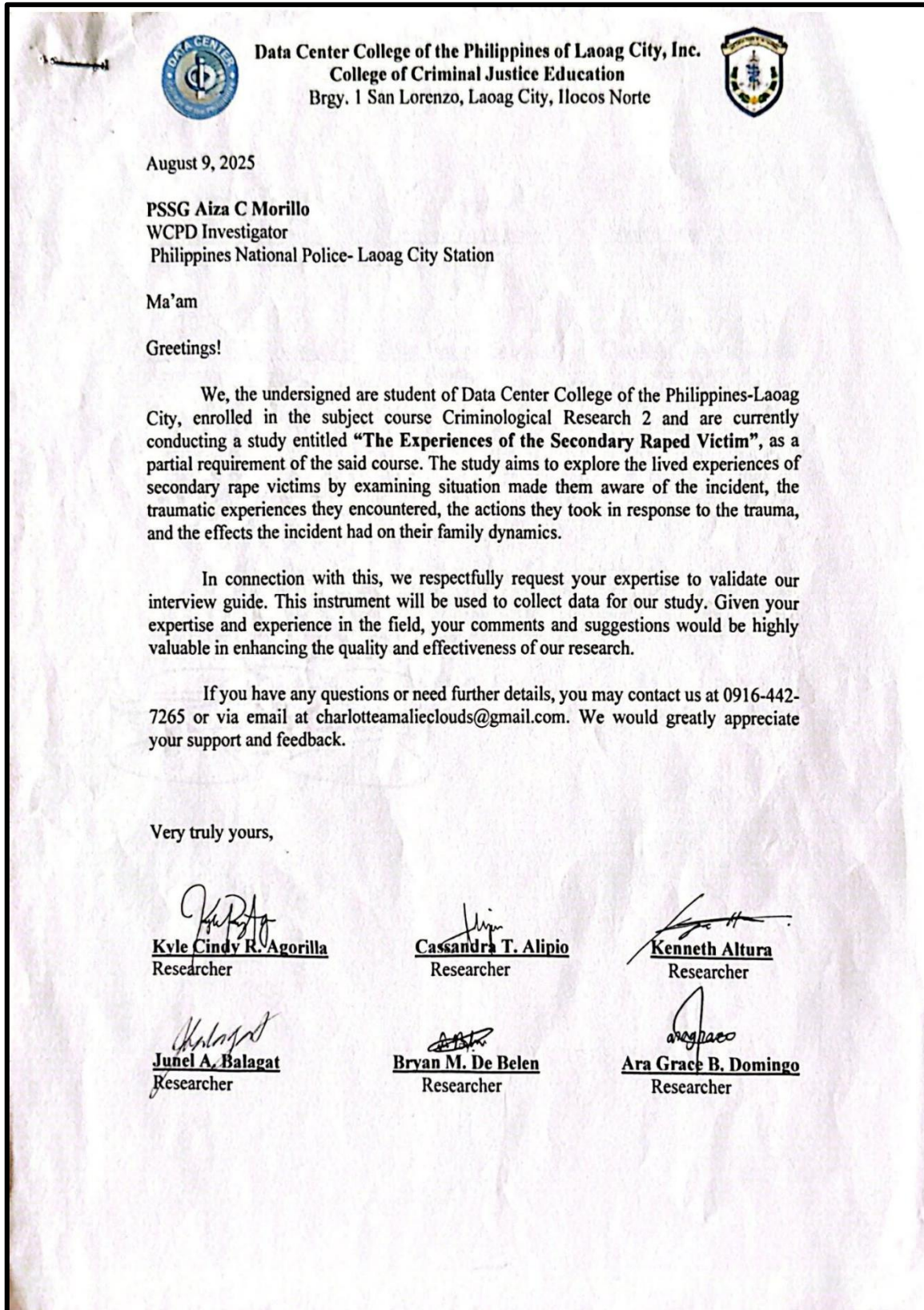
MMM&MC Mental Health Team (M-F, 8am-5pm): 0927-152-9030


Speak Up I’m Here: 0921-952-9236/ 0966-461-0706


Appendix “B” -Request Letter for Respondents

	Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City, Inc. College of Criminal Justice Education Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte					
<p>Sir/Ma'am:</p> <p>Good Day!</p> <p>We, the undersigned student of Data Center College of the Philippines-Laoag City, enrolled in the subject course Criminological Research 2 and are currently conducting a study entitled “The Experiences of the Secondary Raped Victim”, as a partial requirement of the said course. The study aims to explore the lived experiences of secondary rape victims by examining their situation, the traumatic experiences they encountered, the actions they took, and the effects the incident had on their family dynamics.</p> <p>In connection with this, we humbly request your participation in this study. Any information collected from you during your participation in this study will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your name and address will not be publicly posted and not known to others and all identifying information will be de-identified in the transcription process. The data collected will only be accessed by the researchers and the supervisor of the researchers. For research related problems or questions regarding participants' right you can contact the researchers as stated below.</p> <p>Our heartfelt thanks for your valuable time and cooperation in making this study possible.</p> <p>Yours truly,</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <u>Ara Grace B. Domingo</u> Researcher Representative</div> <p>Noted by:</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <u>Mr. Jenn Cited Omnes, Mscrim</u> Research Adviser</div> <p>I hereby give my permission in the form of my signature below.</p> <table style="width: 100%; margin-top: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 60%; text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 40%; text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; height: 30px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="text-align: center;">Name and Signature of Participant</td><td style="text-align: center;">Date</td></tr></table>					Name and Signature of Participant	Date
Name and Signature of Participant	Date					

Appendix "C"-Request Letter for Validation of Interview Guide

A scanned document on a light purple background. At the top left is a circular logo with a blue and white design. To its right is the text "Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City, Inc. College of Criminal Justice Education Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte". At the top right is a shield-shaped emblem. The letter is dated "August 9, 2025" and addressed to "PSSG Aiza C Morillo WCPD Investigator Philippines National Police- Laoag City Station". It begins with "Ma'am" and "Greetings!". The main body contains two paragraphs: the first explains the student's research on "The Experiences of the Secondary Raped Victim", and the second requests validation of the interview guide. Contact information is provided at the end of the second paragraph. The letter concludes with "Very truly yours," followed by six signatures and names of researchers: Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla, Cassandra T. Alipio, Kenneth Altura, Junel A. Balagat, Bryan M. De Belen, and Ara Grace B. Domingo.

 **Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City, Inc.**
College of Criminal Justice Education
Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte



August 9, 2025

PSSG Aiza C Morillo
WCPD Investigator
Philippines National Police- Laoag City Station

Ma'am

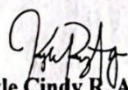
Greetings!


We, the undersigned are student of Data Center College of the Philippines-Laoag City, enrolled in the subject course Criminological Research 2 and are currently conducting a study entitled **"The Experiences of the Secondary Raped Victim"**, as a partial requirement of the said course. The study aims to explore the lived experiences of secondary rape victims by examining situation made them aware of the incident, the traumatic experiences they encountered, the actions they took in response to the trauma, and the effects the incident had on their family dynamics.

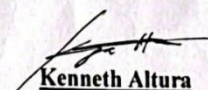
In connection with this, we respectfully request your expertise to validate our interview guide. This instrument will be used to collect data for our study. Given your expertise and experience in the field, your comments and suggestions would be highly valuable in enhancing the quality and effectiveness of our research.

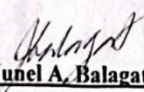
If you have any questions or need further details, you may contact us at 0916-442-7265 or via email at charlotteamalieclouds@gmail.com. We would greatly appreciate your support and feedback.


Very truly yours,



Kyla Cindy R. Agorilla
Researcher


Cassandra T. Alipio
Researcher




Kenneth Altura
Researcher

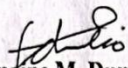

Junel A. Balagat
Researcher

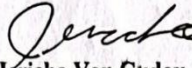

Bryan M. De Belen
Researcher

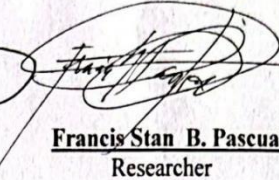

Ara Grace B. Domingo
Researcher

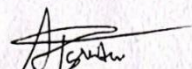
(WCPD Investigator)


 Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City, Inc.
College of Criminal Justice Education
Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte 



Charmaine M. Dumlao
Researcher



Jericho Von Gudov
Researcher


Francis Stan B. Pascual
Researcher


Niel Andrei S. Raymundo
Researcher

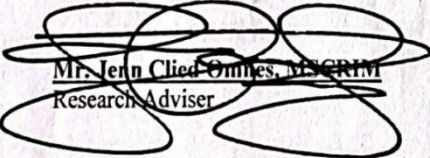

Erica Mariele Sagsagat
Researcher


Charlotte Amalie G. Ulep
Researcher



Ma. Vanessa B. Villajos
Researcher

Noted by:


08-12-23


Mr. Jenn Clieo Omnes, MSCRIM
Research Adviser

Appendix “D” -Request Letter for Validation of Interview Guide (Guidance Counselor)



Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City, Inc.
College of Criminal Justice Education
 Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte



August 9, 2025

Ms. Dyryl De Jesus
 Guidance Counselor
 Data Center College of the Philippines-Laoag City

Ma'am


Greetings!


We, the undersigned are student of Data Center College of the Philippines-Laoag City, enrolled in the subject course Criminological Research 2 and are currently conducting a study entitled **“The Experiences of the Secondary Raped Victim”**, as a partial requirement of the said course. The study aims to explore the lived experiences of secondary rape victims by examining situation made them aware of the incident, the traumatic experiences they encountered, the actions they took in response to the trauma, and the effects the incident had on their family dynamics.

