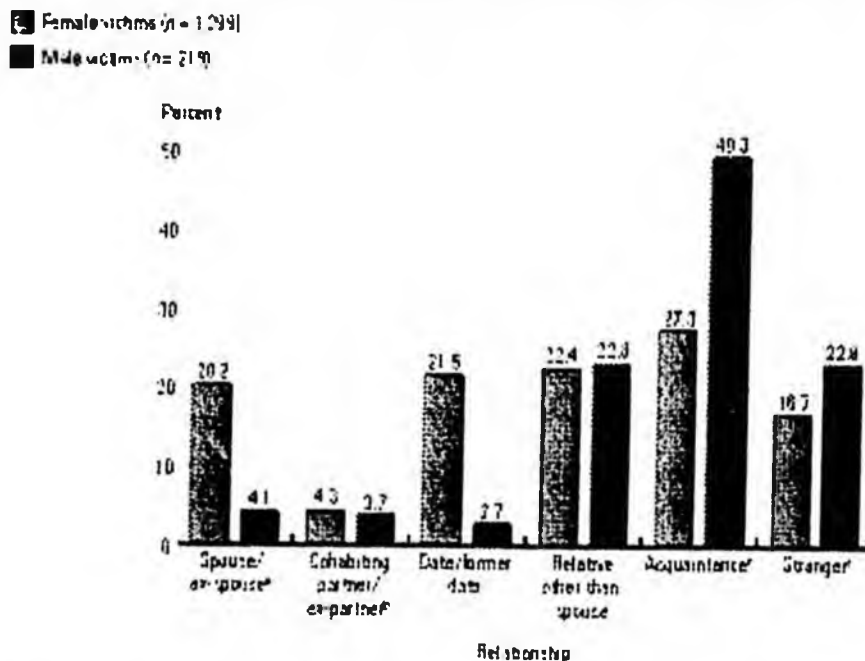


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**Exhibit 13. Percentage distribution of female and male victims by victim-perpetrator relationship\***



- a. Percentages by victim gender exceed 100 because some victims were raped by more than one person.
- b. The number of male victims is too small to conduct statistical tests.
- c. Difference between male and female victims is statistically significant.

**Exhibit 14. Percentage of women and men who were raped in lifetime by victim-perpetrator relationship**

Victim-perpetrator relationship*	Raped in lifetime (%)	
	Women (n = 8,000)	Men (n = 8,000)
Inmate partner	7.7	0.4
Relative other than spouse	3.9	0.6
Acquaintance	4.8	1.4
Stranger	2.9	0.6

\* Difference between women and men is statistically significant

exhibit 14). Thus, women are 19.3 times more likely than men to be raped by intimates, 6.5 times more likely to be raped by nonspouse relatives, 3.4 times more likely to be raped by acquaintances, and 4.8 times more likely to be raped by strangers.

As shown in exhibit 15, the victim-perpetrator relationship varies substantially with the age and gender of the victim. Females who were younger than age 12 at the time of the rape tended to be victimized by relatives other than a spouse; female victims who were 12 to 17 years old tended to be raped by intimates and acquaintances; and female

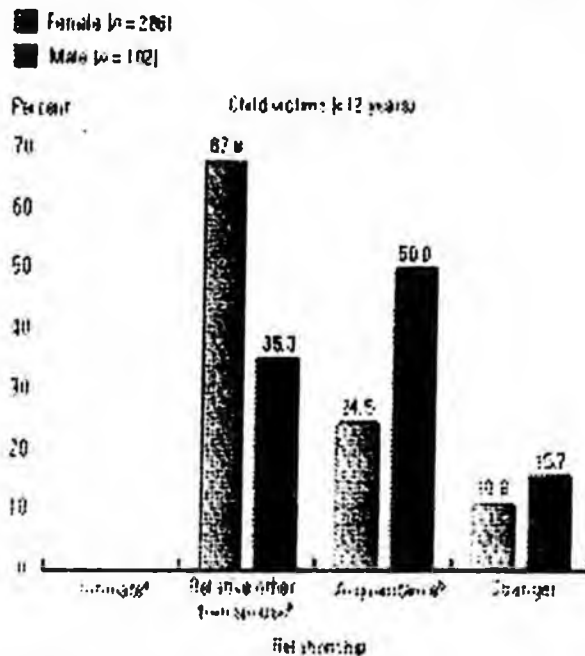
victims who were 18 and older tended to be raped by intimates. In comparison, male victims tended to be raped by acquaintances, regardless of their age at the time of the rape.

