

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 2007-2008 SSA 12770

#32759 The claimant, a female, was a victim of Assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional medical not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$4,599 Medical

#32891 The claimant, a male, was a victim of Assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional medical and dental not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$5,354.43 Medical/Dental

#32945 The claimant, a male, was a victim of Assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional medical not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$235 Medical

#32995/96 The claimant, a male, filed on behalf of a minor who was a victim of Sexual Abuse of a Minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional medical, counseling and other not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$501.72	PX
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$30,127	Other

#32997 The claimant, a male, was a victim of Assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional medical not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$6,502.29	Medical

#33044/045 The claimant, a female, filed on behalf of minor who were victims of Sexual Abuse of a Minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional counseling not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$209.01	MHT
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT

#33074 The claimant, a female, was a victim of Assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional medical not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$41	Medical
---------	------	---------

#33081/354 The claimant, a male, was a victim of Assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional lost wages and transportation not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1),(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$1068.74	Lost wages
Pre-approved	\$384	Transportation

#33167 The claimant, a female, filed as the relative of a victim of Manslaughter. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional transportation not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(4). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$237.04	Transportation
---------	----------	----------------

#33202 The claimant, a female, was a victim of Assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional medical not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$143	Medical
---------	-------	---------

#33276 The claimant, a male, was a victim of Assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional medical not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$1,057 Medical

#33304/14 The claimant, a female, filed on her behalf and on behalf of her child a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. The Board previously determined the victim to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional loss to dependants not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(2),(3). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$27,788.56 Money market
 \$8,411.33 Other

#31958 The claimant, a female, filed as friend of an alleged victim of assault. The claimant sought compensation for services rendered to care for victim. It was the decision of the Board to deny the claim on the basis of AS 18.67. 010 on the grounds the claim did not meet standard of care for a board payment. All Board members concurred with the decision.

DENIED

#32831 The claimant, a male, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$653 Medical

#32964/32507 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award other, mental health and relocation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$2,452.89 Other
Pre-approved \$2,600 MHT
Pre-approved \$2,518.01 Relocation

#32927 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of sexual assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical, counseling, relocation, and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1),(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$340.81	Medical
	\$120.06	Lost wages
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$5,000	Relocation

#33108/109 The claimant, a male and female, filed as the relatives of a victim of homicide. The Board determined the claimants to be innocent victims of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award funeral and other under AS 18.67.110(a)(4). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$7,000	Funeral
	\$1,521.49	Other

#33129 The claimant was an apparent assault victim. The claimant sought compensation of losses. It was the decision of the Board to defer determination pending further investigation. All Board members concurred with the decision.

DEFERRED

#33204/205 The claimant, a female, filed on behalf of a minor as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical, counseling and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1),(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$30	Medical
	\$1,734.20	Lost wages
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT

#33224 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of sexual assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1),(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$264.15	Medical
	\$1,682.11	Lost wages

#33228 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award other under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$3659.74	Other
---------	-----------	-------

#33296 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical, counseling and relocation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$2,070	Medical
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$3,500	Relocation

#33317 The claimant, a male, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$2,322.55	Medical
---------	------------	---------

#33318 The claimant, a male, filed as alleged victim of assault. The claimant sought compensation for medical costs. It was the decision of the Board to deny the claim on the basis of AS 18.67.080(c): 130(a)(3) on the grounds the claimant failed to meet statutory cooperation requirements with law enforcement and prosecution officials. All Board members concurred with the decision.

DENIED

#33329 The claimant, a male, filed as relative of a victim of homicide. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and other under AS 18.67.110(a)(4). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$471	Medical
	\$1,650	Other

#33330/331 The claimant, a female, filed on behalf of a minor as a victim of sexual abuse of a minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$1,352.88	Medical
	\$675	MHT
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$7,000	Medical

#33335/400/484 The claimant, a female, filed on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor children as a victim of sexual assault of a minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

Pre approve up to	\$2,600	MHT
	\$1,200	MHT
	\$600	MHT
	\$600	MHT

#33342 The claimant, a female, filed as the relative of a victim of homicide. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award funeral, transportation, other and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1),(2),(4). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$606.97	Lost wages
	\$4,170.91	Funeral
	\$841.01	Transportation
	\$1,292.42	Other

#33366 The claimant, a female, filed as the relative of a victim of homicide. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical, funeral, transportation and other under AS 18.67.110(a)(1)(4). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$37.44	Medical
	\$542.81	Funeral
	\$405	Transportation
	\$939.01	Other

#33370 The claimant, a female, filed as the relative of a victim of homicide. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award travel and funeral under AS 18.67.110(a)(4). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$1,500	Travel
	\$500	Funeral

#33436 The claimant, a female, filed as a relative of a victim of homicide. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award travel under AS 18.67.110(a)(4). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$1,015.60	Travel
---------	------------	--------

#33348,49 The claimant, a female, filed on behalf of her minor child as a victim of sexual assault of a minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$2,090	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,060	MHT
Pre-approved	\$650	MHT

#33350 The claimant was an apparent assault victim. The claimant sought compensation of losses. It was the decision of the Board to defer determination pending further investigation. All Board members concurred with the decision.

DEFERRED

#33352 The claimant, a male, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$2,925	Medical
---------	---------	---------

#33355 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of sexual assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and lost counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$62.25	Medical
Pre approve up to	\$2,600	MHT

#33356 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$4,409.24	Medical
---------	------------	---------

#33359 The claimant, a male, filed as a victim of Hit & Run. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1),(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$2,611	Medical
	\$1,208.07	Lost wages
Pre-approved	\$4,775	Medical

#33361/483 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT

#33369 The claimant, a male, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical, dental, counseling, and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1),(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$20,543.99	Medical
	\$6,180.83	Lost wages
Pre approve up to	\$9,175.18	Medical/dental
Pre approve up to	\$2,600	MHT

#33372 The claimant, a male, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$7,099.90	Medical
---------	------------	---------

#33376 The claimant, a male, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$979	Medical
---------	-------	---------

#33377 The claimant, a male, filed as an alleged victim of arson. The claimant sought compensation for damage to his vehicle. It was the decision of the Board to deny the claim on the basis of AS 18.67. 10(a)(1) on the grounds this compensation is not compensable under board statute. All Board members concurred with the decision.

DENIED

#33387/514 The claimant, a female, filed on behalf of her minor child as a victim of sexual abuse of a minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award relocation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$5,000	Relocation

#33390 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault and the Board previously awarded an emergency award in the amount of 479.98 for security expenses. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award security under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$0

#33409 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$2,128.51 Medical
Pre-approved \$2,600 MHT

#33411 The claimant, a male, filed as an alleged victim of car accident/reckless driving. The claimant sought compensation for lost wages and medical costs. It was the decision of the Board to deny the claim on the basis of AS 18.67.101 on the grounds the incident which this case is based on is not a violent crime as listed in A.S. 18.67.101. All Board members concurred with the decision.

DENIED

#33414 The claimant, a female, filed as a relative of an alleged homicide. The claimant sought compensation for funeral, medical, and counseling costs. It was the decision of the Board to deny the claim on the basis of AS 18.67.080 on the grounds the behavior of the victim contributed and, therefore, his injuries and/or death. All Board members concurred with the decision.

DENIED

#33420/465 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical, counseling and relocation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$8.17 Relocation
Pre-approved \$4,852.75 Medical
Pre-approved \$2,600 MHT
Pre-approved \$4,141.83 Relocation

#33429 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$747.50 Medical
\$42.52 Lost wages

#33431 The claimant was an apparent assault victim. The claimant sought compensation of losses. It was the decision of the Board to defer determination pending further investigation. All Board members concurred with the decision.

DEFERRED

#33437/38 The claimant, a female, filed on behalf of her minor child as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$375	Medical
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT

#33447/551/2/3/4 The claimant, a female, filed on behalf of her minor children as a victim of assault. The Board determined the victims to be innocent victims of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT

#33454/455/383/84 The claimant, a male, filed on behalf of his minor children as a victim of sexual assault of a minor. The Board determined the victims to be innocent victims of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award counseling, relocation, re-establishment and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1),(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$769.38	Lost wages
	\$4,948.06	Relocation
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$51.94	Relocation
Pre-approved	\$2,500	Re-establishment

#33457, 488, 89, 90 The claimant, a female, filed on behalf of herself and on behalf of her minor children as a victim of sexual assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award counseling and relocation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$2,000	Relocation

#33466 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1),(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$4,665.84	Medical
	\$5,820.83	Lost wages

#33481 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of human trafficking. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT

#33482 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of human trafficking. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT

#33492/493 The claimant was an apparent assault victim. The claimant sought compensation of losses. It was the decision of the Board to defer determination pending further investigation. All Board members concurred with the decision.

DEFERRED

#33495 The claimant was an apparent assault victim. The claimant sought compensation of losses. It was the decision of the Board to defer determination pending further investigation. All Board members concurred with the decision.