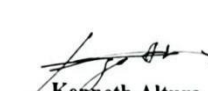
In connection with this, we respectfully request your expertise to validate our interview guide. This instrument will be used to collect data for our study. Given your expertise and experience in the field, your comments and suggestions would be highly valuable in enhancing the quality and effectiveness of our research.


If you have any questions or need further details, you may contact us at 0916-442-7265 or via email at charlotteamalieclouds@gmail.com. We would greatly appreciate your support and feedback.


Very truly yours,



Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla
 Researcher


Cassandra T. Alipio
 Researcher


Kenneth Altura
 Researcher


Junel A. Balagat
 Researcher



Bryan M. De Belen
 Researcher


Ara Grace B. Domingo
 Researcher

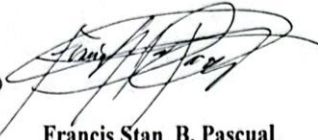


Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City, Inc.
College of Criminal Justice Education
Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte




Charmaine M. Dumlao
Researcher



Jericho Von Gudoy
Researcher


Francis Stan B. Pascual
Researcher

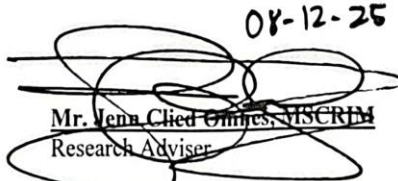

Niel Andrei S. Raymundo
Researcher


Erica Mariela Sagsagat
Researcher



Charlotte Amalie G. Ulep
Researcher


Ma. Vanessa B. Villajos
Researcher


Noted by:

08-12-25

Mr. Jena Clid Omnes, MSCRIM
Research Adviser

Appendix “E” -Request Letter for Validation of Interview Guide



Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City, Inc.
College of Criminal Justice Education
 Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte



August 9, 2025

Ms. Rey Aprilyn G. Pulundi
 Instructor
 Data Center College of the Philippines-Laoag City

Ma'am


Greetings!


We, the undersigned are student of Data Center College of the Philippines-Laoag City, enrolled in the subject course Criminological Research 2 and are currently conducting a study entitled **“The Experiences of the Secondary Raped Victim”**, as a partial requirement of the said course. The study aims to explore the lived experiences of secondary rape victims by examining situation made them aware of the incident, the traumatic experiences they encountered, the actions they took in response to the trauma, and the effects the incident had on their family dynamics.

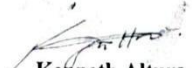
In connection with this, we respectfully request your expertise to validate our interview guide. This instrument will be used to collect data for our study. Given your expertise and experience in the field, your comments and suggestions would be highly valuable in enhancing the quality and effectiveness of our research.


If you have any questions or need further details, you may contact us at 0916-442-7265 or via email at charlotteamalieclouds@gmail.com. We would greatly appreciate your support and feedback.


Very truly yours,



Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla
 Researcher


Cassandra T. Alipio
 Researcher


Kenneth Altura
 Researcher


Junel A. Balagat
 Researcher


Bryan M. De Belen
 Researcher

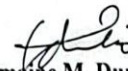

Ara Grace B. Domingo
 Researcher

(Instructor)

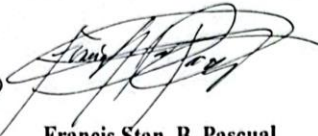


Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City, Inc.
College of Criminal Justice Education
Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte




Charmaine M. Dumlao
Researcher



Jericho Von Gudoy
Researcher


Francis Stan B. Pascual
Researcher

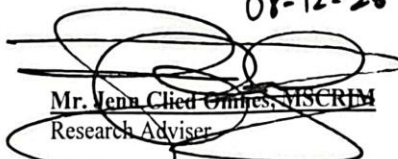

Niel Andrei S. Raymundo
Researcher


Erica Mariela Sagsagat
Researcher





Charlotte Amalie G. Ulep
Researcher


Ma. Vanessa B. Villajos
Researcher

Noted by:



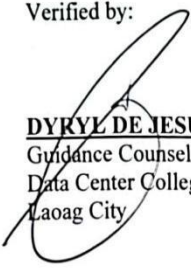
08-12-25

Mr. Jena Clid Omnes, MSCRM
Research Adviser

Appendix “F” -Certificate of Instrument Validation

	Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City, Inc. College of Criminal Justice Education Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	
 CERTIFICATE OF INSTRUMENT VALIDATION 		
<p>The study entitled “The Experiences of the Secondary Raped Victim” of the researchers Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla, Cassandra T. Alipio, Kenneth Altura, Junel A. Balagat, Bryan M. De Belen, Ara Grace B. Domingo, Charmaine M. Dumlao, Francis Stan B. Pascual, Niel Andrei S. Raymundo, Erica Mariele Sagsagat, Charlotte Amalie G. Ulep. Bachelor of Science in Criminology of Data Center College of the Philippines-Laoag City had tested for reliability and validity of the research instrument used in the study in a form of interview guide.</p>		
<p>This certification is issued in connection with the request of the researchers for conduct of their study.</p>		
<p>Verified by:</p>		
  <u>PSSG. AIZA C. MORILLO</u> WCPD Investigator Philippines National Police Laoag City Station		



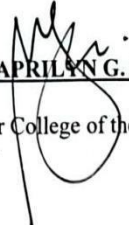
(WCPD Investigator)

Appendix “G” -Certificate of Instrument Validation

	<p>Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City, Inc. College of Criminal Justice Education Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte</p>	
<p>CERTIFICATE OF INSTRUMENT VALIDATION</p>		
<p>The study entitled “The Experiences of the Secondary Raped Victim” of the researchers Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla, Cassandra T. Alipio, Kenneth Altura, Junel A. Balagat, Bryan M. De Belen, Ara Grace B. Domingo, Charmaine M. Dumlao, Francis Stan B. Pascual, Niel Andrei S. Raymundo, Erica Mariele Sagsagat, Charlotte Amalie G. Ulep. Bachelor of Science in Criminology of Data Center College of the Philippines-Laoag City had tested for reliability and validity of the research instrument used in the study in a form of interview guide.</p>		
<p>This certification is issued in connection with the request of the researchers for conduct of their study.</p>		
<p>Verified by:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"><div><p><u>DYRYL DE JESUS</u> Guidance Counselor Data Center College of the Philippines Laoag City</p></div></div>		


(Guidance Counselor)

Appendix “H” -Certificate of Instrument Validation


	Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City, Inc. College of Criminal Justice Education Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	
 CERTIFICATE OF INSTRUMENT VALIDATION 		
<p>The study entitled “The Experiences of the Secondary Raped Victim” of the researchers Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla, Cassandra T. Alipio, Kenneth Altura, Junel A. Balagat, Bryan M. De Belen, Ara Grace B. Domingo, Charmaine M. Dumlaog, Francis Stan B. Pascual, Niel Andrei S. Raymundo, Erica Mariele Sagsagat, Charlotte Amalie G. Ulep. Bachelor of Science in Criminology of Data Center College of the Philippines-Laoag City had tested for reliability and validity of the research instrument used in the study in a form of interview guide.</p>		
<p>This certification is issued in connection with the request of the researchers for conduct of their study.</p>		
<p>Verified by:</p>		
 		
<p><u>MS. REY APRILYN G. PULUNDI</u> Instructor Data Center College of the Philippines Laoag City</p>		

(Instructor)

Appendix “I” -Consent Form for Permission to Interview (Secondary Raped Victim)



Data Center College of the Philippines of Laoag City, Inc.
College of Criminal Justice Education
 Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte



CONSENT FORM

I _____ hereby give my permission to the researchers of the study entitled: *The Experiences Of The Secondary Raped Victim*, I understand the risk, method and that their work is for academic purposes only.

I consent to participate in the study being conducted and the following was explained to me:

- I voluntarily agree to the participate in this study.
- I'll be benefited directly in this study.
- Confidentiality of my personal information.
- Security with regards to the responses of the study conducted.
- I waive any claim for copyright to this material should the researchers ever publish it in a scholarly journal or in electronic format online.
- Who should be contacted when a complaint with the research or the conduct of the research.
- My right to withdraw from the study can be implied anytime.
- Respond to the questions asked truthfully and honestly.
- Be informed about the results of the study without prejudice.

I hereby give my permission in the form of my signature below.

Signature Over Printed Name

Date

Appendix “J” -Request Letter for Permission to Present (CSWDO- Laoag City)



**DATA CENTER COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION
LAOAG CITY**



December 18, 2025

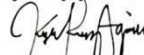
MRS. PERLITA CABELLO
Department Head of CSWDO
Province of Ilocos Norte, City of Laoag

We, the undersigned students are taking up Bachelor of Science in Criminology at Data Center College of the Philippines currently enrolled in Criminological Research 2 and conducting a research study entitled: **"BEYOND THE PRIMARY RAPE VICTIM: A CASE STUDY ON A SECONDARY RAPED VICTIM"**.


In connection with this, we are humbly seeking to present our findings, with the hope that your good office will take action to provide further support and assistance to these individuals who continue to grapple with the long-term effects of such a traumatic event. This presentation aims to shed light on the profound emotional and social consequences faced by secondary victims, particularly those who are struggling to heal from the trauma. We believe that the CSWDO, as a key office in the provision of social services can play a crucial role in initiating programs or policies that will better support these individuals.


Your approval on this matter will greatly contribute to the improvement of the overall response to the victims of rape. Please let us know if we can schedule a meeting or presentation at your earliest convenience. We would greatly appreciate your time and consideration in this matter. Thank you very much for your attention to this critical issue. We look forward to the opportunity to collaborate with your office in advancing the support and care for all victims of sexual violence.