### Intimate partner rape and termination of relationships

Ending a relationship is commonly believed to pose an increased risk for or escalation of intimate partner violence. This assumption is based on two types of evidence. Divorced or separated women report more intimate partner violence than do married women.<sup>21</sup> Interviews with men

**Exhibit 15. Percentage distribution of child, adolescent, and adult rape victims by victim-perpetrator relationship and victim gender**

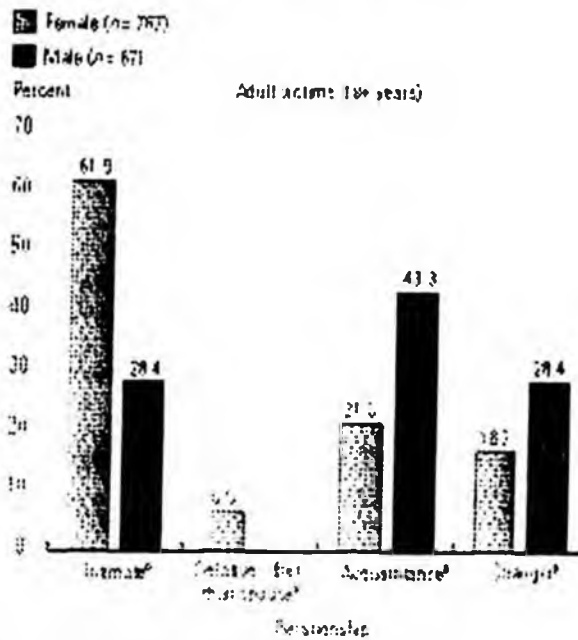
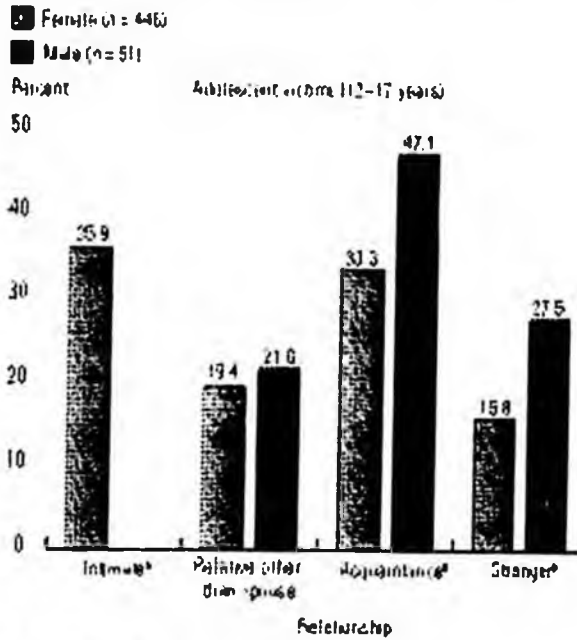
*Exhibit continued on page 24*



- a. Estimates are not calculated on responses from five or fewer victims.
- b. Difference between female and male victims is statistically significant.

Note: Total percentages by gender may exceed 100 because some victims had multiple perpetrators. Total percentage for male adolescent victims is less than 100 because estimates for intimate perpetrators are not shown.

**Exhibit 15 (cont.) Percentage distribution of child, adolescent, and adult rape victims by victim-perpetrator relationship and victim gender**



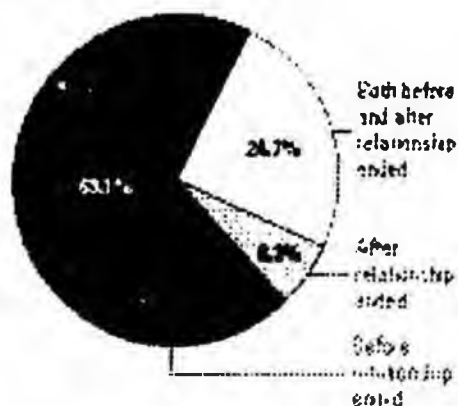
a. Estimates are not calculated on responses from five or fewer victims.  
 b. Difference between female and male victims is statistically significant.

Note: Total percentages by gender may exceed 100 because some victims had multiple perpetrators. Total percentage for male adolescent victims is less than 100 because estimates for intimate perpetrators are not shown.

who have killed their wives also indicate that either threats of separation by their partner or actual separation are most often the precipitating events that lead to murder.<sup>22</sup>

To test the theory that the termination of a relationship leads to increased risk of intimate partner violence, study interviewers asked respondents who had been raped by a former spouse or cohabiting partner whether the rape(s) occurred before the relationship ended, after the relationship ended, or both. Exhibit 16 shows that 69.1 percent of the women who were raped by a former spouse or cohabiting partner said they were raped *before* the relationship ended, 24.7 percent said they were raped *before and after* the relationship ended, and 6.3 percent said they were raped *only after* the relationship ended. These findings suggest that most rapes perpetrated against women by marital and cohabiting partners occur in the context of an ongoing rather than a terminated relationship.