DEFERRED

#33499/500 The claimant, a female, filed on her behalf and on behalf of her minor child as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award counseling, transportation, food, and lodging under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$8,170	Transportation
Pre-approved	\$3,192	Food
Pre-approved	\$5,206	Lodging

#33517 The claimant, a female, filed on behalf of her minor child as a victim of sexual abuse of a minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award travel under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
---------	-----	--

Added to previously approve travel cost for claim #33157 and #33158

#33526/27/28 The claimant, a female, filed on her behalf and on behalf of her minor children as the victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award transportation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$600	Transportation
---------	-------	----------------

#33539/582 The claimant, a male and female, filed as the relatives of a victim of homicide. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical, transportation, lodging and funeral under AS 18.67.110(a)(4). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$901.29	Transportation
	\$703.76	Lodging
	\$5,485.18	Funeral
Pre-approved	\$12,844.77	Medical

#33088 The claimant, a female, filed as an alleged victim of Robbery. The claimant sought compensation for lost wages. It was the decision of the Board to deny the claim on the basis of 18.67.130(a)(3) on the grounds the claimant failed to cooperate with law enforcement. The claimant requested a hearing and a hearing was held. After the hearing, it was the decision of the Board to over turn their previous denial and award the claim. It was the decision of the Board to award lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$506.92	Lost wages
---------	----------	------------

#32874 The claimant, a female, was a victim of Assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded compensable expenses. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional security not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$2,029.25	Security

#33115 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$64.17	Medical
	\$40	MHT
Pre-approved	\$2,560	MHT

#33456 The claimant, a male, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$1,500	Lost wages
---------	---------	------------

#33459 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$320	Medical
Pre-approved	\$2,280	MHT

#33506 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award counseling and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$3,169	Lost wages
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT

#33544/48/49/50 The claimants a male and female, filed as the victims of assault and homicide. The Board determined the victims and claimants to be innocent victims of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical, counseling, relocation, re-establishment, and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1),(2),(4). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED:	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$14,833.39	Medical
Pre-approved	\$5,000	Relocation
AWARDED	\$1,216.61	Lost wages
	\$5,000	Re-establishment
	\$34	Re-location
Pre-approved	\$600	MHT
AWARDED	\$2,466	Re-establishment
	\$3,202	Re-establishment
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
AWARDED	\$1,798	Re-location
Pre-approved	\$600	MHT

#33561/62/84 The claimant, a male, filed on behalf of minors as the victims of sexual of abuse of a minor. The Board determined the victims to be innocent victims of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award counseling under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$600	MHT

#33116 The claimant, a male, filed as an alleged victim of DUI. The claimant sought compensation for lost wages, compensation of the child support he is supposed to be paying, and the costs to relocate to a handicap accessible residence. It was the decision of the Board to defer its determination pending receipt of additional information. The claimant requested a hearing and a hearing was held. After the hearing, it was the decision of the Board to over turn their previous denial and award the claim. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1) and (a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$232.80	Medical
	\$9,524.96	Lost wages
	\$3,621	Child support
Pre-approved	\$5,000	Live in provider
Pre-approved	\$5,000	Move/rehab unit

#33129 The claimant, a male, was an apparent assault victim. The claimant sought compensation of losses. It was the decision of the Board to defer determination pending further investigation. The claimant requested a hearing and a hearing was held. After the hearing, it was the decision of the Board to award the claim. It was the decision of the Board to award medical under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$5,191.93	Medical
---------	------------	---------

#33495 The claimant, a male, was an apparent assault victim. The claimant sought compensation of losses. It was the decision of the Board to defer determination pending further investigation. The claimant requested a hearing and a hearing was held. After the hearing, it was the decision of the Board to award the claim. It was the decision of the Board to award medical under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$17,234.10	Medical
Pre-approved	\$22,765.90	Medical & Transportation to Medical

#33180 The claimant, a female, filed as the victim of assault. The claimant sought forgiveness of indebtedness to the Board. The Board previously determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to forgive the indebtedness under AS 18.67.110(a)(1) and (a)(2), All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0
---------	-----

#33280 The claimant, a male, filed as an alleged victim of assault. The claimant sought compensation for medical costs and lost wages. It was the decision of the Board to deny the claim on the basis of AS 18.67.080(c) on the grounds the behavior of the victim contributed to the incident and, therefore, the victim's injuries. The claimant requested a hearing and a hearing was held. After the hearing, it was the decision of the Board to over turn their previous denial and award the claim. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1) and (a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$10,471.78	Medical
	\$3,490.78	Lost wages
	\$67.39	Transportation
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$2,500	Dental

#32630/728/729 The claimant, a female, filed for herself and on behalf of her children as alleged victims of Assault. The claimant sought compensation for medical costs. It was the decision of the Board to deny the claim on the basis of AS 18.67.010 and .080 (c) on the grounds the claim failed to meet the purposes for which the Board was established and the behavior of the claimant contributed to the incident and, therefore, her injuries. The claimant requested a hearing and a hearing held. The Board decided to uphold their earlier denial. All Board members concurred with the decision.

FINAL DENIAL DOCUMENTATION

32483 84, 68, 69, 70 The claimant, a female, filed on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor children as victims of sexual assault of a minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional lost wages not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$1,255.03	Lost wages
---------	------------	------------

#32920/33015/16/17/18/19 The claimant, a female filed on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor children as the victim of and witnesses to Domestic Violence. The Board determined the victim to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award relocation and counseling costs under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$1,232.40	Relocation
Pre-approved	\$1,900	Relocation
Pre-approved	\$786.72	Re-establishment
Pre-approved	\$480.98	Transportation

#32972/73 The claimant, a female filed on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor child as victims of Robbery. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional lost wages not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$2,163.08	Lost wages
---------	------------	------------

#33006 The claimant, a female, filed as the relative of a victim of Manslaughter. The Board determined the victim to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional payment of student loan not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award student loan payment under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

Pre-approved	\$8,300	Student loan co-signer
--------------	---------	------------------------

#33101 The claimant, a female, filed on her own behalf, and on behalf of her child who was a victim of Sexual Abuse of a Minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional mental health therapy not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award mental health therapy under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$2,000	MHT
---------	---------	-----

#33372 The claimant, a male, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional medical not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award medical under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$17,741.08	Medical
---------	-------------	---------

#33482 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of human trafficking. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional relocation not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award relocation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$5,000	Relocation

#32725 The claimant, a male, filed as the victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1) and (a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$404.5	Medical
	\$30,108.06	Lost wages
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT

#33079/080/33535/36 The claimant, a female, filed on her behalf and on behalf of her minor children as victims of sexual assault of a minor and the Board previously awarded an emergency award in the amount of \$3,000 for relocation expenses. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded relocation expenses. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$2,384	Relocation/re-establishment
Pre-approved	\$636	Re-establishment

#33288/692 The claimant, a male, filed on behalf of his granddaughter as a victim of hit and run. The Board determined the victim to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award transportation under AS 18.67. 110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$310	Transportation
---------	-------	----------------

#33378 The claimant, a female, filed as the victim of sexual assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical, lost wages and relocation under AS 18.67. 110(a)(1) and (a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$15	Medical
	\$900.14	Lost wages
	\$643.08	Relocation
Pre-approved	\$4,356.92	Relocation
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT

#33391 The claimant, a male, filed as the victim of an assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical under AS 18.67. 110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$460 Medical

#33461 The claimant, a male was an apparent assault victim. The claimant sought compensation of losses. It was the decision of the Board to defer determination pending trial results. All Board members concurred with the decision.

DEFERRED

#33480 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award lost wages under AS 18.67. 110(a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$640.32 Lost wages

#33498/97 The claimant, a female, filed on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor child as a victim of a sexual assault of a minor and the Board previously awarded an emergency award in the amount of \$372.99 for lost wages. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$0

#33504 The claimant, a female, was a victim of a assault and the Board previously awarded an emergency award in the amount of \$442.22 for lost wages. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded lost wages. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$0

#33505 The claimant, a female, filed as the relative of a victim of homicide. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(1) and (a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED \$146.62 Medical
\$166.75 Lost wages

#33512/513 The claimant, a female, filed on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor child as victim of sexual of assault of a minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$800	Medical
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT

#33518 The claimant, a female, was a victim of a sexual assault and the Board previously awarded an emergency award in the amount of \$1,202.31 for lost wages. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded lost wages. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1) and (a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$523	Medical
---------	-------	---------

#33519 The claimant, a female, filed as victim of sexual assault of a minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award mental health under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT

#33531/32 The claimant, a female, filed on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor child as victim of sexual of assault of a minor. The Board determined the victim and claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award and lost wages under AS 18.67.110(a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$169.42	Lost wages
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$5,000	Relocation

#33558/634/635/691/692 The claimant, a female, was a victim of a assault and the Board previously awarded an emergency award in the amount of \$1,500 for relocation expenses. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded relocation expenses. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$632.64	Medical
	\$1,600	Re-establishment
	\$4,024.95	Relocation
Pre-approved	\$375.05	Relocation
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT

#33559/620/621 The claimant, a female, was a victim of an assault and the Board previously awarded an emergency award in the amount of \$1,285 for relocation expenses. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded relocation expenses. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED:	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT

#33563 The claimant, a female, was a victim of a assault and the Board previously awarded an emergency award in the amount of \$579.03 for relocation expenses. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded relocation expenses. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0
---------	-----

#33564 The claimant, a male, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and lost wages under AS 18.67.110.(a)(1) and (a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$4,598.66	Medical
	\$586.96	Lost wages
Pre-approved	\$11,395.46	Medical