Very truly yours,



Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla
Researcher



Cassandra T. Alipio
Researcher



Kenneth Altura
Researcher


Junel A. Balagat
Researcher

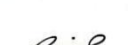

John Brayn M. De Belen
Researcher



Ara Grace B. Domingo
Researcher



Charmaine M. Dumlaog
Researcher


Francis Stan B. Pascual
Researcher

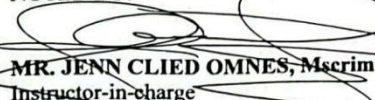

Niel Andre J. Raymundo
Researcher


Erica Mariete Sagsagat
Researcher



Charlotte Annale G. Ulep
Researcher


Ma. Vanessa B. Villajos
Researcher


NOTED BY:


MR. JENN CLIED OMNES, Mscrim
Instructor-in-charge

Appendix “K” -Request Letter for Permission to Present (MSWDO- Banna)



DATA CENTER COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION
LAOAG CITY



December 18, 2025

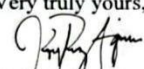


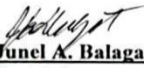
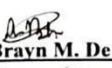
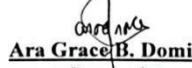

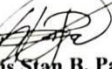

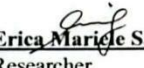
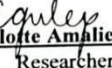

MRS. JOVY T. ALEJO
 Department Head of MSWD
 Province of Ilocos Norte, Municipality of Banna

We, the undersigned students are taking up Bachelor of Science in Criminology at Data Center College of the Philippines currently enrolled in Criminological Research 2 and conducting a research study entitled: **"BEYOND THE PRIMARY RAPE VICTIM: A CASE STUDY ON A SECONDARY RAPED VICTIM"**.


In connection with this, we are humbly seeking to present our findings, with the hope that your good office will take action to provide further support and assistance to these individuals who continue to grapple with the long-term effects of such a traumatic event. This presentation aims to shed light on the profound emotional and social consequences faced by secondary victims, particularly those who are struggling to heal from the trauma. We believe that the MSWDO, as a key office in the provision of social services can play a crucial role in initiating programs or policies that will better support these individuals.

Your approval on this matter will greatly contribute to the improvement of the overall response to the victims of rape. Please let us know if we can schedule a meeting or presentation at your earliest convenience. We would greatly appreciate your time and consideration in this matter. Thank you very much for your attention to this critical issue. We look forward to the opportunity to collaborate with your office in advancing the support and care for all victims of sexual violence.



Very truly yours,

 Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla Researcher	 Cassandra T. Alipio Researcher	 Keneth Altura Researcher
 Junel A. Balagat Researcher	 John Bravn M. De Belen Researcher	 Ara Grace B. Domingo Researcher
 Charmaine M. Dumlao Researcher	 Francis Stan B. Pascual Researcher	 Niel Andrei S. Raymundo Researcher
 Erica Marie Sagsagat Researcher	 Charlotte Amalie G. Ulen Researcher	 Ma. Vanessa B. Villajos Researcher

NOTED BY:


MR. JENN CLIED OMNES, Mscrim
 Instructor-in-charge

Appendix “L” -Request Letter for Permission to Present (MSWDO- Marcos)

**DATA CENTER COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION
LAOAG CITY**

December 18, 2025

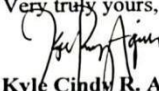

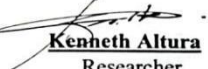


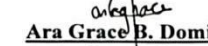

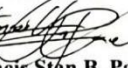

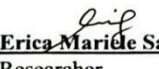
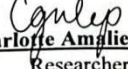
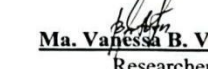
MRS. CYNTHIA ABLOG
Department Head of MSWD
Province of Ilocos Norte, Municipality of Marcos

We, the undersigned students are taking up Bachelor of Science in Criminology at Data Center College of the Philippines currently enrolled in Criminological Research 2 and conducting a research study entitled: **"BEYOND THE PRIMARY RAPE VICTIM: A CASE STUDY ON A SECONDARY RAPED VICTIM"**.

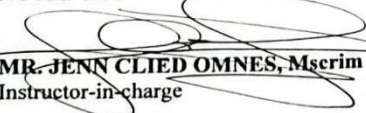
In connection with this, we are humbly seeking to present our findings, with the hope that your good office will take action to provide further support and assistance to these individuals who continue to grapple with the long-term effects of such a traumatic event. This presentation aims to shed light on the profound emotional and social consequences faced by secondary victims, particularly those who are struggling to heal from the trauma. We believe that the MSWDO, as a key office in the provision of social services can play a crucial role in initiating programs or policies that will better support these individuals.

Your approval on this matter will greatly contribute to the improvement of the overall response to the victims of rape. Please let us know if we can schedule a meeting or presentation at your earliest convenience. We would greatly appreciate your time and consideration in this matter. Thank you very much for your attention to this critical issue. We look forward to the opportunity to collaborate with your office in advancing the support and care for all victims of sexual violence.


Very truly yours,

 Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla Researcher	 Cassandra T. Alipio Researcher	 Kenneth Altura Researcher
 Junel A. Balagat Researcher	 John Brayn M. De Belen Researcher	 Ara Grace B. Domingo Researcher
 Charmaine M. Dumlao Researcher	 Francis Stan B. Pascual Researcher	 Niel Andrei S. Raymundo Researcher
 Erica Maricle Sagsagat Researcher	 Charlotte Amalie G. Ulep Researcher	 Ma. Vanessa B. Villajos Researcher


NOTED BY:


MR. JENN CLIED OMNES, Mserim
 Instructor-in-charge

Appendix “M” -Request Letter for Permission to Present



DATA CENTER COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION
LAOAG CITY



December 18, 2025

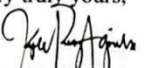


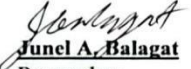

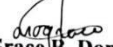




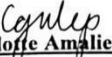

MRS. JESANIE GAYYA
 Department Head of MSWD
 Province of Ilocos Norte, Municipality of Dingras


We, the undersigned students are taking up Bachelor of Science in Criminology at Data Center College of the Philippines currently enrolled in Criminological Research 2 and conducting a research study entitled: **"BEYOND THE PRIMARY RAPE VICTIM: A CASE STUDY ON A SECONDARY RAPED VICTIM"**.

In connection with this, we are humbly seeking to present our findings, with the hope that your good office will take action to provide further support and assistance to these individuals who continue to grapple with the long-term effects of such a traumatic event. This presentation aims to shed light on the profound emotional and social consequences faced by secondary victims, particularly those who are struggling to heal from the trauma. We believe that the MSWDO, as a key office in the provision of social services can play a crucial role in initiating programs or policies that will better support these individuals.

Your approval on this matter will greatly contribute to the improvement of the overall response to the victims of rape. Please let us know if we can schedule a meeting or presentation at your earliest convenience. We would greatly appreciate your time and consideration in this matter. Thank you very much for your attention to this critical issue. We look forward to the opportunity to collaborate with your office in advancing the support and care for all victims of sexual violence.


Very truly yours,

 Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla Researcher	 Cassandra T. Alipio Researcher	 Kenneth Altura Researcher
 Junel A. Balagat Researcher	 John Brayn M. De Belen Researcher	 Ara Grace B. Domingo Researcher
 Charmaine M. Dumlao Researcher	 Francis Stan B. Pascual Researcher	 Niel Andrei S. Raymundo Researcher
 Erica Mariele Sagsagat Researcher	 Charlotte Amalie G. Ulep Researcher	 Ma. Vanessa B. Villajos Researcher


NOTED BY: 
MR. JENN CLEID OMNES, Mscrim
 Instructor-in-charge

(MSWDO- Dingras)

Appendix “N” -Request Letter for Permission to Present (MSWD- Vintar)



DATA CENTER COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION
LAOAG CITY



December 18, 2025

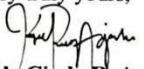

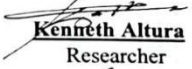









MRS. RACHEL PAILMA
Department Head of MSWD
Province of Ilocos Norte, Municipality of Vintar

We, the undersigned students are taking up Bachelor of Science in Criminology at Data Center College of the Philippines currently enrolled in Criminological Research 2 and conducting a research study entitled: **"BEYOND THE PRIMARY RAPE VICTIM: A CASE STUDY ON A SECONDARY RAPED VICTIM"**.

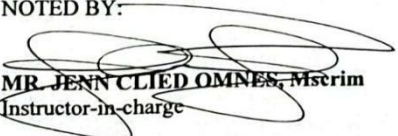
In connection with this, we are humbly seeking to present our findings, with the hope that your good office will take action to provide further support and assistance to these individuals who continue to grapple with the long-term effects of such a traumatic event. This presentation aims to shed light on the profound emotional and social consequences faced by secondary victims, particularly those who are struggling to heal from the trauma. We believe that the MSWDO, as a key office in the provision of social services can play a crucial role in initiating programs or policies that will better support these individuals.

Your approval on this matter will greatly contribute to the improvement of the overall response to the victims of rape. Please let us know if we can schedule a meeting or presentation at your earliest convenience. We would greatly appreciate your time and consideration in this matter. Thank you very much for your attention to this critical issue. We look forward to the opportunity to collaborate with your office in advancing the support and care for all victims of sexual violence.