**Exhibit 16. Percentage distribution of female former intimate partner rape victims by point in relationship when rape(s) occurred (n = 288)**



Note: Estimates are based on responses from women who were raped by a former spouse/cohabiting partner since age 18. If a woman was raped by more than one former spouse/cohabiting partner since age 18, information about the former spouse/cohabiting partner who raped her most recently was used.

(Too few former intimate partner male rape victims were interviewed to reliably calculate estimates for men.)

It is impossible to discern from the data how many rapes committed against women before the relationship ended were linked to their threats to terminate the relationship. It is also unclear whether women who were raped before and after the relationship experienced an increase in sexual violence at the time of the separation. It is important to note that determining the end of a relationship is a matter of interpretation rather than objective reality. Some of the intimate partner rape victims surveyed may have equated a relationship's end with when they or their partner first discussed termination, whereas others may have equated it with the formal dissolution of a marriage. Clearly, more research is needed on whether terminating a relationship increases the risk of intimate partner violence for women and men.

## Characteristics of rape committed against adults

As noted, interviewers asked rape victims detailed questions about the most recent rape suffered at the hands of each type of offender they identified. Because most victims were raped by just one person (see exhibit 6), most were queried about just one rape incident. Characteristics of rapes perpetrated against adult women and men are discussed below. Because the focus is on rapes perpetrated against adults, information presented is based on the most recent rape that occurred since the victim's 18th birthday.

**Location of the rape.** Survey findings indicate that most rapes committed against adult women and men occur in private rather than public settings (see exhibit 17). Among victims who were raped as adults, 84.5 percent of the women and 64.4 percent of the men said they were

**Exhibit 17. Percentage distribution of female and male rape victims by characteristics of the rape<sup>a</sup>**

Characteristic	Female victims (%) (n = 717)	Male victims (%) (n = 59)
Location of the rape <sup>b</sup>		
Private setting	84.5	64.4
Public setting	15.5	35.6
Perpetrator was using drugs and/or alcohol	(n = 628)	(n = 53)
Yes	66.6	58.5
No	33.4	41.5
Victim was using drugs and/or alcohol <sup>b</sup>	(n = 726)	(n = 60)
Yes	19.8	38.3
No	80.2	61.7
Perpetrator threatened to harm or kill	(n = 725)	(n = 61)
Yes	31.9	21.3
No	68.1	78.7
Perpetrator committed the following physical assault <sup>c</sup>	(n = 739)	(n = 62)
Slapped or hit	31.4	21.0
Kicked or bit	10.6	11.3
Choked or attempted to drown	13.4	— <sup>d</sup>
Hit with object <sup>b</sup>	6.6	14.5
Beat up	19.4	19.4
Any of the above	37.8	33.9
Perpetrator used a weapon	(n = 733)	(n = 62)
Yes	10.8	8.1
No	89.2	91.9
Victim thought she/he/someone close would be seriously harmed or killed <sup>b</sup>	(n = 726)	(n = 61)
Yes	43.1	21.3
No	56.9	78.7

a. Estimates are based on the most recent victimization since age 18.

b. Difference between female and male victims is statistically significant.

c. Total percentages by gender exceed 100 because some victims suffered multiple types of physical assault.

d. Estimates are not calculated on five or fewer victims.

raped in their home, their perpetrator's home, or some other private setting (e.g., another person's home, a motel room, or a car). Women were significantly more likely than men to be raped in a private setting versus a public setting. This finding undoubtedly reflects the fact that women are more likely than men to be raped by intimate partners.

**Alcohol and drug use.** Drugs and alcohol play an important role in rape victimization. About two-thirds of the women and men who were raped as adults—66.6 and 58.5 percent, respectively—said their rapist was using drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the rape. In addition, 19.8 percent of the female victims and 38.3 percent of the male victims said they (the victims) were using drugs and/or alcohol at the time of the rape.

**Threats, physical assaults, and fear of bodily injury.** Compared with male victims, a higher percentage of female victims

reported that their rapist threatened to harm or kill them, physically assaulted them, and used a weapon during their most recent rape as an adult; however, these differences were not statistically significant. An examination of the specific types of physical assaults perpetrated by rapists found that male victims were significantly more likely than female victims to report that their rapist hit them with an object. Why male victims were more likely to sustain this type of physical assault is unknown.

Although female victims and male victims were almost equally likely to be verbally threatened or physically assaulted by their rapist, female victims were significantly more likely to fear their rapist. Nearly half of the female victims (43.1 percent), compared with one-fifth of the male victims (21.3 percent), said that during their most recent rape as an adult they thought they or someone close to them would be seriously harmed or killed.