#33566/619 The claimant, a female, filed on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor child was a victim of an assault and the Board previously awarded an emergency award in the amount of \$1,500 for relocation expenses. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded relocation expenses. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$350.35	Medical
	\$3,500	Relocation
	\$905.20	Re-establishment
	\$430.41	Other
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,594.80	Relocation

#33567 68 The claimant, a female, filed on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor child as a victim of sexual assault of a minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award lost wages and transportation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1) and (a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$695.15	Lost wages
	\$1,672	Transportation

#33569 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award lost wages under AS 18.67.(a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$1,707.69	Lost wages
---------	------------	------------

#33670 The claimant, a male, filed as the relative of a victim of homicide. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award lost wages and funeral costs under AS 18.67.(a)(2) and (a)(4). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$747.04	Lost wages
	\$1,795	Funeral

#33585 The claimant, a male, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award medical and lost wages under AS 18.67.(a)(1) and (a)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$676.05	Medical
	\$935.58	Lost wages

#33589 The claimant, a female, filed as the relative of a victim of sexual abuse of a minor. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award mental health under AS 18.67.(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT

#33605 The claimant, a female, filed on behalf of her minor child as victim of sexual assault of a minor. The Board determined the victim to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award mental health under AS 18.67.(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT

#33608/616 The claimant, a female, filed on her own behalf and on behalf of her daughter who was a victim of a kidnapping and sexual assault and the Board previously awarded an emergency award in the amount of \$493 for relocation expenses. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded relocation expenses. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1)(2). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$122.73	Lost wages
	\$986	Transportation
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$3,680	Relocation

#33612/657 The claimant, a female, was a victim of a kidnapping and sexual abuse and the Board previously awarded an emergency award in the amount of \$1,500 for relocation expenses. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67, and awarded relocation expenses. It was the decision of the Board to award the requested compensation under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$2,088.90	Medical
	\$72.03	Transportation
Pre-approved	\$3,427.97	Relocation

#33613 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of domestic violence. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award relocation under AS 18.67.(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$100	MHT
	\$1,200	Relocation
Pre-approved	\$4,369.22	Medical
Pre-approved	\$2,500	MHT
Pre-approved	\$3,800	Relocation
Pre-approved	\$2,500	Security

#33615/611 The claimant, a male, filed on behalf of his minor child as a victim of sexual assault of a minor. The Board determined the victim to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award mental health under AS 18.67.(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT
Pre-approved	\$1,200	MHT

#33626 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award mental health under AS 18.67.(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$0	
Pre-approved	\$2,600	MHT

#33650/351 The claimant, a female, filed on her own behalf and on behalf of her minor child as the relatives of a victim of homicide. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. It was the decision of the Board to award mental health and funeral costs under AS 18.67.(a)(1) and (a)(4). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$370.78	MHT
	\$2,676.54	Funeral
Pre-approved	\$229.92	MHT
Pre-approved	\$600	MHT

#33173/174 The claimant, a female, filed for minor child who was an apparent sexual assault of a minor victim. The claimant sought compensation of losses. It was the decision of the Board to refer to an investigator. All Board members concurred with the decision.

REFERRED

#33296 The claimant, a female, filed as a victim of assault. The Board determined the claimant to be an innocent victim of a violent crime under AS 18.67. The claimant requested the Board consider awarding additional medical not previously considered. It was the decision of the Board to award medical under AS 18.67.110(a)(1). All Board members concurred with the decision.

AWARDED	\$2,569.51	Medical
---------	------------	---------

HCR

3

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/2/07

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: _____

State Affairs Committee considered HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3

HCR 3 SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH

Relating to proclaiming April of 2007 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

and recommends:

- be replaced with SCS or CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous SCS or CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt _____ Letter of Intent
- further referral to _____ Committee

SENATE BILL:
 Same Title
 New Title

HOUSE BILL:
 Same Title
 Technical Title Change
 New Title w/ SCR # _____

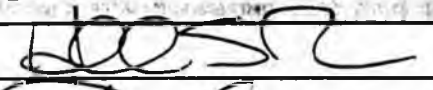
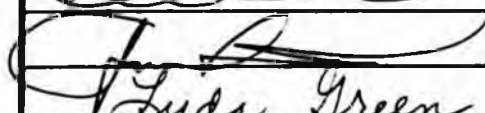
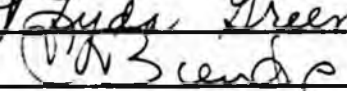
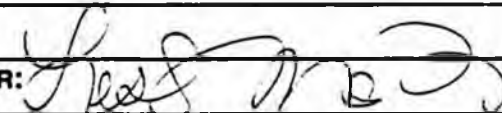
NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
H) RLS	03/01			✓	

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	French	X			
	Green	X			
	Bunde	✓			
CHAIR: 	McBride	✓			



REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN MEYER

HOUSE DISTRICT 30

House Concurrent Resolution 3 Relating to proclaiming April of 2007 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month

Sponsor Statement

Sexual assault is one of the most devastating crimes in our society. In the state of Alaska, statistics illustrate a sobering reality. Alaska has the highest per capita occurrence of sexual assault in the nation. While Alaskans work to provide quality services, assistance, support, and advocacy for victims of sexual assault, there is a profound need for greater awareness, prevention, and educational measures.

In the late 1980s, the National Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCASA) informally polled state sexual assault coalitions to determine when to have a national Sexual Assault Awareness Week. A week in April was selected. In the late 1990s, many advocates began coordinating activities throughout the month of April on a regular basis, promoting an idea for a nationally recognized month for sexual assault awareness activities. As a result, Sexual Assault Awareness Month was first observed nationally in April 2001. In Alaska, a resolution was passed by the 22nd Legislature declaring April 2001 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

HCR 3 proclaims the month of April 2007 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month. It is important that schools, community organizations, government agencies, and individuals observe this month with activities that educate and increase the public's awareness of the prevalence of sexual assault in Alaska.

HCR 3 is meant to encourage and support women, men, and children who have been affected by sexual assault, as well as acknowledge the members of our communities that act as counselors and advocates for victims, families, and loved ones.

Last Updated: March 13, 2007



REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN MEYER

HOUSE DISTRICT 30

House Concurrent Resolution 3 Relating to proclaiming April of 2007 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month

Statistics and Sources

The following sources were used in the drafting of HCR 3:

“Whereas one out of six women has been raped,”

Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Rape Victimization: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. January 2006.

“Whereas one out of 33 men has been sexually assaulted,”

Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Rape Victimization: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. January 2006.

“Whereas the incidence of rape in Alaska is 2.5 times the national average,”

Uniform Crime Reports, Alaska. 2000.

“Whereas only one out of every six rapes is ever reported to law enforcement agencies, making rape the most underreported violent crime in Alaska,”

Rape in America: A Report to the Nation. National Center for Victims of Crime. 1992.

Last Update: March 13, 2007

Table 21
Felony Convictions Relative to the Number of Reported Crimes and Arrests
for State Courts Nationally (1998) and Alaska (1999)^a

Offense	Uniform Crime Reports Alaska ^b		Arrests as percent of reports	Estimated No. of Alaska felony convictions ^c	For 100 reports		For 100 arrests	
	No. of crimes reported to the police ^e	No. of adults arrested ^d			No. of felony convictions		No. of felony convictions	
					Estimated Alaska	U.S. ^f	Estimated Alaska	U.S. ^g
Rape ^h	517	112	22%	38	7	12	34	45
Robbery	566	140	25%	71	13	9	51	44
Aggravated Assault	2,773	935	34%	236	9	8	25	16
Burglary	3,787	294	8%	101	3	4	34	41

Alaska Judicial Council 1999 Felony Report

^a For this table, national data came from 1998. Data on felony convictions in state courts nationally were available for 1998 but not for 1999. These aggregate numbers should not be understood as tracking individual cases through the criminal justice system. Convictions in a given year may not be for crime or arrests in that year. However, the comparisons illustrate the approximate rates of felony conviction based on a crime report or arrest.

^b Uniform Crime data were best viewed as estimates and not exact numbers. No data were available for some locations in Alaska and elsewhere. The Alaska Judicial Council provided staffing for the Criminal Justice Council, an interagency criminal justice working group. Under the direction of that body, Judicial Council staff surveyed Alaska communities to find the number of reported offenses and arrests for each Alaska community in 2000. Data were not available for a number of smaller Alaska villages and for some larger community police departments such as Sitka. ALASKA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL, INTERIM STATUS REPORT (2002) at Appendix B, Table of Distribution of Alaska Justice System Needs and Resources, Note 8.

Where data were unavailable, the FBI made estimates for the national data based on available data. See FED. BUREAU OF INVEST., U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, 1999 (2000). The Judicial Council did not make estimates for Alaska data.

Under UCR procedures, an arrest was recorded on each separate occasion a person was taken into custody. Annual arrest figures did not measure the number of individuals arrested because one person could have been arrested several times during the same year for the same or different offenses.

^c CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, 1999, *supra* note b at Table 5.

^d *Id.* at Table 69. Adults were defined as persons 18 years of age and older. Adult arrests were used to facilitate comparison to national data and to analyze the relationship between arrests and felony convictions. In Alaska, in 1999, the percentages of arrests of persons under the age of 18 for these crimes were 14% for Murder (N=5 of 36), 16% for Rape (N=22 of 134), 26% for Robbery (N=48 of 188), 14% for Aggravated Assault (N=154 of 1,089), and 56% for Burglary (N=341 of 605). As noted elsewhere, see *supra* p. 54, very few defendants under 18 were charged as adults.