Very truly yours,

 Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla Researcher	 Cassandra T. Alipio Researcher	 Kenneth Altura Researcher
 Junel A. Balagat Researcher	 John Bravn M. De Belen Researcher	 Ara Grace B. Domingo Researcher
 Charmaine M. Dumlao Researcher	 Francis Stan B. Pascual Researcher	 Niel Andrei S. Raymundo Researcher
 Erica Mariele Sagsagat Researcher	 Charlotte Amalie G. Ulep Researcher	 Ma. Vanessa B. Villajos Researcher


NOTED BY:


MR. JENN CLIED OMNES, Mscrim
Instructor-in-charge

Appendix “O” -Request Letter for Permission to Present (MSWDO- Pasuquin)



DATA CENTER COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION
LAOAG CITY



December 18, 2025

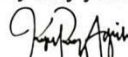









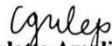

MRS. APRIL ANNE MANRIQUE
 Department Head of MSWD
 Province of Ilocos Norte, Municipality of Pasuquin

We, the undersigned students are taking up Bachelor of Science in Criminology at Data Center College of the Philippines currently enrolled in Criminological Research 2 and conducting a research study entitled: "BEYOND THE PRIMARY RAPE VICTIM: A CASE STUDY ON A SECONDARY RAPED VICTIM".

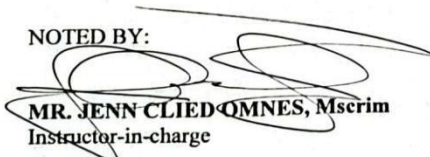
In connection with this, we are humbly seeking to present our findings, with the hope that your good office will take action to provide further support and assistance to these individuals who continue to grapple with the long-term effects of such a traumatic event. This presentation aims to shed light on the profound emotional and social consequences faced by secondary victims, particularly those who are struggling to heal from the trauma. We believe that the MSWDO, as a key office in the provision of social services can play a crucial role in initiating programs or policies that will better support these individuals.

Your approval on this matter will greatly contribute to the improvement of the overall response to the victims of rape. Please let us know if we can schedule a meeting or presentation at your earliest convenience. We would greatly appreciate your time and consideration in this matter. Thank you very much for your attention to this critical issue. We look forward to the opportunity to collaborate with your office in advancing the support and care for all victims of sexual violence.

Very truly yours,

 Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla Researcher	 Cassandra T. Alipio Researcher	 Kenneth Altura Researcher
 Junel A. Balagat Researcher	 John Bravn M. De Belen Researcher	 Ara Grace B. Domingo Researcher
 Charmaine M. Dumlaog Researcher	 Francis Stan B. Pascual Researcher	 Niel Andrei S. Raymundo Researcher
 Erica Mariette Sagsagat Researcher	 Charlotte Amalie G. Ulep Researcher	 Ma. Vanessa B. Villajos Researcher

NOTED BY:


MR. JENN CLIED OMNES, Mscrim
 Instructor-in-charge

Appendix “P” -Request Letter for English and Iloco Dialect Critique



**DATA CENTER COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION
LAOAG CITY**



October 9, 2025

Ms. Winicel May C. Ancheta, PhD
Department of Education
Laoag City Division

Ma'am,

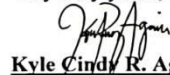
Good Day!

We, the undersigned students, are taking up Bachelor of Science in Criminology at Data Center College of the Philippines, currently conducting a research study entitled: **"BEYOND THE PRIMARY RAPE VICTIM: A CASE STUDY ON A SECONDARY RAPED VICTIM"**. This study aims to shed light on the profound emotional and social consequences faced by secondary victims, particularly those who are struggling to heal from the trauma.


In line with this, we are respectfully requesting your assistance to be our Iloco Critic for our manuscript. We believe that your knowledge and expertise in this field will be invaluable to the study, ensuring that the manuscript is free of grammatical errors and inconsistencies.

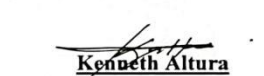
Your approval on this request would be immensely beneficial to the successful completion of the study. We would greatly appreciate your time in this matter. Thank you very much and God bless!

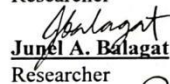
Very truly yours,

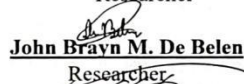


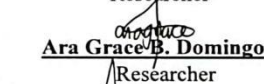
Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla
Researcher

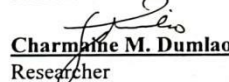

Cassandra T. Alipio
Researcher

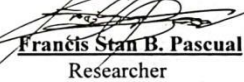

Kenneth Altura
Researcher


Junel A. Balagat
Researcher

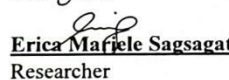

John Brayn M. De Belen
Researcher

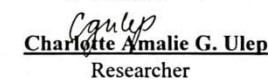

Ara Grace B. Domingo
Researcher



Charmaine M. Dumlao
Researcher


Francis Stan B. Pascual
Researcher

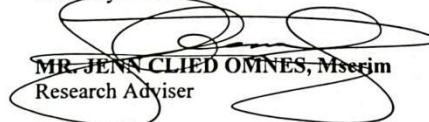

Niel Andrei S. Raymundo
Researcher


Erica Mariele Sagsagat
Researcher


Charlotte Amalie G. Ulep
Researcher


Ma. Vanessa B. Villajos
Researcher

Noted by:


MR. JENN CLIED OMNES, Mserjim
Research Adviser

Appendix “P” -Request Letter for English and Iloco Dialect Critique



**DATA CENTER COLLEGE OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION
LAOAG CITY**



December 21, 2025

Mr. Fredolin P. Julian, PhD.
Department of Education
Laoag City Division

Sir,


Good Day!


We, the undersigned students are taking up Bachelor of Science in Criminology at Data Center College of the Philippines currently enrolled in Criminological Research 2 and conducting a research study entitled: **"BEYOND THE PRIMARY RAPE VICTIM: A CASE STUDY ON A SECONDARY RAPED VICTIM"**. This study aims to shed light on the profound emotional and social consequences faced by secondary victims, particularly those who are struggling to heal from the trauma.

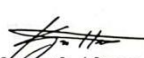
We are respectfully requesting your assistance to be our English Critique for our manuscript. Your knowledge and expertise in this field will be invaluable to the study, ensuring that the manuscript is free of grammatical errors and inconsistencies.


Your approval on this request would be immensely beneficial to the successful completion of the study. We would greatly appreciate your time in this matter. Thank you very much and Godbless!


Very truly yours,


Kyle Cindy R. Agorilla
Researcher



Cassandra T. Alipio
Researcher



Kenneth Altura
Researcher



Junel A. Balagat
Researcher


John Bravn M. De Belen
Researcher



Ara Grace B. Domingo
Researcher


Charmaine M. Dumlao
Researcher


Francis Stan B. Pascual
Researcher


Niel Andrei S. Raymundo
Researcher


Erica Mariete Sagsagat
Researcher


Charlotte Amalie G. Ulep
Researcher


Ma. Vanessa B. Villajos
Researcher

NOTED BY:


MR. JENN CLIED OMNES, Mscrim
Research Adviser

Appendix “Q” -Certificate of Iloco Dialect Critic**CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that the research paper titled, “**Beyond the Primary Rape Victim: A Case Study on the Secondary Raped Victims**,” submitted by AGORILLA, KYLE CINDY; ALPIO, CASSANDRA; ALTURA, KENNETH; BALAGAT, JUNEL; DE BELEN, JOHN BRYAN; DOMINGO, ARA GRACE; DURLAO, CHARMAINE; PASCUAL, FRANCIS STAN; RAYMUNDO, NIEL ANDREI; SAGSAGAT, ERICA MARIELE; ULEP, CHARLOTTE AMALIE; and VILLAJOS, MA. VANESSA, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Criminology, has undergone language editing and proofreading. The manuscript was reviewed for grammatical accuracy, coherence, clarity, and overall readability.

This certification is issued to affirm that the necessary linguistic revisions have been made to enhance the quality of the document.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'W. Ancheta', is positioned above the editor's name.**WINICEL MAY C. ANCHETA, PhD****Language Editor****December 9, 2025****Date**

Appendix “R” -Certificate of English Critic**CERTIFICATION OF ENGLISH CRITIQUE**

This is to certify that I have read, reviewed, and edited the manuscript of **KYLE CINDY AGORILLA, CASSANDRA ALIPIO, KENNETH ALTURA, JUNEL BALAGAT, JOHN BRYAN DE BELEN, ARA GRACE DOMINGO, CHARMAINE DURLAO, FRANCIS STAN PASCUAL, NIEL ANDREI RAYMUNDO, ERICA MARIELE SAGSAGAT, CHARLOTTE AMALIE ULEP and MA. VANESSA VILLAJOS** titled “**BEYOND THE PRIMARY RAPE VICTIM: A CASE STUDY ON THE SECONDARY VICTIM OF RAPE**” as a requirement in Criminological Research II.