## Injury and Health Outcomes



Injury data indicate that women are nearly twice as likely as men to be physically injured during a rape. Among victims raped since their 18th birthday, 31.5 percent of the women, but only 16.1 percent of the men, said they incurred an injury other than the rape itself during their most recent rape (see exhibit 18). A small number of female victims (3.1 percent), but no male victims, reported contracting a sexually transmitted disease during their most recent rape.

Female victims were also significantly more likely than male victims to report that their most recent rape resulted in penetration (62.2 and 29 percent, respectively). Few male victims said they were penetrated during their most recent rape, a finding that appears to contradict the finding presented earlier that men, like women, are more likely to experience a completed rather than an attempted rape over their lifetime (see exhibit 3). An explanation for this apparent contradiction is not readily available. It is possible that because of the stigma associated with male-to-male sex, male victims felt uncomfortable admitting to interviewers that they had been "penetrated" during their most recent rape.

It also is important to note that findings presented earlier on the lifetime prevalence of attempted versus completed rape are not directly comparable to the findings presented here on the rate of penetration. The earlier estimate refers to the percentage of surveyed men who were victims of a completed versus attempted rape in

their lifetime, whereas the estimate presented in exhibit 18 refers to the percentage of male victims who were penetrated during their most recent rape as an adult.

### Physical injuries

Most of the female victims who reported being physically injured sustained relatively minor types of injuries, such as scratches, bruises, and welts (see exhibit 19). Relatively few sustained more serious types of injuries, such as broken bones, dislocated joints, sore muscles, sprains, strains, or chipped or broken teeth. (Because only 10 men reported being injured, the study could not reliably estimate the type of injuries or use of medical treatment for male victims.) Of the women who were injured, 36.2 percent said they received medical treatment (see exhibit 18).

### Mental health and lost productivity

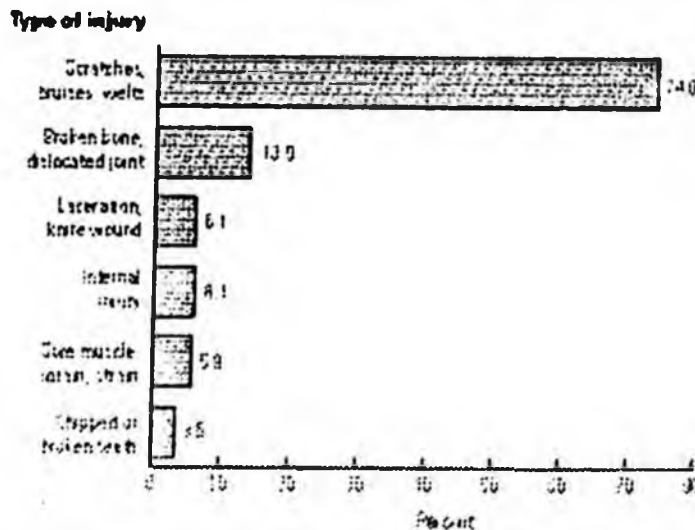
NVAWS strongly confirms the negative mental health and social costs of rape victimization. Of those raped since age 18, 33 percent of the female rape victims and 24.2 percent of the male victims said they received counseling from a mental health professional as a direct result of their most recent rape (see exhibit 20). The survey found that 19.4 percent of the female victims and 9.7 percent of the male victims raped as adults said their victimization caused them to lose time from work.

**Exhibit 18. Percentage distribution of female and male rape victims by injury and health outcomes<sup>a</sup>**

Outcome	Female victims (%)	Male victims (%)
Incident resulted in intercourse/penetration <sup>b</sup>	(n = 730)	(n = 62)
Yes	62.2	29.0
No	37.8	71.0
Victim contracted sexually transmitted disease	(n = 732)	(n = 61)
Yes	3.1	— <sup>c</sup>
No	96.9	100.0
Victim was physically injured <sup>b</sup>	(n = 734)	(n = 62)
Yes	31.5	16.1
No	68.5	83.9
Victim received medical treatment <sup>d</sup>	(n = 229)	(n = 10)
Yes	36.2	— <sup>c</sup>
No	63.8	— <sup>c</sup>

- a. Estimates are based on the most recent rape since age 18.
- b. Difference between female and male victims is statistically significant.
- c. Estimates are not calculated on five or fewer victims.
- d. Estimates are based on responses from victims who were injured.

**Exhibit 19. Percentage of injured female rape victims who sustained specific injuries (n = 231)<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Estimates are based on the most recent rape since age 18.

Note: Total percentage exceeds 100 because some victims incurred multiple injuries.

Although interviewers did not ask victims about why they lost time from work, it was assumed to be for numerous reasons—to obtain medical treatment,

attend court hearings, meet with a psychologist or other mental health professional, and avoid contact with their assailant.