^e The table shows the estimated number of convictions of any felony, based on the Judicial Council's representative sample of two-thirds of felony cases filed in Alaskan courts in 1999. To arrive at this number, the actual number of felony convictions for each type of offense in the Council's database was multiplied by 1.5. For example, the Council's database had 25 defendants who originally were charged with Rape. The table shows 38 defendants, the estimated number that would be found among all the filed and convicted charges for 1999. Note that this is the estimated number of defendants convicted of any felony charge, not just the number of defendants convicted of the same exact crime. When comparing the number of convictions to the number of reported crimes or arrests, the reader should note that some crimes were committed by more than one person, and one person could have committed (or been arrested for) more than one offense.

^f BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, FELONY SENTENCES IN STATE COURTS, 1998 6 (2001).

^g *Id.*

^h Forcible rape, including attempts. In Alaska, this offense was defined as Sexual Assault in the first degree. The definition excluded Sexual Abuse of a Minor.

ⁱ Defined as a felony assault.

JAN 06

NIJ

Special

REPORT



**Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Rape Victimization:
Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey**

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
810 Seventh Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

Alberto R. Gonzales
Attorney General

Regina B. Schofield
Assistant Attorney General

Glenn R. Schmitt
Acting Director, National Institute of Justice

This and other publications and products of the National Institute
of Justice can be found at:

National Institute of Justice
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij

Office of Justice Programs
Partnerships for Safer Communities
www.ojp.usdoj.gov

ML
JAN. 06

**Extent, Nature, and Consequences of
Rape Victimization: Findings From the
National Violence Against Women Survey**

Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes

NCJ 210346

Glenn R. Schmitt
Acting Director

Findings and conclusions of the research reported here are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

This research was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, under NIJ grant number 93-IJ-CX-0012.

The National Institute of Justice is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

About This Report

In 1995 and 1996, the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) was conducted to measure the extent of violence against women. This nationally representative telephone survey asked 8,000 women and 8,000 men about their experiences as rape victims.

Despite an increase in research on rape in the past 30 years, gaps remain in the understanding of rape victimization. The survey elicited information on the prevalence of rape victimization by gender, age and race/ethnicity; characteristics of rape victims, rapists, and rape incidents; the relationship between rape victimization as a minor and as an adult; physical, social, and psychological consequences of rape victimization; and satisfaction with the justice system.

What did the researchers find?

Almost 18 million women and almost 3 million men in the United States have been raped. One of every six women has been raped at some time. In a single year, more than 300,000 women and almost 93,000 men are estimated to have been raped. Rape prevalence rates were the same for minority and nonminority women, but differences were found by specific racial and ethnic group. Younger women were significantly more likely to report being raped at some time in their lives than older women. More than half of the female victims and nearly three-quarters of the male victims were raped before their 18th birthday. Women who reported being raped as minors were twice as likely to report being raped as adults.

Although the word "rape" is gender neutral, most rape victims are female (almost 86

percent), and most rapists are male. Female victims are significantly more likely than male victims to be raped by a current or former intimate partner and to sustain an injury during a rape. Many rape victims suffer serious mental health consequences. Only one in five adult women report their rape to the police. About half of the women raped as adults who had contact with police and about half who had contact with the courts were satisfied with their treatment.

What were the study's limitations?

Because only 24 women and 8 men reported during their interviews that they had been raped in the 12 months preceding the survey, the annual estimates should be viewed with caution. NVAWS most likely underestimates the actual number of annual rapes because it excludes rapes of children and adolescents and those who are homeless or live in institutions, group facilities, or residences without telephones. Because of the small number of Asian/Pacific Islander women identified by the survey who had been raped and the small number of men identified for several indicators (e.g., several race/ethnicity categories, relationship between early and subsequent rape victimization, injuries sustained during a rape), NVAWS could not develop reliable rape prevalence estimates or conduct statistical tests.

Who should read this study?

Criminal justice and public health researchers and practitioners; legislators, policymakers, and intervention planners at all levels of government.

Contents

About This Report	iii
Introduction	1
What Is the National Violence Against Women Survey?	3
Prevalence and Incidence of Rape	7
Rape Prevalence Among Minority Populations	13
Rape Prevalence by Age	17
Characteristics of Rape Victims, Rapists, and Rape Incidents	21
Injury and Health Outcomes	29
Victims' Involvement in the Justice System	33
Questions for Future Research	37
Notes	39

Introduction



Rape is a significant social and health problem in the United States. Results from the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) revealed that 17.7 million women and 2.8 million men in the United States were forcibly raped at some time in their lives, with 302,091 women and 92,748 men forcibly raped in the year preceding the survey. NVAWS found that lifetime rape prevalence varies significantly by race and ethnicity. American Indian/Alaska Native women reported significantly higher rates of rape victimization over their lifetime than did women from all other racial and ethnic backgrounds (except Asian/Pacific Islander, of whom too few victims were in the study to reliably estimate rape prevalence). Mixed-race women reported significantly higher rates of rape victimization over their lifetimes than did Hispanic women and slightly higher rates than non-Hispanic white and African-American women.

About the Authors

Patricia Tjaden, Ph.D., is
Director of Tjaden
Research Corporation.
Nancy Thoennes, Ph.D.,
is Associate Director
of the Center for
Statistics Research.

Information from NVAWS confirms previous reports that rape occurs at an early age for many rape victims. More than 50 percent of the female victims and 70 percent of the male victims said they were raped before their 18th birthday. These findings are noteworthy because women who were raped before age 18 were twice as likely to report being raped as adults. Given these findings, it is evident that rape prevention strategies should focus on rapes committed against minors as well as adults.

Although rape is a gender-neutral crime, the NVAWS findings indicate that most rape victims are women and most rapists are men. They also show that victim-perpetrator relationship patterns varied across the lifespan for women but not for men. Women who were raped as children (before age 12) tended to be victimized by relatives; as adolescents (between ages 12 and 17) women tended to be raped by intimate partners and acquaintances; and as adults (after their 18th birthday) women tended to be raped by intimate partners. In comparison, male victims tended to be raped by acquaintances regardless of their age at the time of victimization.

The survey also produced compelling evidence of the physical, social, and psychological consequences of rape victimization. About 32 percent of the women and 16 percent of the men were injured during their most recent rape as an adult. Of the women who were injured, more than 35 percent received medical treatment. In addition, 33 percent of the women and almost 25 percent of the men raped as adults received counseling from a mental health professional as a result of their most recent rape. Almost 20 percent of the women and 10 percent of the men said they lost time from work.

Despite a steep increase in rape research and public education in the past 30 years, rape continues to be largely underreported. Only one in five women who were

WU

raped as adults reported their rape to the police. Fear of their rapist, embarrassment, and not considering their rape a crime or police matter were the primary reasons women chose not to report their victimization to the police.

These findings underscore the need for law enforcement agencies and victim service providers to expand their services to rape victims and do more to convince them that reporting their rape to the police is worthwhile and appropriate.

What Is the National Violence Against Women Survey?



Many gaps in knowledge about rape victimization remain.¹ Estimates of the prevalence and incidence of rape vary widely from study to study.² Information about minority women's experiences with rape victimization is limited,³ as is information about men's experiences as rape victims. Information on the social, physical, and psychological consequences of rape victimization also is insufficient.⁴

To help deepen understanding of rape as well as the broader issue of violence against women, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) jointly

sponsored—through a grant to the Center for Policy Research—a national telephone survey on violence against women conducted in 1995–96. Respondents to the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) were queried about their experiences as victims of various forms of violence, including rape. (See “Definitions and Survey Questions.”) To provide a context for understanding women's experiences, the survey sampled both women and men. Thus, the survey provides comparable data on women's and men's experiences as rape victims (see “Survey Methodology”).

DEFINITIONS AND SURVEY QUESTIONS

In the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), rape was defined as an event that occurred without the victim's consent that involved the use or threat of force in vaginal, anal, or oral intercourse. This definition closely resembles that used in the National Women's Study (NWS).⁵ However, unlike NWS, NVAWS includes both attempted and completed rape. Thus, unless otherwise noted in this report, “rape” refers to both attempted and completed rape.

The survey included five behaviorally specific questions to screen for rape victimization. The first four questions are identical to those used in NWS and respectively screen for forced vaginal, oral, or anal penetration.⁶ To collect information about attempted rape, NVAWS included a fifth question that screened for attempted forced penetration of the vagina, mouth, or anus. To minimize doubt in the respondent's mind about what

was being measured, the questions incorporated explicit language. (See “Rape Screening Questions,” page 10.)

Respondents who replied “yes” to one or more of the screening questions were asked whether their rapist was a spouse, ex-spouse, male cohabiting partner, female cohabiting partner, relative, someone else they knew, or a stranger. To further delineate the victim-perpetrator relationship, interviewers asked respondents who disclosed rape victimization to specify which spouse/partner raped them (e.g., first ex-husband, current male cohabiting partner); or which relative raped them (e.g., father, brother, grandfather, mother, sister, aunt); or, in cases involving acquaintances, to specify the relationship they had with the rapist (e.g., date, boyfriend, girlfriend, boss, coworker, teacher, neighbor).

Continued on page 4

DEFINITIONS AND SURVEY QUESTIONS (cont.)