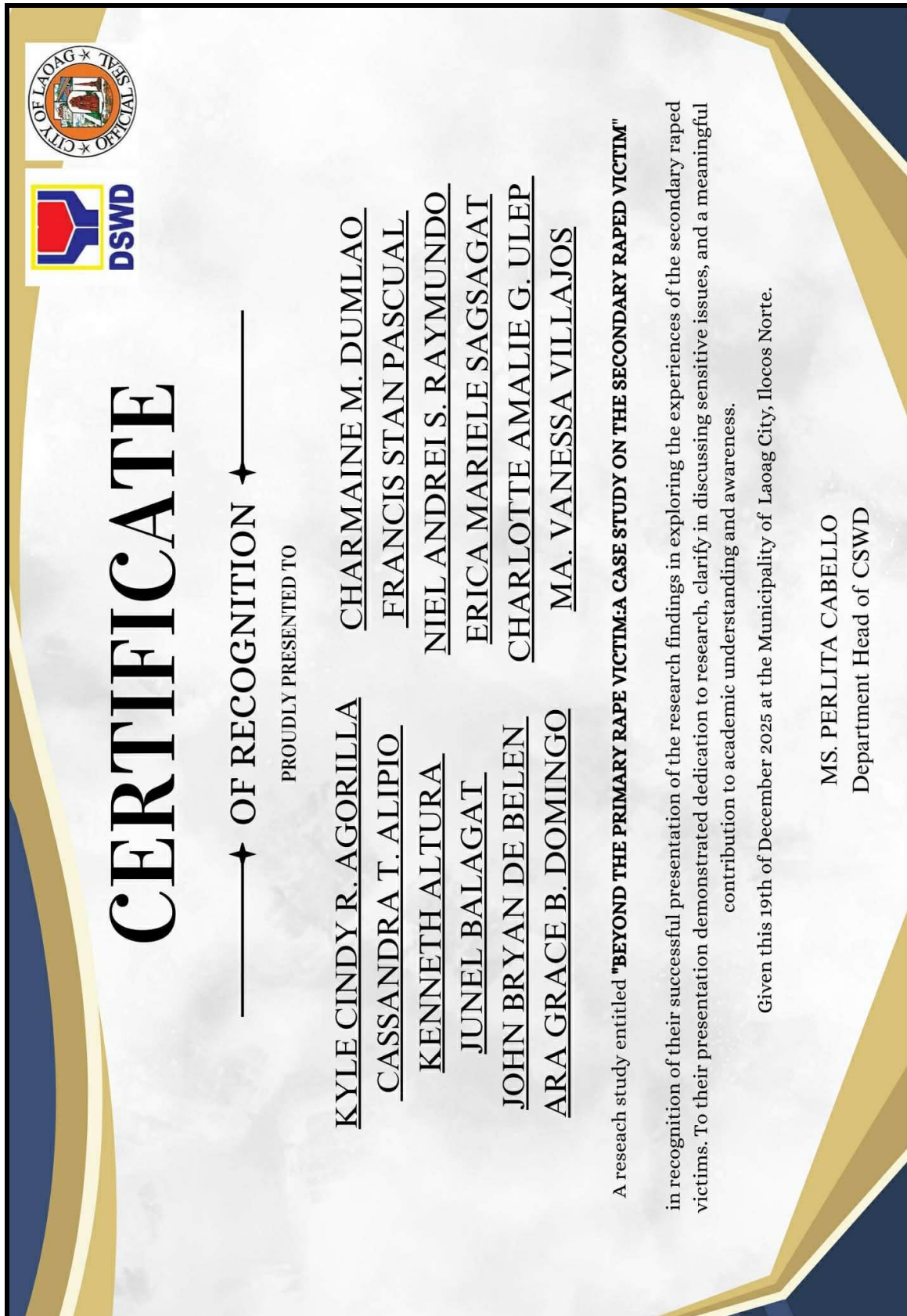
This further certifies that the scope of editing is within the technical and grammatical preparation of the manuscript only.

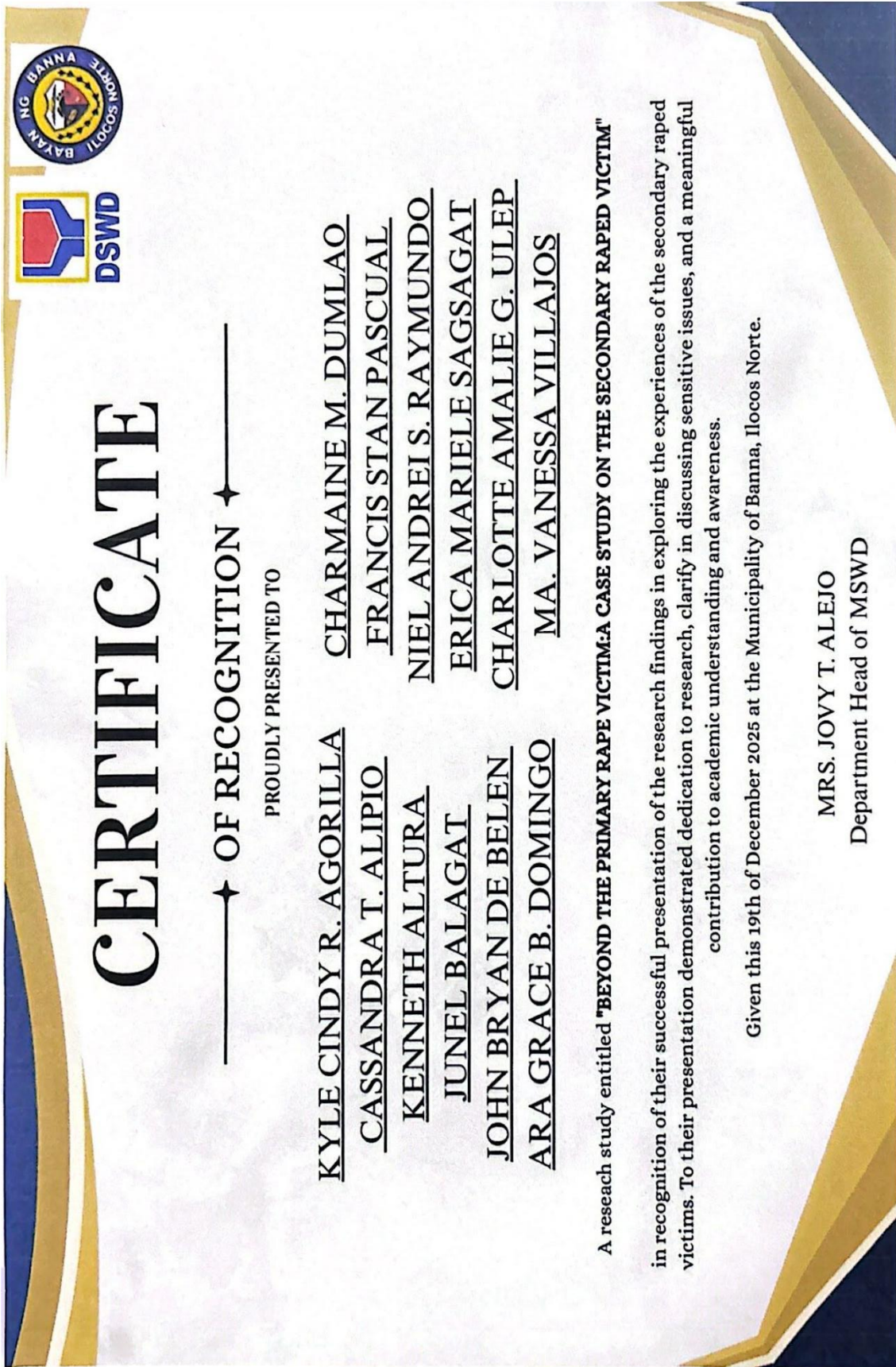
This certification was issued to the aforementioned researchers for English Critic requirements and issued this 29th day of December 2025.

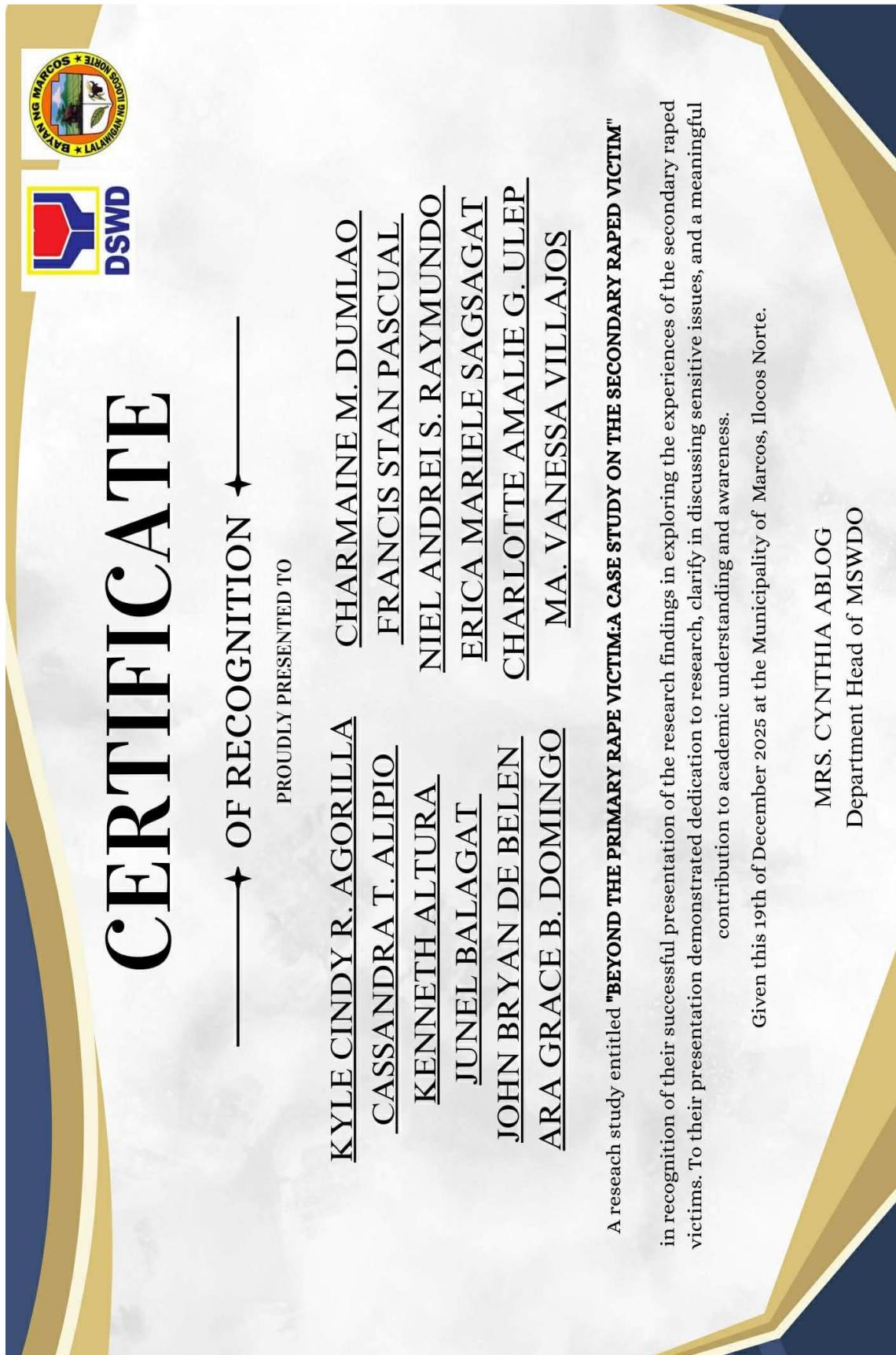
FREDOLIN P. JULIAN, Ph.D.A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Fredolin P. Julian", is written over a light blue circular stamp.