**Exhibit 20. Percentage distribution of female and male rape victims by mental health and lost productivity outcomes\***

Outcome	Female victims (%) (n = 737)	Male victims (%) (n = 62)
Victim received counseling from mental health professional		
Yes	33.0	24.2
No	67.0	75.8
Victim lost time from		
Work	19.4 (n = 736)	9.7 (n = 62)
School	7.5 (n = 735)	11.3 (n = 67)
Household responsibilities	13.0 (n = 738)	9.7 (n = 62)
Volunteer work	5.7 (n = 735)	9.7 (n = 62)
Social/recreational activities	23.4 (n = 734)	24.6 (n = 61)

\* Estimates are based on the most recent rape since age 18.

## Victims' Involvement in the Justice System



Survey findings confirm previous research that shows rape is a seriously underreported crime. Only 19.1 percent of the women and 12.9 percent of the men who were raped since their 18th birthday said their rape was reported to the police. (See "Total" column in exhibit 21 for estimate on female victims. Estimate for male victims is not shown.) In most (70.2 percent) of the rapes against women reported to the police, the victim rather than a friend, relative, or other third party reported the crime. In the majority of the reports (75.9 percent), the police officer met with the victim and took a report. Only 43.3 percent of the reported rapes resulted in the rapist being arrested or detained. About one-third of the women who reported their rape to the police said the police referred their case to a prosecutor (33.3 percent), referred them to some type of victim service (34.8 percent), or gave them some type of advice (32.6 percent). For those who reported their rape, 9.9 percent said the police did nothing. (So few men reported their victimization to the police that the study was unable to generate reliable information about their subsequent involvement with the justice system.)

When asked why they chose not to report their rape to the police, 21.9 percent of the women who did not report their victimization said they didn't know or refused to answer this question. Those who answered were likely to reply that they feared retaliation from their rapist, were too ashamed of or embarrassed about

what happened to them, or thought the rape was a minor incident or not a police matter (see exhibit 22).

### Justice system outcomes

According to victim accounts, 37 percent of the rapes against women that were reported to the police resulted in the rapist being criminally prosecuted. Of the prosecuted rapists, 46.2 percent were convicted of a crime, and 76 percent of the convicted rapists were sentenced to jail or prison (see "Total" column in exhibit 21). Prosecution, conviction, and incarceration rates are substantially lower if they are based on responses from all rape victims, not only those who reported their victimization to the police. Thus, among all women who were raped since age 18, only 7.8 percent said their rapist was criminally prosecuted, 3.3 percent said their rapist was convicted of a crime, and a mere 2.2 percent said their rapist was incarcerated (estimates are not shown in the exhibit).

Thirteen percent of the women who were raped since age 18 said they obtained a restraining order against their rapist (see "Total" column in exhibit 21). Of these women, 65.9 percent said their rapist violated the order.

A comparison of justice system outcomes for women who were raped by a current or former intimate with those who were raped by a nonintimate produced some interesting findings (see exhibit 21).

**Exhibit 21. Percentage distribution of female rape victims by justice system outcomes and whether rapist was intimate or nonintimate<sup>a</sup>**

Outcome	Intimate (%)	Nonintimate (%)	Total
Rape was reported to police	(n = 461)	(n = 273)	(n = 734)
Yes	18.0	20.9	19.1
No	82.0	79.1	80.9
Identity of reporter <sup>b,c</sup>	(n = 84)	(n = 57)	(n = 141)
Victim	78.3	59.6	70.2
Other	21.7	40.4	29.8
Police response <sup>b</sup>	(n = 84)	(n = 57)	(n = 141)
Took report	79.8	73.7	75.9
Arrested/detained perpetrator	46.4	40.4	43.3
Referred case to prosecutor/court <sup>e</sup>	40.5	24.6	33.3
Referred victim to victim services <sup>e</sup>	39.3	29.8	34.8
Gave victim advice <sup>e</sup>	42.9	19.2	32.6
Did nothing	8.3	12.2	9.9
Perpetrator was prosecuted <sup>b</sup>	(n = 81)	(n = 54)	(n = 135)
Yes	32.1	44.4	37.0
No	67.9	55.6	63.0
Perpetrator was convicted <sup>e,d</sup>	(n = 33)	(n = 21)	(n = 54)
Yes	36.4	61.9	46.2
No	63.6	38.1	53.8
Perpetrator was sentenced to jail <sup>b</sup>	(n = 12)	(n = 13)	(n = 25)
Yes	66.7	84.6	76.0
No	33.3	15.4	24.0
Victim obtained restraining order <sup>f</sup>	(n = 452)	(n = 257)	(n = 709)
Yes	17.7	4.7	13.0
No	82.3	95.3	87.0
Perpetrator violated restraining order <sup>f</sup>	(n = 80)	(n = 11)	(n = 91)
Yes	68.8	45.5	65.9
No	31.3	54.5	34.1

a Estimates are based on the most recent rape since age 18.

b Estimates are based on responses from victims whose rape was reported to the police.

c Difference between intimates and nonintimates is statistically significant.

d Estimates are based on responses from victims whose rapist was prosecuted.

e Estimates are based on responses from victims whose rapist was convicted.

f Estimates are based on responses from victims who obtained a restraining order.