Respondents who disclosed rape were asked detailed questions about the characteristics and consequences of their rape, including the following:

- Where the rape occurred.
- Whether the victim or their rapist were using drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident.
- Whether their rapist used a gun, knife, or other weapon.
- Whether their rapist verbally threatened them.
- Whether their rapist physically assaulted them.
- Whether they thought they or someone close to them would be seriously harmed or killed by their rapist.
- Whether they were physically injured and, if so, the types of injuries incurred.
- Whether they received medical services.
- Whether they received counseling from a mental health professional.
- Whether they lost time from routine activities such as school, work, volunteer endeavors, recreational activities, and household chores.
- Whether they reported their rape to the police.
- Whether they obtained a restraining order against their rapist and, if so, whether it was violated.
- Whether their rapist was criminally prosecuted.

This report summarizes findings from NVAWS on the extent, nature, and consequences of rape victimization among women and men in the United States. Information is presented on the following topics:

- Prevalence and incidence of rape victimization among women and men.
- Prevalence of rape victimization among minority populations.

These questions were posed for each type of offender (e.g., spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend, grandfather) identified by the victim. Victims who were raped more than once by the same type of offender were asked to use their *most recent rape* as a reference point.

NVAWS generated information on both the prevalence and incidence of rape. *Prevalence* refers to the number of people within a demographic group (e.g., women or men) who are victimized during a specific time period, such as the person's lifetime or the previous 12 months. *Incidence* refers to the number of separate victimizations, or incidents, perpetrated against people within a demographic group during a specific time period. Incidence expressed as a victimization rate is obtained by dividing the number of victimizations perpetrated against people in the demographic group by the number of people in the group and setting the rate to a standard population base, such as 1,000 people.⁶

Notes

a. National Victim Center and Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*, Arlington, VA: National Victim Center and Charleston, SC: Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, 1992.

b. Ibid.

c. Koss, M.P., and M.R. Harvey, *The Rape Victim: Clinical and Community Interventions*, 2d ed., Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, 1991.

- Prevalence of rape victimization among women and men in different age groups.
- Relationship between rape victimization at an early age and subsequent rape victimization.
- Characteristics of rape victims, rapists, and rape incidents.
- Frequency of injuries and sexually transmitted diseases incurred by adult victims.

- Injured victims' use of medical services.
- Frequency with which adult victims receive counseling from a mental health professional.
- Frequency with which adult victims lose time from routine activities, such as work and school.
- Adult victims' involvement and satisfaction with the justice system.

This report is one of a series on NVAWS published jointly by NIJ and CDC. Previous reports have focused on women's and men's experiences as victims of stalking, intimate partner violence, and violence in general. (See "Other Publications From the National Violence Against Women Survey" at the end of this report.)

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) was conducted from November 1995 to May 1996 by interviewers at Schulman, Ronca, Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI) under the direction of John Boyle.^a The authors of this Special Report designed the survey questionnaire and conducted the analysis.^b

The sample was drawn by random-digit dialing of households with a telephone in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample was administered by U.S. Census region. Within each region, a simple random sample of working residential "hundreds banks" of phone numbers was drawn. (A hundreds bank is the first 8 digits of any 10-digit telephone number.) A randomly generated 2-digit number was appended to each randomly sampled hundreds bank to produce the full 10-digit, random-digit number. Separate banks of numbers were generated for male and female respondents. These random digit numbers were called by SRBI interviewers from their central telephone facility, where nonworking and nonresidential numbers were screened out. When a residential household was reached, eligible adults were identified. In households with more than one eligible adult, the adult with the most recent birthday was selected as the designated respondent.

A total of 8,000 women and 8,005 men age 18 and older were interviewed using a computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system.

(Five completed interviews with men were subsequently eliminated from the sample during data editing because of an excessive amount of inconsistent and missing data.) Only female interviewers surveyed female respondents. To test for possible bias introduced by the gender of the interviewer, a split-sample approach was used in the male sample whereby half of the interviews were conducted by female interviewers and half by male interviewers. A Spanish-language translation was administered by bilingual interviewers to Spanish-speaking respondents.

Because of the large number of interviews to be conducted, the survey was fielded as a series of replicate samples, with each replicate sample consisting of approximately 500–3,000 completed interviews. Replicate samples were generated using the same sample frame and sample design and, unless otherwise noted, were analyzed as one sample.

Two different sets of rape screening questions were fielded respectively during the first two female replicate samples to ascertain whether increasing the number of screening questions increases disclosure of rape victimization. Respondents in the first female replicate sample ($n = 500$) were asked two questions that respectively screened for attempted and completed forced penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth

Continued on page 6

SURVEY METHODOLOGY (cont.)

by penis, and attempted and completed forced penetration of the vagina or anus by fingers, tongue, or objects. Respondents in the second female replicate sample ($n = 501$) were asked four questions that respectively screened for attempted and completed forced penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth by penis; attempted and completed forced penetration of the mouth by penis or the vagina or anus by tongue; attempted and completed forced penetration of the anus by penis; and attempted and completed forced penetration of the vagina or anus by fingers, tongue, or objects.

Survey records from the two replicate samples were analyzed immediately following completion of the interviews to determine whether one set of questions yielded higher disclosure rates. Results indicate that the two sets of questions yield similar victimization rates: 21.6 percent of the women in the first replicate sample and 20.6 percent of the women in the second replicate sample said they were the victim of an attempted and/or completed rape at some time in their lifetime. It should be noted that because both sets of screening questions combine questions about attempted and completed rape, it is impossible to estimate attempted rape and completed rape victimization rates using the corresponding 1,001 survey records.

Following the analysis, the survey questionnaire was modified to include five different rape screening questions. (See "Rape Screening Questions," p. 10.) The first four questions are identical to those used in the National Women's Study (NWS) and screen respectively for forced penile-vaginal penetration, forced penetration of the mouth by penis or the vagina or anus by tongue, forced penile-anal penetration, and forced penetration of the vagina or anus by fingers or objects.⁵ The fifth question screens for

attempted forced penetration of the vagina, mouth, or anus. This version of the questionnaire was administered to the remaining 6,999 female respondents and all the male respondents (who were not queried about forced vaginal penetration). Because this version of the questionnaire replicates screening questions used in NWS, rape victimization estimates generated from the 6,999 survey records are directly comparable to rape victimization estimates generated from NWS. Moreover, because this version includes separate questions about attempted rape and completed rape, the survey records can be used to ascertain separate victimization rates for attempted rape and completed rape.

To determine the representativeness of the sample, select demographic characteristics of the NVAWS sample were compared with demographic characteristics of the general population from the U.S. Census Bureau's 1995 Current Population Survey of adult men and women.⁶

Notes

- a. John Boyle, Ph.D., is senior partner and director of the Government and Social Research Division at SRBI. He specializes in public policy research in the area of health and violence and manages SRBI's Washington, D.C., office.
- b. An in-depth analysis of the statistical methodology can be found in *Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey* (see "Other Publications From the National Violence Against Women Survey," p. 40 of this report).
- c. National Victim Center and Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*, Arlington, VA: National Victim Center and Charleston, SC: Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, 1992.
- d. A technical report that describes the survey methods in more detail and records sample characteristics and prevalence rates using weighted and unweighted data is available from the Center for Policy Research, 1570 Emerson Street, Denver, CO 80218, phone: 303-837-1555, fax: 303-837-1557, e-mail: cnrpolres@qwest.net.

Prevalence and Incidence of Rape



Using a definition of rape that includes attempted and completed vaginal, oral, and anal penetration achieved through the use or threat of force, NVAWS found that 17.6 percent of surveyed women and 3 percent of surveyed men were raped at some time in their lives (see exhibit 1). Thus, in the United States, 1 of every 6 women has been raped at some time in her life, and 1 of every 33 men has been raped at some time in his life. Based on U.S. Census estimates of the number of women and men age 18 and older in the United States in 1995 (the year the sample was generated), 17.7 million women and 2.8 million men in the United States have been raped at some time in their life (see exhibit 1).

The study also found that 0.3 percent of surveyed women and 0.1 percent of surveyed men were raped in the 12 months preceding the survey. Based on 1995 census estimates of the number of women and men age 18 and older in the Nation, 302,091 women and 92,748 men were raped in 1995, a year that approximates the timeframe of the study.⁵ Because some victims were raped more than once in the 12 months preceding the survey, the estimated number of rapes perpetrated in the United States in 1995 exceeds the estimated number of rape victims. Specifically, female victims averaged 2.9 rapes and male victims averaged 1.2 rapes in the 12 months preceding the survey. Thus, an estimated 876,064 rapes were

Exhibit 1. Percentage and number of women and men who were raped in lifetime and previous 12 months

Rape timeframe	Percentage		Number ^a	
	Women (n = 8,000)	Men (n = 8,000)	Women (100,697,000)	Men (92,748,000)
Raped in lifetime ^b	17.6	3.0	17,722,672	2,782,440
Raped in previous 12 months	0.3	0.1	302,091	92,748

a. Estimates are based on women and men age 18 and older. Westrogan, S.L., *Projections of the Population of States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1998 to 2010*, Current Population Reports, Series P25-1017, Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1998.

b. Difference between women and men is statistically significant.