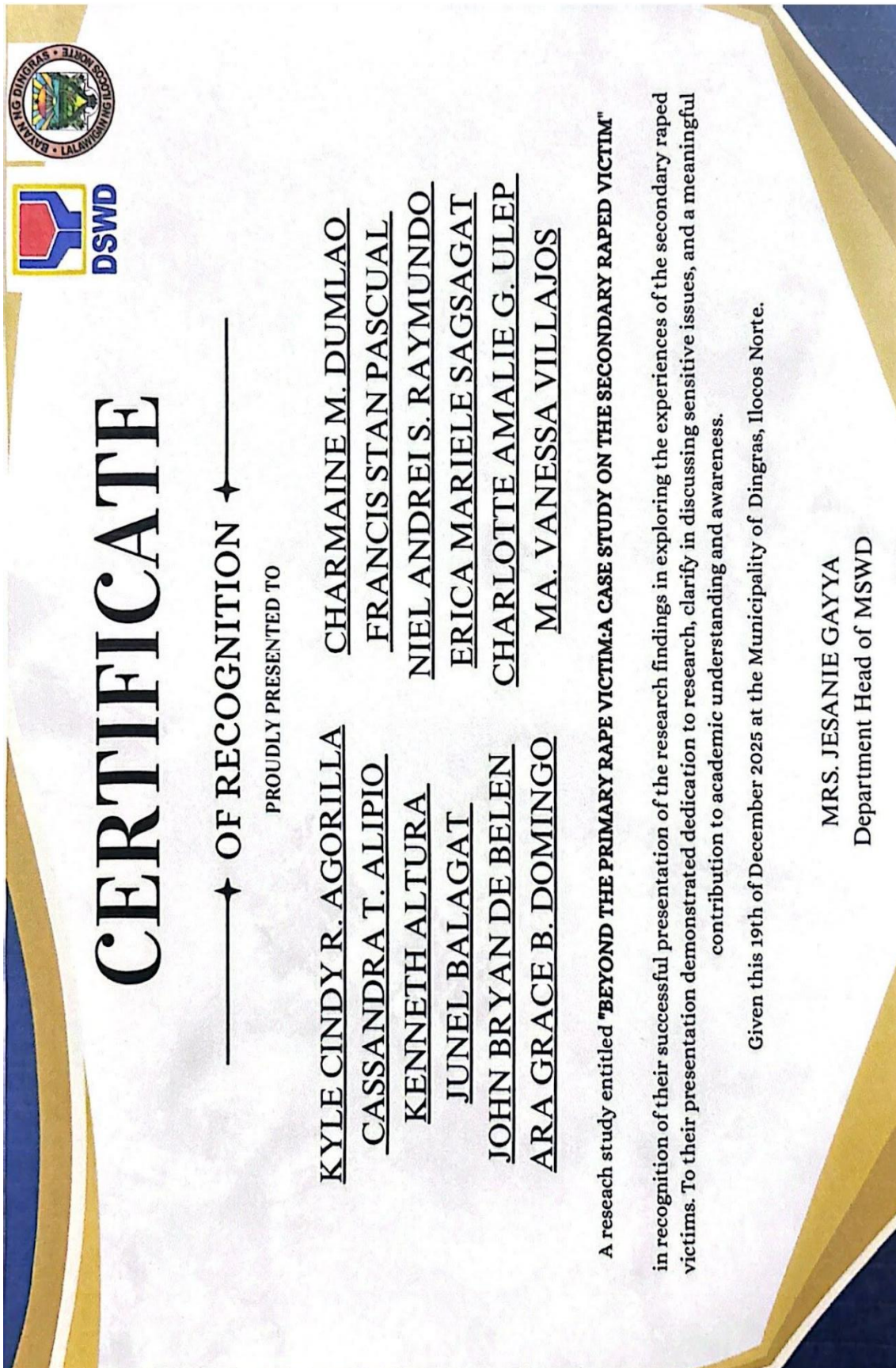
Critic

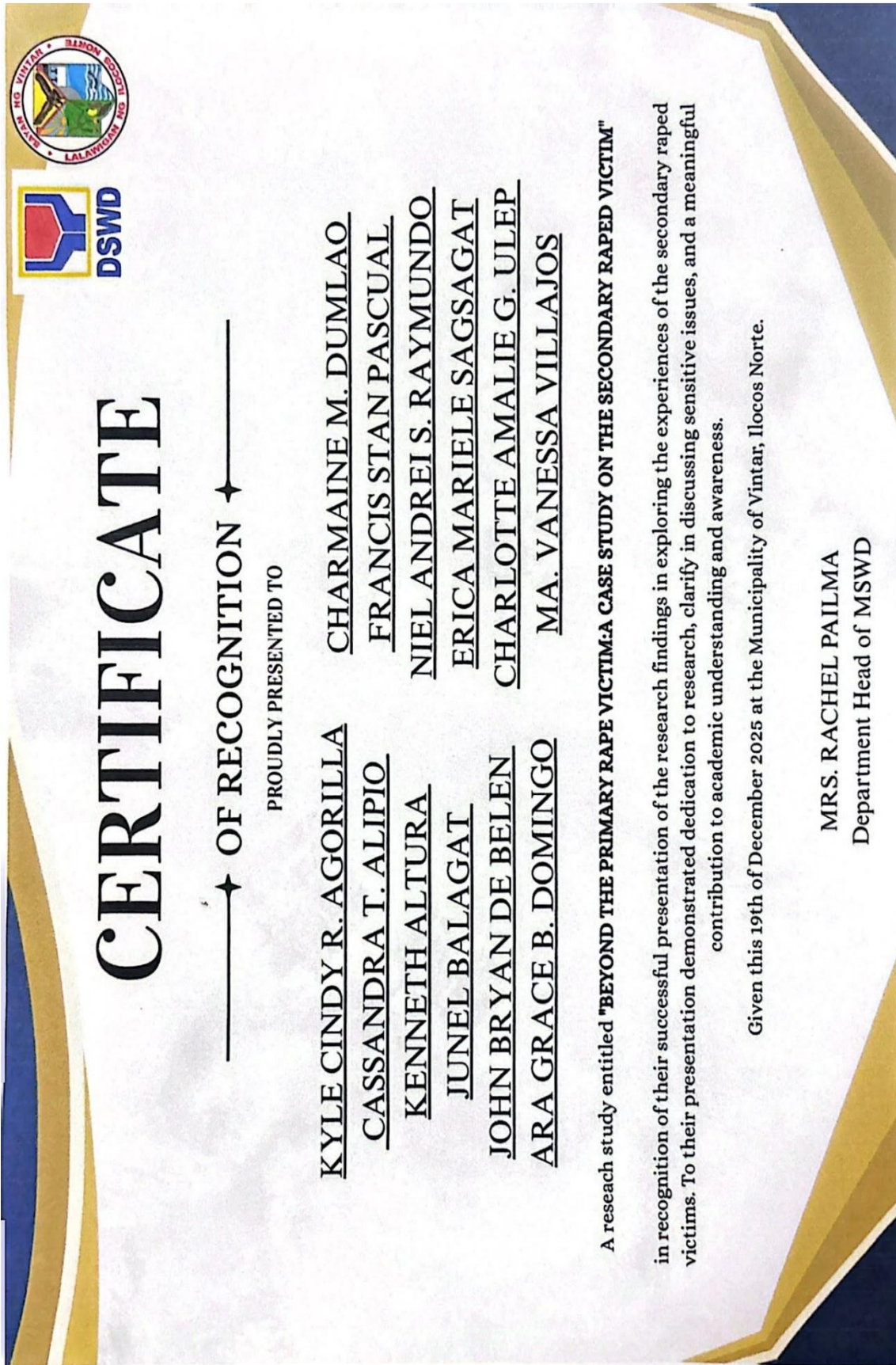
Appendix “S” -Certificate of Recognition