Women who were raped by an intimate were almost equally likely as women who were raped by a nonintimate to say their rape was reported to the police (18 and 20.9 percent, respectively). However, women who were raped by an intimate were significantly more likely than women who were raped by a nonintimate to have been the person who reported the rape to the police (78.3 and 59.6 percent, respectively). These findings suggest that women who are raped by a current or former intimate are no more reluctant to become involved with the justice system than women who are raped by nonintimates.

Police were almost equally likely to take a report or make an arrest if the rapist was an intimate or nonintimate. However, they were significantly more likely to refer the

case for prosecution, refer the victim to services, and give the victim advice if the rapist was an intimate rather than a nonintimate.

Cases involving intimates were less likely than those involving nonintimates to be prosecuted (32.1 and 44.4 percent, respectively); however, the difference between prosecution rates was not statistically significant. Once they were referred for prosecution, rapists who were intimates were significantly less likely than rapists who were nonintimates to be convicted of a crime (36.4 and 61.9 percent, respectively). These findings indicate that it is more difficult to successfully prosecute rape cases that involve intimates than those that involve nonintimates.

**Exhibit 22. Percentage distribution of female victims who did not report rape to the police by reason for not reporting (n = 453)<sup>a,b</sup>**

Reason	Percent
Reported to someone else	1.5
One-time incident, last incident	2.9
Did not want perpetrator arrested	2.9
Did not want police or court involved	3.5
Too young to understand	4.4
Handled it myself	7.7
Perpetrator was husband, family member, friend	8.6
Police would not believe me or would blame me	11.9
Police could not do anything	12.6
Minor incident; not a crime or police matter	17.7
Too ashamed or embarrassed	18.1
Fear of rapist	22.1

<sup>a</sup> Estimates are based on the most recent rape since age 18

<sup>b</sup> Total percentages exceed 100 because some victims had multiple responses.

Women who were raped by an intimate were significantly more likely than women who were raped by a nonintimate to obtain a restraining order against their rapist (17.7 and 4.7 percent, respectively). This is not surprising because many State laws that govern restraining orders require the object of the restraining order to be a current or former intimate of the victim.

### **Satisfaction with the justice system**

In general, victims gave the justice system mixed reviews. Of the female rape victims

who reported their most recent rape since their 18th birthday to the police, 47.7 percent said they were satisfied with how the police handled their case. This figure increased to 65 percent when only those victims whose rapist was arrested or detained by the police were considered. Similarly, 48.6 percent of the female victims who came in contact with the courts—because their rapist was prosecuted, they obtained a restraining order against their rapist, or both—said they were satisfied with how the courts treated them.

## Questions for Future Research



Although NVAWS provides much needed information on the extent, nature, and consequences of rape victimization in the United States, it does not provide all the answers. The survey found that rape prevalence differs among women and men from different racial and ethnic backgrounds. However, how race and ethnicity intersect with other demographic variables was beyond the scope of this study. Research is needed to determine how much of the difference in rape prevalence among men and women from different racial/ethnic backgrounds can be explained by respondents' willingness to report victimization and how much by social, demographic, and environmental factors. For example, future research should examine how age, marital status, and economic stresses such as poverty and unemployment interact with race and ethnicity to increase or decrease the risk of rape victimization.

NVAWS confirms previous findings that show that many rape victims are victimized at an early age, and that women raped before age 18 are twice as likely to report rape victimization as adults. In addition to highlighting the need to direct prevention strategies toward minors, these findings suggest that research should focus on the long-term effects of early rape experiences, especially with respect to the possible causal link between childhood sexual abuse and subsequent sexual abuse.

Future research also should consider the gender and age variations among rape victims and those who commit the crime.

Clearer understanding of how the age and gender of the victim and offender interact with the context and motivations for rape can assist in developing adequate intervention and prevention strategies for rapists and their victims.

More research is needed on risk factors associated with injury, death, and disease incurred during rape victimization of both men and women. Also essential is research on the long-term psychological and social consequences of rape victimization, including depression, posttraumatic stress disorder, lost productivity, and fear of crime.

Despite widespread public education programs, rape remains a largely underreported crime. This finding calls for consideration as to whether law enforcement agencies and victim service providers might expand their efforts to assist rape victims and do more to convince them that reporting their rape to the police is worthwhile and appropriate.

Research of a more qualitative nature is needed to understand the different contexts in which rape occurs, the different ways in which male and female rape victims interpret their victimization, and the processes by which they come to define themselves as rape victims. Qualitative research is also needed on the motivations for rape and the ways rapists minimize and rationalize their aggression.