Note: Lifetime prevalence rates for women in this exhibit are based on survey records of 6,999 women who were administered a version of the survey questionnaire that contains separate questions about attempted rape and completed rape. The remaining 1,001 women were administered versions of the questionnaire that combine questions about attempted rape and completed rape. Because it is impossible to distinguish attempted rape and completed rape from the combined questions, the corresponding 1,001 survey records were excluded when attempted rape and completed rape rates for women were calculated. The 1,001 survey records also were excluded when the total lifetime rape rate for women presented here was calculated to make this rate consistent with information in exhibit 3, which presents rape estimates for both lifetime attempted rape and lifetime completed rape. (See "Survey Methodology" for more information about different versions of the NVAWS questionnaire.)

committed against U.S. women and an estimated 111,298 rapes were perpetrated against U.S. men in 1995 (see exhibit 2). Because 1995 rape estimates are based on responses from only 24 women and 8 men who reported being raped in the 12 months preceding the survey, the data are unstable and should be viewed with caution. Annual estimates presented in this report also probably underestimate the true number of rapes committed each year because they exclude attempted/completed rapes of children and adolescents and attempted/completed rapes of women and men who are homeless or living in institutions (e.g., prisons, mental hospitals), group facilities (e.g., dormitories, halfway houses), or households without telephones.

Attempted rape versus completed rape

Interviewers queried respondents about their experiences as victims of both attempted and completed rape. Attempted rapes refer to incidents in which rapists threatened or used force to attempt vaginal, anal, or oral rape, but penetration did not occur. As shown in exhibit 3, relatively few women and men reported they were the victims of an attempted rape *only*. Among all respondents, 14.8 percent of the women and 2.1 percent of the men said they were victims of a completed rape at some time in their life, whereas 2.8 percent of the women and 0.9 percent of the men said they were victims of an attempted rape *only*. (Women and men

who said they were victims of a completed rape may also have been victims of an attempted rape.)

These findings are noteworthy for two reasons. They indicate that most rapists are successful in penetrating their victims. They also demonstrate how the definition of rape used in a research study affects who is counted as a victim and, consequently, victimization rates. Research will find higher rape victimization rates if studies include attempts in their definition of rape, illustrating the maxim that the broader the definition used to measure victimization, the higher the victimization rate.

Comparison with previous rape estimates

Lifetime estimates. Before NVAWS, national information on rape occurring over a victim's lifetime was limited to data from two nationwide studies on forced sex. The 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey (NHSLs) interviewed a national probability sample of U.S. women and men about their experiences with sex, including forced sex, and found that 22 percent of women and 2 percent of men had been "forced to do something sexual in their life."⁶ The 1990 National Women's Study (NWS) surveyed a national probability sample of U.S. women about their experiences with completed but not attempted rape and found that 13 percent of women had been raped at some time in their lives.⁷

Exhibit 2. Number of rapes perpetrated against women and men in the previous 12 months

Victims' gender	Number of rape victims	Average number of rapes per victim	Total number of rapes	Rape rate per 1,000 women/men
Women	302,091	2.9	876,064	8.7
Men	92,748	1.2	111,298	1.2

The NVAWS estimates are not directly comparable to NHSLs estimates because the two surveys used different screening questions and measured somewhat different phenomena. Specifically, NVAWS used five questions to screen for attempted and completed rape; NHSLs used only one question to screen for "being forced to do something sexual." Nonetheless, NHSLs findings provide a context for NVAWS's lifetime rape prevalence estimates. NVAWS's estimate that 17.6 percent of women have been victims of an attempted/completed rape is lower than NHSLs's 22 percent estimate. In contrast, the NVAWS estimate that 3 percent of men have been victims of an attempted/completed rape is higher than NHSLs's 2 percent estimate. Although the two surveys generated different estimates for somewhat different phenomena, results from both surveys show that forced sex is a widespread problem in U.S. society, especially among women.

NVAWS and NWS were conducted in different years (1995-96 and 1990, respectively), but their estimates are comparable because they used identical screening questions for completed rape (see "Survey Methodology" and "Rape Screening Questions"). The NVAWS estimate that

14.8 percent of women have been victims of a completed rape (see exhibit 3) is slightly higher than the NWS estimate of 13 percent. Because of sampling errors associated with both surveys, the difference between the NVAWS and NWS estimates may be insignificant.

Annual estimates. The U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) generates estimates about the number of attempted/completed rapes perpetrated against women and men in the United States annually using information generated from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). For 1995—a year that approximates the timeframe for NVAWS—NCVS estimates 214,783 attempted/completed rapes of females age 12 and older and 19,338 attempted/completed rapes of males age 12 and older.⁸ NVAWS annual rape estimates are higher than those of NCVS, even though the NVAWS estimates include only attempted/completed rapes perpetrated against women and men age 18 and older. Specifically, the NVAWS estimate that 876,064 attempted/completed rapes were perpetrated against women age 18 and older in 1995 is four times greater than the 1995 NCVS estimate, and the NVAWS estimate of 111,298 attempted/completed

Exhibit 3. Percentage of women and men who were victims of a completed versus attempted rape in lifetime

Rape category	Women (%) (n = 8,000)	Men (%) (n = 8,000)
Raped in lifetime*	17.6	3.0
Completed rape*	14.8	2.1
Attempted rape only*	2.8	0.9

* Difference between women and men is statistically significant.

Note: Lifetime prevalence rates for women in this exhibit are based on survey records of 6,999 women who were administered a version of the survey questionnaire that contains separate questions about attempted and completed rape. The remaining 1,001 women were administered versions of the questionnaire that combine questions about attempted and completed rape. Because it is impossible to distinguish attempted rape and completed rape from the combined questions, the corresponding 1,001 survey records were excluded when attempted and completed rape rates for women were calculated. (See "Survey Methodology" for more information about different versions of the NVAWS questionnaire.)

rapes against men age 18 and older in 1995 is nearly six times greater than the 1995 NCVS estimate.

As noted in previous reports that summarize NVAWS findings,⁹ direct comparisons between NVAWS and NCVS are difficult because estimates reported by the two surveys refer to somewhat different populations (individuals age 18 and older versus those 12 and older). Moreover, the two surveys' methodologies differ significantly, especially in terms of screening questions. NVAWS uses five questions to screen respondents for rape victimization (see "Rape Screening Questions"), while NCVS uses only two questions.¹⁰ Although empirical data on this issue are limited, some researchers believe that increasing the number of screening questions increases victimization disclosure rates.¹¹ Furthermore, the NVAWS questions use more explicit language than those of NCVS.

In addition, NCVS estimates count series victimizations—reports of six or more

crimes within a 6-month period for which the respondent cannot recall details of each crime—as a single victimization. Thus, NCVS estimates of the number of attempted/completed rapes are lower than would be obtained by including all incidents reported to its survey interviewers. To compare NCVS estimates directly with NVAWS estimates, NCVS would have to count each crime in a reported series of victimizations separately.

Rape prevalence compared with other forms of violence

What is the relative risk of being raped versus physically assaulted or stalked? NVAWS found that 1.9 percent of all surveyed women were physically assaulted in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 1 percent were stalked (see exhibit 4). Thus, in the year preceding the survey, U.S. women were six times more likely to be physically assaulted than raped and three times more likely to be stalked than

RAPE SCREENING QUESTIONS

The following questions screened respondents for completed and attempted rape victimization:^{*}

- *[Female respondents only]* Regardless of how long ago it happened, has a man or boy ever made you have sex by using force or threatening to harm you or someone close to you? Just so there is no mistake, by sex we mean putting a penis in your vagina.
- Has anyone, male or female, ever made you have oral sex by using force or threat of force? Just so there is no mistake, by oral sex we mean that a man or boy put his penis in your mouth or someone, male or female, penetrated your vagina or anus with their mouth or tongue.
- Has anyone ever made you have anal sex by using force or threat of harm? Just so there is no mistake, by anal sex we mean that a man or boy put his penis in your anus.

- Has anyone, male or female, ever put fingers or objects in your vagina or anus against your will or by using force or threats?
- Has anyone, male or female, ever *attempted* to make you have vaginal, oral, or anal sex against your will, but intercourse or penetration did not occur?

Note

* Rape screening questions were adapted from those used in the National Women's Study, see National Victim Center and Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*, Arlington, VA: National Victim Center and Charleston, SC: Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, 1992: 15.

raped. NVAWS also found that 3.4 percent of all surveyed men were physically assaulted in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 0.4 percent were stalked. Because so few men ($N = 8$) reported being raped in the previous 12 months, ratios of the likelihood of rape versus physical assault or stalking for men could not be completed.

Type of rape experienced

As the NVAWS screening questions show (see "Rape Screening Questions"), female respondents were asked specifically about different types of forced completed or

attempted vaginal, oral, or anal penetration. Questions for men omitted reference to vaginal penetration. Exhibit 5 shows the types of rape female victims experienced, with 68.2 percent reporting forced penile-vaginal penetration. In addition, 49.3 percent of the women said they were victims of forced attempts to penetrate their vagina, anus, or mouth.

Among male victims, 52.7 percent said they experienced forced penetration of the mouth by penis or of the anus by tongue, 23.8 percent said they experienced forced penile-anal penetration, and 53.1 percent said they experienced attempted forced penetration of their anus or mouth.

Exhibit 4. Percentage of women and men who were victimized in previous 12 months by type of violence

Type of violence	Victimized in previous 12 months	
	Women (%) ($n = 8,000$)	Men (%) ($n = 8,000$)
Rape	0.3	0.1
Physical assault*	1.9	3.4
Stalking*	1.0	0.4

* Difference between women and men is statistically significant.