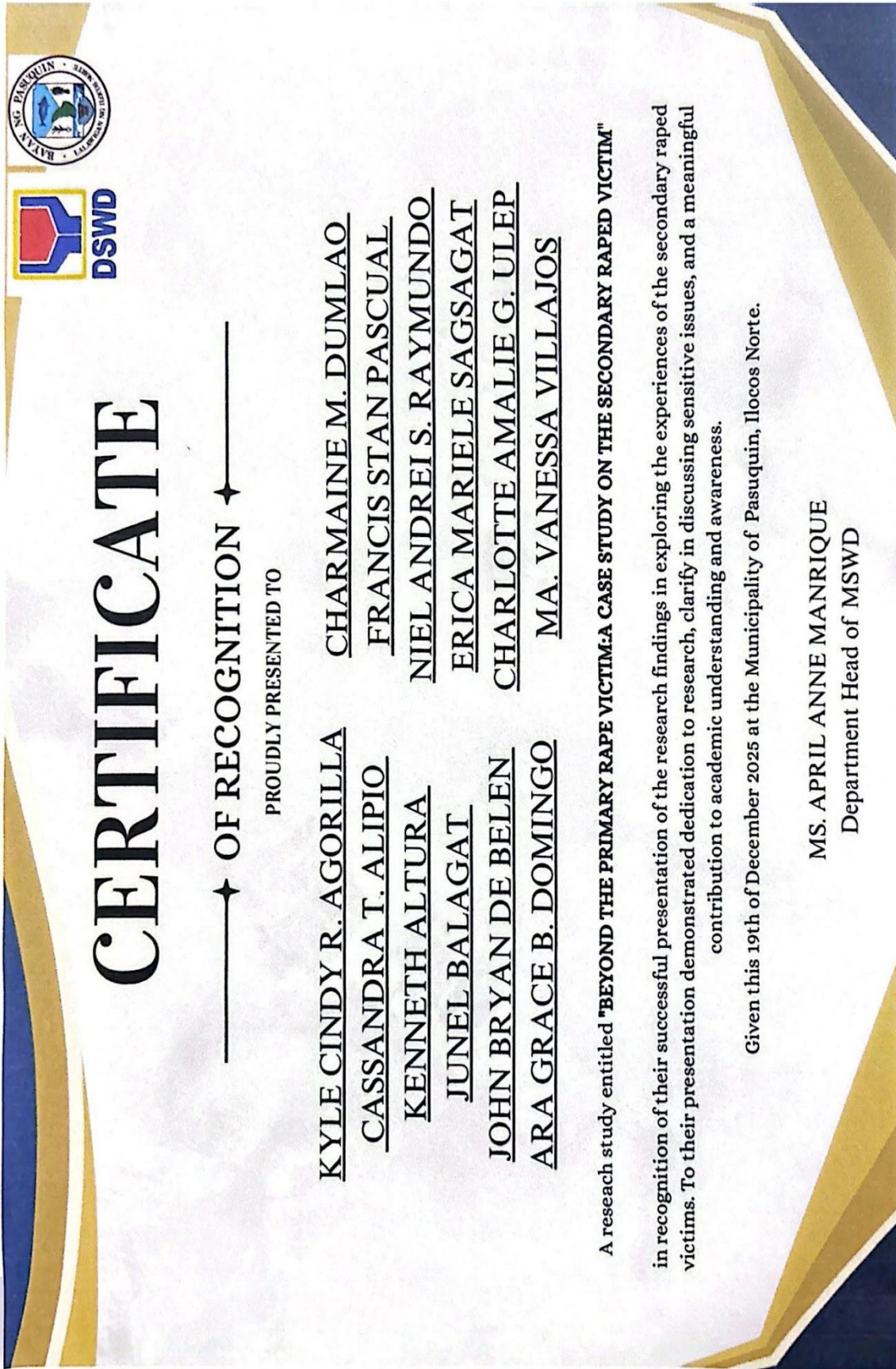












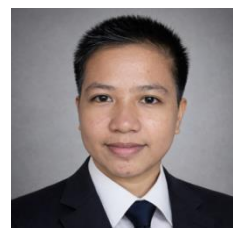
CURRICULUM VITAE

AGORILLA, KYLE CINDY R.

Brgy. 31 Talingaan, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte

Email: agorillakylecindy@gmail.com

Mobile No.: 09771560753



PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY	:	October 16, 2003
AGE	:	22
PLACE OF BIRTH	:	Brgy. 31 Talingaan, Laoag City
NATIONALITY	:	Filipino
RELIGION	:	Aglipayan
SEX	:	Female
CIVIL STATUS	:	Single

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

TERTIARY LEVEL

Data Center College of the Philippine
Laoag City, Inc.
Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2022- Present

SECONDARY SHS

Data Center College of the Philippines
Laoag City, Inc.
Brgy. 8 San Vicente, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2021-2022

SECONDARY JHS

Ilocos Norte National High School
Brgy. 3 Gov. Roque B. Ablan Avenue, Laoag City, Ilocos
Norte
2019-2020

ELEMENTARY

Cabeza Elementary School
Brgy. 30-A Suyo Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
2015-2016

CHARACTER REFERENCES:

MICHAEL PALTING
 BRGY. CAPTAIN
 BRGY. 31 TALINGAAN LAOAG CITY

GAMALIEL MATEO
 BRGY. KAGAWAD
 BRGY. 31 TALINGAAN LAOAG CITY

CASSANDRA T. ALPIO

Barangay 60-B Madiladig, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
 Email: cassandraalpio@gmail.com
 Mobile No.: 09993134962



PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY	:	January 25, 2004
AGE	:	21
PLACE OF BIRTH	:	Laoag City
NATIONALITY	:	Filipino
RELIGION	:	Roman Catholic
SEX	:	Female
CIVIL STATUS	:	Single

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

TERTIARY LEVEL	Data Center College of the Philippine Laoag City, Inc. Bachelor of Science in Criminology Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte 2022- Present
-----------------------	---

SECONDARY SHS	Data Center College of the Philippines Laoag City, Inc. Brgy. 8 San Vicente, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte 2021-2022
----------------------	---

SECONDARY JHS	Ilocos Norte College of Arts and Trades
----------------------	---

P. Gomez Street, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
2019-2020

ELEMENTARY

D. G. R. Rafales Elementary School
Brgy. 59-A Dibua South, Laoag City
2015-2016

CHARACTER REFERENCES:

HON. JAYFER JULIAN GABRIEL

BRGY. CAPTAIN

BRGY. 60-B MADILADIG, LAOAG CITY, ILOCOS NORTE

MR. JUNEL CORPUZ

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ADVISER

ILOCOS NORTE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TRADES

ALTURA, KENNETH G.

Brgy. #30 Baoa West, Batac City, I.N

kennethaltura2003@gmail.com

Mobile No. 09668166972



PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY	:	October 10, 2003
AGE	:	22
PLACE OF BIRTH	:	Batac City
NATIONALITY	:	Filipino
RELIGION	:	Roman Catholic
SEX	:	Male
CIVIL STATUS	:	Single

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

TERTIARY LEVEL

Data Center College of the Philippines
Laoag City, Inc.

Bachelor of Science in Criminology

Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2022-Present

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Batac Junior College
Brgy. 1-S Valdez, Batac City,

Ilocos Norte
2021-2022

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Batac Junior College
Brgy. 1-S Valdez, Batac City,
Ilocos Norte
2016-2021

ELEMENTARY

Baoa Elementary School
Brgy. #30 Baoa West, Batac City,
Ilocos Norte
2010-2016

CHARACTER REFERENCES:

HON. SALVADOR CAROY

BARANGAY CAPTAIN

BRGY. 30 BAOA WEST, BATAAC CITY, ILOCOS NORTE

JOY BACNAT EMBERNATE

BARANGAY SECRETARY

BRGY. 30 BAOA WEST, BATAAC CITY, ILOCOS NORTE

JUNEL A. BALAGAT

Barangay 22 San Guillermo, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte

Email: junelbalagat07@gmail.com

Mobile No.:



PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY	:	July 22, 2002
AGE	:	23
PLACE OF BIRTH	:	Batac City
NATIONALITY	:	Filipino
RELIGION	:	Aglipay
SEX	:	male
CIVIL STATUS	:	Single

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

TERTIARY LEVEL

Data Center College of the Philippine
Laoag City, Inc.
Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City,

Ilocos Norte
2022- Present

SECONDARY SHS

San Nicolas National High School
Brgy. 24 Santa Monica San Nicolas
Ilocos Norte
2021-2022

SECONDARY JHS

San Nicolas National High School
Brgy 24 Santa Monica, San Nicolas
Ilocos Norte
2019-2020

ELEMENTARY

Catuguing Elementary School
Brgy. 22 San Guillermo San Nicolas
2015-2016

CHARACTER REFERENCES:

HON. ROBINSON BARAYUGA

BRGY. CAPTAIN

BRGY. 22 SAN GUILLERMO SAN NICOLAS, ILOCOS NORTE

MRS. DULCE MARIE JOSE RUBIO

BRGY. SECRETARY

BRGY. 22 SAN GUILLERMO SAN NICOLAS, ILOCOS NORTE

JOHN BRYAN M. DE BELEN

Barangay. Parado, Dingras, Ilocos Norte

Email: jbdebelen17@gmail.com

Mobile No.: 09101490389



PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY	:	September 1, 2000
AGE	:	25
PLACE OF BIRTH	:	Dingras
NATIONALITY	:	Filipino
RELIGION	:	Iglesia ni Cristo
SEX	:	Male
CIVIL STATUS	:	Single

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

TERTIARY LEVEL

Data Center College of the Philippine
Laoag City, Inc.
Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2022- Present

SECONDARY SHS

Dingras National High School Poblacion Campus
Brgy. Madamba, Dingras, Ilocos Norte
2021-2022

SECONDARY JHS

Dingras National High School Poblacion
Campus
Brgy. Madam, Dingras, Ilocos Norte
2019-2020

ELEMENTARY

Medina-Parado Elementary School
Brgy. Parado, Dingras, Ilocos Norte
2011-2012

CHARACTER REFERENCES:

HON. IMELDA MANDING

BRGY. CAPTAIN
BRGY. PARADO, DINGRAS, ILOCOS NORTE

MR. EUGENE AGCAOILI

BRGY. KAGAWAD
BRGY. PARADO, DINGRAS, ILOCOS NORTE

ARA GRACE B. DOMINGO

Barangay 47 Bengcag, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
Email: gracearayudan1@gmail.com
Mobile No.: 09164427265



PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY	:	July 15, 2004
AGE	:	21
PLACE OF BIRTH	:	Batac City
NATIONALITY	:	Filipino

RELIGION : Roman Catholic
SEX : Female
CIVIL STATUS : Single

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

TERTIARY LEVEL

Data Center College of the Philippine
 Laoag City, Inc.