Exhibit 5. Percentage distribution of female and male rape victims by type of rape experienced

Type of rape experienced ^a	Female victims (%) ^b ($n = 1,235$)	Male victims (%) ^b ($n = 239$)
Penetration of vagina by penis	68.2	NA
Penetration of mouth by penis or vagina or anus by tongue	23.9	52.7
Penetration of anus by penis	13.4	23.8
Penetration of vagina or anus by objects or fingers	31.3	20.1
Attempted penetration of vagina, anus, or mouth	49.3	53.1

^a Questions to male respondents omitted reference to vaginal penetration.

^b Total percentages by victim gender exceed 100 because some victims experienced more than one type of rape.

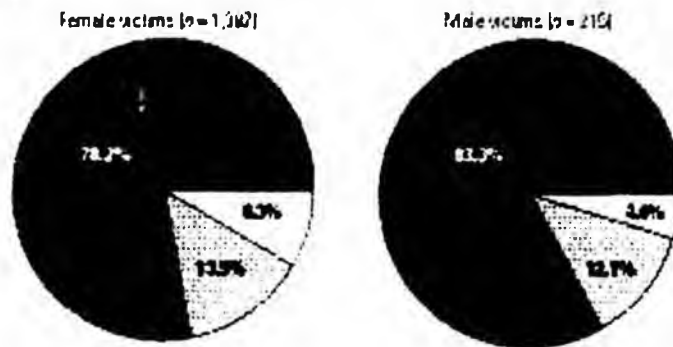
Number of rapists

Most victims identified by the survey were raped by just one person over their lifetimes. Among female rape victims, 78.2 percent were raped by one person, 13.5 percent were raped by two people, and 8.3 percent were raped by three or more people (see exhibit 6). Among male rape victims, the comparable figures are 83.3

percent, 12.1 percent, and 4.6 percent, respectively. The survey found no statistically significant difference in the number of male and female victims raped by multiple rapists. It should be noted that victims who reported being raped by more than one person may have been raped by multiple people during a single incident, by different lone offenders during multiple incidents, or both.

Exhibit 6. Percentage distribution of female and male victims by number of rapists in lifetime

- One rapist
- ▨ Two rapists
- Three or more rapists



Rape Prevalence Among Minority Populations



To further understanding of the relationship between victimization and race/ethnicity, respondents were asked whether they would best classify themselves as white, black or African-American, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, mixed race, or of Hispanic origin. The response rate was extremely high—98 percent of the respondents answered the question about race, and 99 percent answered the question about Hispanic origin.

Combining data on Hispanic, African-American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and mixed-race women revealed no statistically significant difference in rape prevalence between minority and nonminority women—19 percent of minority women and 17.9 percent of non-Hispanic white women reported being raped at some time in their lifetime (see exhibit 7). Nor was a statistically

significant difference in rape prevalence found between minority and nonminority men—3.4 percent of minority men reported being raped at some time in their lifetime compared with 2.8 percent of non-Hispanic white men.

However, comparisons of lifetime rape prevalence among women from specific racial/ethnic backgrounds showed some statistically significant differences. American Indian/Alaska Native women were significantly more likely than women from all other backgrounds to have been raped at some time in their lifetime (see exhibit 8), except for Asian/Pacific Islander women (of which too few victims were interviewed to reliably estimate rape prevalence or conduct statistical tests).

These findings are consistent with previous research showing that Native Americans experience more violence than other

Exhibit 7. Percentage of women and men who were raped in lifetime by minority status

Victims' gender	Minority (%) ^a	Nonminority (%) ^b
Women	19.0 (n = 1,633)	17.9 (n = 6,217)
Men	3.4 (n = 1,509)	2.8 (n = 6,250)

^a Minority includes respondents who self-identified as Hispanic white, African-American, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, or mixed race.

^b Nonminority includes respondents who self-identified as non-Hispanic white.

Note. Rates for women in this exhibit are based on 8,000 records of survey data and are higher than the rates for women presented in exhibits 1 and 3. Rates for women in exhibits 1 and 3 are based on the 6,995 survey records that correspond to the version of the survey questionnaire that contains separate questions about attempted rape and completed rape. This version of the questionnaire produced lower lifetime rates than those produced by versions that combine questions about attempted rape and completed rape.

Americans. A BJS study found that the rate of violent victimization among Native Americans was more than twice the rate for the Nation (124 versus 50 per 1,000 people ages 12 and older).¹² A study by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control found that homicide rates for Native Americans were about twice that of national U.S. rates.¹³ Another study that used data from the 1985 Family Violence Survey found that Native American couples were significantly more violent than their white counterparts.¹⁴ How much of the variance between American Indian/Alaska Native women and women from other racial/ethnic backgrounds may be explained by demographic, social, and environmental factors remains unclear and requires further study. Moreover, significant differences in rape prevalence between American Indian and Alaska Native women may be found that cannot be discerned from this study because it combined information on the two groups. Significant intertribal differences within American Indian and Alaska Native groups also may exist.

The survey also found that Hispanic white women had significantly lower lifetime rape prevalence rates than mixed-race women. However, the difference in rape prevalence was not statistically significant between Hispanic white women and non-Hispanic white women. This finding contradicts conclusions from previous studies that compared sexual assault prevalence among mostly Mexican-American women and non-Hispanic white women.¹⁵ The study also found no statistically significant difference among non-Hispanic white women, African-American women, or mixed-race women—17.9 percent of non-Hispanic white women, 18.8 percent of African-American women, and 24.4 percent of mixed-race women were raped at some time in their lives.

Unfortunately, the study could not develop reliable rape prevalence estimates or conduct statistical tests for Asian/Pacific Islander women because too few rape victims were identified from the survey. Research has suggested that intimate partner victimization rates are lower for Asian and Pacific Islander women than

Exhibit 8. Percentage of women and men who were raped in lifetime by race/ethnicity

Victims' gender	Non-Hispanic white (%)	Hispanic white (%)	African-American (%)	American Indian/Alaska Native (%)	Mixed race (%)	Asian/Pacific Islander (%)
Women ^a	17.9 (n = 6,217)	11.9 (n = 235)	18.8 (n = 780)	34.1 (n = 88)	24.4 (n = 397)	6.8 (n = 133)
Men	2.8 (n = 6,250)	— ^b (n = 74)	3.3 (n = 659)	— ^b (n = 105)	4.4 (n = 406)	— ^b (n = 165)

a. Difference between Hispanic white and mixed-race women and between American Indian/Alaska Native and all other non-Asian/Pacific Islander women is statistically significant.

b. Estimates were not calculated on five or fewer victims.

Note: Rates for women in this exhibit are based on 8,000 records of survey data and are higher than the rates for women presented in exhibits 1 and 3. Rates for women in exhibits 1 and 3 are based on the 6,999 survey records that correspond to the version of the survey questionnaire that contains separate questions about attempted rape and completed rape. This version of the questionnaire produced lower lifetime rates than those produced by versions that combine questions about attempted rape and completed rape.

women of other minority backgrounds because traditional Asian values may discourage them from disclosing such victimization, even in confidential settings.¹⁸ More research is needed to determine whether traditional values discourage Asian women from disclosing rape victimization or whether they actually experience less rape victimization than women from other racial/ethnic backgrounds.

NVAWS compared rape prevalence among men from different racial/ethnic backgrounds and found no statistically significant difference among African-American, mixed-race, and non-Hispanic white men. Too few Hispanic white, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native male victims were identified to reliably estimate rape prevalence or conduct statistical tests for these groups.

Rape Prevalence by Age



To provide information about rape prevalence and age, lifetime rape victimization rates were compared for women and men who were ages 18–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, and 60 years and older at the time of the survey. Lifetime rape prevalence varied significantly by age group for women but not for men. About one-fifth of the women who were ages 18–29 (22.4 percent), 30–39 (21.8 percent), and 40–49 (21.2 percent) at the time of the survey said they were raped at some time in their life, compared with 16.6 percent of the women who were ages 50–59 and 6.9 percent who were age 60 and older (see exhibit 9). Thus, 1 in 5 women who were 18–49 years old at the time of the survey had been raped, compared with 1 in 6 women who were ages 50–59 and 1 in 15 women who were age 60 and older. The relatively low rape prevalence for women ages 50–59 and 60 and older is especially noteworthy given that women in these age groups were at risk for a longer time than younger women.

At first glance, these findings suggest that rape prevalence has increased over the past 50 years. However, it is also possible that younger women (i.e., women 18–49 years old) were simply more willing than older women to report their victimization to interviewers. Previous research has shown that older women who meet the legal definition of a crime victim are less likely than younger female crime victims to label themselves as such. For example, a study of wife rape found that older women who met the legal definition of being a marital rape victim were less likely to define themselves as such than younger women victimized this way.¹⁷ Similarly, in a study comparing legal and victim definitions of stalking, NVAWS found that older women who met the legal definition of having been stalked were less likely than younger women who were also stalked to label themselves as stalking victims.¹⁸ More research is needed to determine whether rape victimization has increased over time and, if so, what demographic,

Exhibit 9. Percentage of women and men who were raped in lifetime by age at time of survey

Victims' gender	Age in years (%)				
	18–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+
Women*	22.4 (n = 1,524)	21.8 (n = 1,934)	21.2 (n = 1,767)	16.6 (n = 1,131)	6.9 (n = 1,498)
Men	3.5 (n = 1,722)	3.6 (n = 2,008)	2.9 (n = 1,899)	2.1 (n = 1,067)	2.1 (n = 1,223)

* Difference between women age 50–59 and all other age groups and women age 60 and older and all other age groups is statistically significant.

social, economic, and environmental factors have led to this increase. Research is also needed on the relationships among age, victimization, and self-identification as a victim.