Bachelor of Science in Criminology

Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City,
 Ilocos Norte
 2022- Present

SECONDARY SHS

Data Center College of the Philippines
 Laoag City, Inc.

Brgy. 8 San Vicente, Laoag City,
 Ilocos Norte
 2021-2022

SECONDARY JHS

Ilocos Norte College of Arts and Trades
 Q. Gomez Street, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
 2019-2020

ELEMENTARY

Cabeza Elementary School
 Brgy. 48-A Cabungaan, Laoag City
 2015-2016

CHARACTER REFERENCES:

HON. JOJO R. LORENZO

BRGY. CAPTAIN

BRGY. 47 BENG CAG, LAOAG CITY, ILOCOS NORTE

MRS. VENUS T. DAMASO

BRGY. SECRETARY

BRGY. 47 BENG CAG, LAOAG CITY, ILOCOS NORTE

CHARMAINE M. DUMLAO

Brgy. 6 Parut Vintar, Ilocos Nort
charmainedumlao1017@gmail.com
 09454710993



PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY : October 17, 2003
AGE : 22
PLACE OF BIRTH : Laoag City
NATIONALITY : Filipino
RELIGION : Born Again
SEX : Female
CIVIL STATUS : Single

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

TERTIARY LEVEL Data Center College of the Philippine
Laoag City, Inc.
Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2022- Present

SECONDARY SHS Divine Word College of Laoag
Gen. Segundo Ave. Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2021-2022

SECONDARY JHS Ilocos Norte College of Arts and Trades
R. Gomez Street, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
2019-2020

ELEMENTARY Florentino Camaquin Integrated School
Sta. Maria Vintar, Ilocos Norte
2015-2016

CHARACTER REFERENCES:

ROLANDO BOQUE
BARANGAY CAPTAIN
BRGY. 6 PARUT VINTAR, ILOCOS NORTE

KIMBERLY JOY LUMABAO
BARANGAY SECRETARY
BRGY. 6 PARUT VINTAR, ILOCOS NORTE

FRANCIS STAN B. PASCUAL

Barangay 23 Sn Matias Laoag City, Ilocos Nort

Email: pfrancisstan@gmail.com

Mobile No: 0927-977-8823



PERSONAL INFOMATION

BIRTHDAY	:	June 29, 2002
AGE	:	23
PLACE OF BIRTH	:	Laoag City
NATIONALITY	:	Filipino
RELIGION	:	Roman Catholic
SEX	:	Male
CIVIL STATUS	:	Single

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

TERTIARY LEVEL

Data Center College of the Philippine
Laoag City, Inc.

Bachelor of Science in Criminology

Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2022- Present

SECONDARY SHS

Holy Spirit Academy of Laoag
Brgy. 15 San Guillermo, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2019-2020

SECONDARY JHS

Holy Spirit Academy of Laoag
Brgy. 15 San Guillermo Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
2018-2019

ELEMENTARY

Gabaldon Elementary School
Brgy. 23 San Matias, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2013-2014

CHARACTER REFERENCES:

HON. PRIMO JAY S .RAMOS

BRGY. CAPTAIN

BRGY. 23 SAN MATIAS, LAOAG CITY, ILOCOS NORTE

HON, JECA LAO

SK CHAIRMAN

BRGY. 23 SAN MATIAS, LAOAG CITY, ILOCOS NORTE



RAYMUNDO, NIEL ANDREI S.

Address: Brgy. 9, Lubnac, Vintar, locos Norte

Email : raymundonielandrei@gmail.com

Mobile No.: 09685710023

PERSONAL INFOMATION

BIRTHDAY	:	November 12, 2003
AGE	:	22
PLACE OF BIRTH	:	Vintar
NATIONALITY	:	Filipino
RELIGION	:	Iglesia ni Cristo
SEX	:	Male
CIVIL STATUS	:	Single

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

TERTIARY LEVEL

Data Center College of the Philippine
Laoag City, Inc.

Bachelor of Science in Criminology

Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2022- Present

SECONDARY SHS

Florentino Camaquin Intergrated School
Brgy. 4, Santa Maria, Vintar, locos Norte
S.Y. 2020-2022

SECONDARY JHS

Florentino Camaquin Intergrated School
Brgy. 4, Santa Maria, Vintar, locos Norte
S.Y. 2020-2022

ELEMENTARY

Vintar Central Elementary School
Brgy. 2, San Nicolas, Vintar, Ilocos Norte
S. Y. 2010-2016

CHARACTER REFERENCES:

LUCILLE C. APAOA

TEACHER 1

FLORENTINO CAMAQUIN INTERGRATED SCHOOL

FROILAN AGAMANOS

PUNONG BARANGAY

BRGY. 9, LUBNAC, VINTAR, ILOCOS NORTE

ERICA MARIELE T. SAGSAGAT

Barangay 4 Marcos, Banna Ilocos Norte

Email: sagsagaterica@gmail.com

Mobile No. 09661729286



PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY	:	December 02, 2003
AGE	:	22
PLACE OF BIRTH	:	Banna Ilocos Norte
NATIONALITY	:	Filipino
RELIGION	:	Iglesia Ni Cristo
SEX	:	Female
CIVIL STATUS	:	Single

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

TERTIARY LEVEL

Data Center College of the Philippine
Laoag City, Inc.

Bachelor of Science in Criminology

Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2022- Present

SECONDARY SHS

Data Center College of the Philippines
Laoag City, Inc.
Brgy. 8 San Vicente, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2021-2022

SECONDARY JHS

Banna National High School
Brgy 2 Hilario, Banna, Ilocos Norte
2019-2020

ELEMENTARY

Banna Elementary School
Brgy. 4 Marcos, Banna Ilocos Norte
2015-2016

CHARACTER REFERENCES:

PMSg. ARDEN G. OALOG
BRGY. 4 MARCOS, BANNA, ILOCOS NORTE

HON. GLENN C. TEJADA
BRGY. CAPTAIN
BRGY. 4 MARCOS, BANNA, ILOCOS NORTE

CHARLOTTE AMALIE G. ULEP

Barangay #13, Naglicuan, Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
Email: charlotteamalieclouds@gmail.com
Mobile No.: 09663574631



PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY	:	May 16, 2004
AGE	:	21
PLACE OF BIRTH	:	Pasuquin
NATIONALITY	:	Filipino
RELIGION	:	Roman Catholic
SEX	:	Female
CIVIL STATUS	:	Single

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

TERTIARY LEVEL

Data Center College of the Philippine
Laoag City, Inc.
Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2022- Present

SECONDARY SHS

Data Center College of the Philippines
Laoag City, Inc.
Brgy. 8 San Vicente, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2021-2022

SECONDARY JHS

Saint James Academy of Pasuquin,
Ilocos Norte Inc.
Brgy. Pob. 1 Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
2019-2020

ELEMENTARY

Gabaldon Elementary School
Poblacion 3, Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
2015-2016

CHARACTER REFERENCES:

HON. OLIVER B. VALITE

BRGY. CAPTAIN

BRGY. #13 NAGLICUAN, PASUQUIN, ILOCOS NORTE

PMAJ SHERYLL C. GUZMAN

OFFICER IN CHARGE, PASUQUIN PMS

POBLACION 4, PASUQUIN, ILOCOS NORTE

MA. VANESSA B. VILLAJOS

Barangay Nagsurot, Burgos, Ilocos Norte

Email: villajosvanessa2@gmail.com

Mobile No.: 09993045208



PERSONAL INFORMATION

BIRTHDAY	:	July 08, 2004
AGE	:	21
PLACE OF BIRTH	:	Burgos
NATIONALITY	:	Filipino
RELIGION	:	Roman Catholic
SEX	:	Female
CIVIL STATUS	:	Single

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:**TERTIARY LEVEL**

Data Center College of the Philippine
Laoag City, Inc.
Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Brgy. 1 San Lorenzo, Laoag City,
Ilocos Norte
2022- Present

SECONDARY SHS

Burgos-Agro Industrial School
Brgy. Poblacion, Burgos, Ilocos Norte
2021-2022

SECONDARY JHS

Burgos-Agro Industrial School
Brgy. Poblacion, Burgos, Ilocos Norte
2019-2020

ELEMENTARY

Nagsurot Elementary School
Brgy. Nagsurot, Burgos, Ilocos Norte
2015-2016

CHARACTER REFERENCES:**HON. APRILLA P. ALETA**

BRGY. CAPTAIN

BRGY. NAGSUROT, BURGOS, ILOCOS NORTE

HON. MARY ANN R. ARUCAN

BRGY. KAGAWAD

BRGY. NAGSUROT, BURGOS, ILOCOS NORTE