Rape occurs at an early age

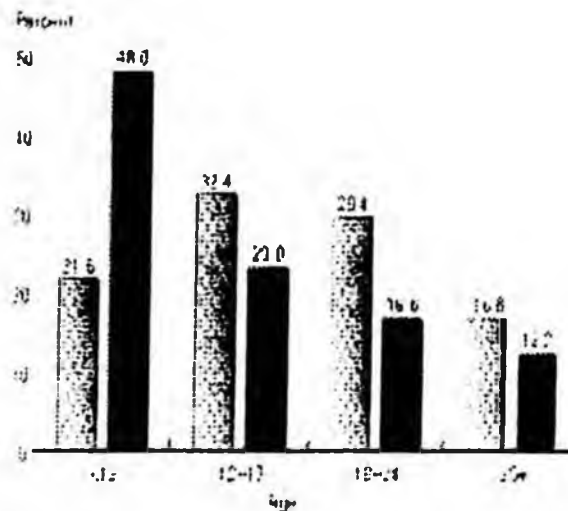
Survey results show that rape occurs at an early age for many rape victims—21.6 percent of women and 48 percent of men were younger than 12 years old when they were first raped, and 32.4 percent of women and 23 percent of men were between ages 12 and 17. Thus, more than half (54 percent) of female victims and nearly three-quarters (71 percent) of male victims were first raped before their 18th birthday. In comparison, 29.4 percent of female victims and 16.6 percent of male victims were 18 to 24 years old when they were first raped, and 16.6 percent of

female victims and 12.3 percent of male victims were age 25 or older (see exhibit 10). These findings are consistent with findings from the National Women's Study, which shows that many U.S. women are raped as children and adolescents.¹⁹

Although most rape victims identified by NVAWS were under 18 when they were first raped, the survey found that more women were raped as adults than as children or adolescents. Among all women surveyed, 9.6 percent said they were raped as an adult, 6.3 percent said they were raped as an adolescent, and 3.6 percent said they were raped as a child (see exhibit 11). When the proportion of women who were raped before and after their 18th birthday was compared, the study found that women were nearly equally likely to be raped as minors and adults. Specifically, 9.1 percent of all women surveyed said they were raped before their

Exhibit 10. Percentage distribution of female and male rape victims by age at time of first rape

Female victims (n = 1,321)
Male victims (n = 304)



Note: Total percentage for male victims is less than 100 due to rounding.

18th birthday (not shown), while 9.6 percent said they were raped since they turned 18.

Rape prevalence patterns differ for men. Among all surveyed men, 1.3 percent said they were raped as a child, 0.7 percent said they were raped as an adolescent, and 0.8 percent said they were raped as an adult (see exhibit 11). Thus, men were nearly twice as likely to be raped as children than as adolescents or adults. It should be noted that for every age group considered (child, adolescent, and adult), women reported significantly more rapes than men. Because a respondent could have been raped as a child, adolescent, and/or adult, age categories are not mutually exclusive. Thus, the percentages of child, adolescent, and adult rape victims cannot be added to get the total percentage of rape victims.

Prevalence of early rape victimization by age

The study found that age at the time of the survey and being raped as a child and/or adolescent were inversely related for women. Specifically, 14.5 percent of the women who were 18 to 29 years old at the time of the survey said they were raped before their 18th birthday, compared

with 11.8 percent of the women who were 30 to 39, 8.5 percent who were 40 to 59, 7 percent who were 50 to 59, and 2.6 percent who were age 60 or older (see exhibit 12). The difference in the rate of early rape victimization for women is statistically significant between all age groups except between women ages 40 to 49 and 50 to 59.

These findings suggest that the risk of being raped as a child or adolescent has increased steadily for women over the past half century. As previously noted, however, it is possible that younger women are simply more likely than older women to identify themselves as victims, including victims of child and adolescent rape, and more likely to report their victimization to an interviewer.

The relationship between age at the time of the survey and being raped as a child and/or adolescent is less clear for men. Although men who were 18 to 39 years old at the time of the survey were more likely to report being raped before their 18th birthday than men who were age 40 or older, the difference in the rate of early rape victimization is not statistically significant between any of the male age groups (see exhibit 12). Thus, it is impossible to conclude that the risk of being raped as a child or adolescent has increased for men over the past 50 years.

Exhibit 11. Percentage of women and men who were raped as a child, adolescent, and/or adult

Age category of victim ^{a,b}	Women (%) (n = 8,000)	Men (%) (n = 8,000)
Child (ages 0-11)	3.6	1.3
Adolescent (ages 12-17)	6.3	0.7
Adult (age 18 and older)	9.6	0.8

a Difference between women and men is statistically significant.

b Age categories are not mutually exclusive and therefore cannot be added to get the total percentage of victims

Exhibit 12. Percentage of women and men who were raped before age 18 by age at time of survey

Victims' gender	Age in years (%)				
	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Women*	14.5 (n = 1,524)	11.8 (n = 1,934)	8.5 (n = 1,767)	7.0 (n = 1,131)	2.6 (n = 1,498)
Men	2.3 (n = 1,722)	2.3 (n = 2,008)	1.9 (n = 1,899)	1.3 (n = 1,067)	1.3 (n = 1,223)

* Difference between women in all groups except 40-49 and 50-59 is statistically significant.

Relationship between early and subsequent rape victimization

Previous research indicates that women who are sexually assaulted as children or adolescents are more likely to be sexually assaulted as adults.²⁰ Results from NVAWS are consistent with this research: 18.3 percent of the women who said they were raped before age 18 also reported being raped since their 18th birthday, compared with 8.7 percent of the women who did not report being raped before age 18. Thus, women who were raped as minors were twice as likely to report being raped as adults. (The number of male victims was insufficient to analyze the relationship between early and subsequent rape victimization for men.)

Although these findings establish a strong link between rape victimization as a minor and subsequent rape victimization as an adult, the link is not necessarily causal. Early rape victimization may possibly pose a genuine risk for subsequent rape victimization, but some other persistent risk factor, such as poverty or sexual orientation, could possibly lead to early and subsequent rape. The relationship between early and subsequent rape victimization reflected in NVAWS data also may simply reflect the fact that respondents who are willing to disclose to interviewers that they were raped as children or adolescents are also more willing to disclose that they were raped as adults. More research is needed on these issues. If early victimization poses a genuine risk for subsequent victimization, research is needed on effective intervention strategies to mitigate this risk.

Characteristics of Rape Victims, Rapists, and Rape Incidents



Victim and offender gender

Although rape is a gender-neutral crime, most rape victims are women and most rapists are men. Among all rape victims identified by the survey, 85.8 percent were women and 14.2 percent were men. Nearly all of the female victims (99.6 percent) and most of the male victims (85.2 percent) were raped by a male, while less than 1 percent of the female victims and 18.2 percent of the male victims were raped by a female. (Total percentages for male and female victims exceed 100, because some victims were raped by both a male and a female.)

Victim-offender relationship

Information from NVAWS confirms previous research that shows most rape victims know their rapist. Only 16.7 percent of all female victims and 22.8 percent of all male victims were raped by a stranger (see exhibit 13). In general, female victims tended to be raped by current or former intimates, defined in this study as spouses, male and female cohabiting partners, dates, boyfriends, and girlfriends. In comparison, male victims tended to be raped by acquaintances, such as friends, teachers, coworkers, or neighbors. Among all female victims identified by the survey, 20.2 percent were raped by a spouse or ex-spouse, 4.3 percent were raped by a current or former cohabiting partner, and 21.5 percent were raped by a current or former date, boyfriend, or girlfriend. Among all male victims, 4.1 percent were

raped by a spouse or ex-spouse, 3.7 percent were raped by a current or former cohabiting partner, and 2.7 percent were raped by a current or former date, boyfriend, or girlfriend.

Overall, 43 percent of all female rape victims and 9 percent of all male victims were raped by some type of current or former intimate partner. Nearly half (49.3 percent) of all male victims identified by the survey were raped by an acquaintance, compared with 27.3 percent of all female victims (see exhibit 13). About equal proportions of female and male victims were raped by a family member other than a spouse (22.4 and 22.8 percent, respectively). Rapes committed by family members other than spouses tended to occur during childhood or adolescence. Although male victims were more likely than female victims to be raped by an acquaintance or a stranger, it is noteworthy that women are at significantly greater risk than men of being raped by all types of offenders, including acquaintances and strangers.

A comparison of lifetime rape prevalence among men and women by victim-offender relationship shows that 7.7 percent of all women, but only 0.4 percent of all men, were ever raped by a current or former intimate partner; 3.9 percent of all women, but only 0.6 percent of all men, were ever raped by a relative other than a spouse; 4.8 percent of all women, but only 1.4 percent of all men, were ever raped by an acquaintance; and 2.9 percent of all women, but only 0.6 percent of all men, were ever raped by a stranger (see