In addition, cohort and trend analyses are needed to determine whether the

prevalence of rape has increased since World War II and, if so, why? Data from NVAWS show that women under age 50 report significantly more rape victimization than women over 50. Cohort and trend analyses would help determine whether rape prevalence has actually increased or whether younger women are simply more willing than older women to define themselves as rape victims and report their victimization to survey interviewers.

Longitudinal research is needed to determine whether rape victimization early in life increases the risk of rape victimization later in life and, if so, what particular consequences of early victimization make an individual more vulnerable to revictimization. As noted previously, findings establish a clear link between early and subsequent rape victimization for women. However, because NVAWS used a one-time retrospective assessment of respondents' experiences, the data cannot answer certain key questions. For example, did women who were raped as minors suffer some long-term effects (e.g., emotional vulnerability or low self-esteem) that carried over into adulthood and made them more susceptible to being raped as adults? Do certain risk factors for rape in childhood or adolescence (e.g., poverty, sexual orientation<sup>23</sup>) persist into adulthood? Does the relationship between early and subsequent rape victimization uncovered by NVAWS findings reflect the fact that women who were willing to report one type of victimization to survey interviewers (e.g., rape as a child by a family member) were simply more willing to report other types of victimization (e.g., rape as an adult by a spouse), or did recalling early rape victimization trigger recall of subsequent rape victimization?

A longitudinal survey that assessed psychological, behavioral, and environmental characteristics in a representative sample of youths at various times, along with the occurrence of sexual assault victimization between those times, would mitigate some of the problems inherent in a retrospective survey such as NVAWS and help answer such questions. The assumption of a longitudinal design is that if victimized and nonvictimized respondents do not differ at one point in time after controlling for preexisting conditions, but do differ on certain characteristics at a later point in time following a victimization, then those characteristics may be considered outcomes rather than predictors or causes of victimization.<sup>24</sup>

In summary, more research is needed on the characteristics, causes, and consequences of rape and other forms of sexual assault. Future research should focus on the context and motivations for various forms of sexual assault perpetration, risk factors and patterns associated with both sexual assault victimization and perpetration, short- and long-term consequences of victimization, and the relationship between early and subsequent victimization. Studies should incorporate myriad research design strategies, including indepth interviews with victims and perpetrators, longitudinal surveys of both youth and adult populations, and police and court record reviews.

## Notes

1. National Research Council, *Understanding Violence Against Women*, ed. Nancy A. Crowell and Ann W. Burgess, Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1996: 9–10.
2. For example, rape victimization estimates generated from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey are substantially lower than rape victimization estimates generated from 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).
3. National Research Council, *Understanding Violence Against Women*, 40–44 (see note 1).
4. *Ibid.*
5. NVAWS was conducted from November 1995 to May 1996. Respondents reported on events that spanned the 12 months prior to their interview. Thus, a person who was interviewed in November 1995 reported on events that occurred between November 1994 and November 1995; a person who was interviewed in May 1996 reported on events that occurred between May 1995 and May 1996.
6. Michael, R.T., J.H. Gagnon, E.O. Laumann, and G. Kolata, *Sex in America: A Definitive Survey*, New York: Warner Books, 1994: 223.
7. National Victim Center and Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, *Rape in America* (see note 2).
8. Special tabulation was done by Bureau of Justice Statistics staff using 1995 National Crime Victimization Survey data, September 2001.
9. See, for example, Tjaden, Patricia, and Nancy Thoennes, *Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*, Research Report, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, November 2000, NCJ 183781.
10. The two rape screening questions used in NCVS are as follows: (1) (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) has anyone attacked or threatened you in any of these ways . . . (e) Any rape, attempted rape, or other type of sexual attack? (2) (Other than any incidents already mentioned,) have you been forced or coerced to engage in unwanted sexual activity by – (a) Someone you didn't know before – (b) A casual acquaintance – OR (c) Someone you know well?
11. See, for example, Helton, A.M., "The Pregnant Battered Women," *Responses to Victimization of Women and Children*, 9 (1) 1986: 22–23; and Koss, Mary P., "Detecting the Scope of Rape: A Review of Prevalence Research Methods," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 8 (2) (June 1993): 198–222.
12. Greenfeld, L.A., and S.K. Smith, *American Indians and Crime*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, February 1999, NCJ 173386.
13. Wallace, L.J.D., A.D. Calhoun, K.E. Powell, J. O'Neil, and S.P. James, *Homicide and Suicide Among Native Americans, 1979–1992*, Violence Surveillance Summary Series, No. 2, Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 1996.
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15. See, for example, Sorenson, S.B., J.A. Stein, J.M. Siegel, J.M. Golding, and M.A. Burnam, "The Prevalence of Adult Sexual Assault: The Los Angeles Epidemiologic Catchment Area Project," *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 126 (6) (1987): 1154–1164; and Sorenson, S.B., and C.A. Telles, "Self-Reports of Spousal Violence in a Mexican American and a non-Hispanic White Population," *Violence and Victims*, 6 (1991): 3–16.
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## OTHER PUBLICATIONS FROM THE NATIONAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY

The following NIJ publications provide more information about the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS):

- *Stalking in America: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*, Research in Brief, by Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, April 1998, NCJ 169592.
- *Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*, Research in Brief, by Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, November 1998, NCJ 172837.
- *Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*, Research Report, by Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, July 2000, NCJ 181867.
- *Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*, Research Report, by Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, November 2000, NCJ 183781.

To obtain copies of these publications, visit NIJ's Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij); contact

the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, 800-851-3420 or 301-519-5500; or send an e-mail message to askncjrs@ncjrs.org.

The following journal articles, book chapters, and other documents have been published about NVAWS:

- Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "Prevalence and Incidence of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey," *The Criminologist*, 24 (3) (May/June 1999): 1, 4, 13-14.
- Patricia Tjaden, Nancy Thoennes, and Christine J. Allison, "Comparing Violence Over the Life Span in Samples of Same-Sex and Opposite-Sex Cohabitants," *Violence and Victims*, 14 (4) (1999): 413-425.
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- Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "Stalking in America: Prevalence, Characteristics, and Police Response," in *Problem-Oriented Policing: Crime-Specific Problems, Critical Issues, and Making POP Work*, vol. 3, ed. Corina Solé Brito and Eugenia E. Gratto, Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 2000: 113-138.
- Patricia Tjaden, Nancy Thoennes, and Christine J. Allison, "Comparing Stalking Victimization From Legal and Victim Perspectives," *Violence and Victims*, 15 (1) (2000): 7-22.
- Patricia Tjaden, "Extent and Nature of Intimate Partner Violence as Measured by the National Violence Against Women Survey," Symposium on Integrating Responses to Domestic Violence, *Loyola Law Review*, 47 (1) (2001): 41-57.
- Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "Coworker Violence and Gender: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey," *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 20 (2) (2001): 85-89.
- Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "The Prevalence of Rape by Clergy and Other Types of Perpetrators," *The Resource*, Fall/Winter (2002): 3.
- Patricia Tjaden, Nancy Thoennes, and Christine J. Allison, "Comparing Stalking Victimization From Legal and Victim Perspectives," in *Stalking: Perspectives on Victims and Perpetrators*, ed. Keith E. Davis, Irene Hanson Frieze, and Roland D. Maiuro, New York: Springer Publishing Company, 2002: 9-30.
- National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States*, Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, March 2003.
- Patricia Tjaden, "Prevalence and Characteristics of Stalking," in *Stalking: Psychology, Risk Factors, Intervention, and Law*, ed. Mary P. Brewster, Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute, 2003: 1-19.

To learn more about CDC prevention activities related to family violence and intimate partner violence, visit CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Web site at [www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/dvp.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/dvp.htm).

To learn more about NIJ's violence against women research portfolio, visit NIJ at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/welcome.html).

## About the National Institute of Justice

NIJ is the research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. NIJ's mission is to advance scientific research, development, and evaluation to enhance the administration of justice and public safety. NIJ's principal authorities are derived from the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (see 42 U.S.C. §§ 3721-3723).

The NIJ Director is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Director establishes the Institute's objectives, guided by the priorities of the Office of Justice Programs, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the needs of the field. The Institute actively solicits the views of criminal justice and other professionals and researchers to inform its search for the knowledge and tools to guide policy and practice.

### Strategic Goals

NIJ has seven strategic goals grouped into three categories:

#### Creating relevant knowledge and tools

1. Partner with State and local practitioners and policymakers to identify social science research and technology needs.
2. Create scientific, relevant, and reliable knowledge—with a particular emphasis on terrorism, violent crime, drugs and crime, cost-effectiveness, and community-based efforts—to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.
3. Develop affordable and effective tools and technologies to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.

#### Dissemination

4. Disseminate relevant knowledge and information to practitioners and policymakers in an understandable, timely, and concise manner.
5. Act as an honest broker to identify the information, tools, and technologies that respond to the needs of stakeholders.

#### Agency management

6. Practice fairness and openness in the research and development process.
7. Ensure professionalism, excellence, accountability, cost-effectiveness, and integrity in the management and conduct of NIJ activities and programs.

#### Program Areas

In addressing these strategic challenges, the Institute is involved in the following program areas: crime control and prevention, including policing; drugs and crime; justice systems and offender behavior, including corrections; violence and victimization; communications and information technologies; critical incident response; investigative and forensic sciences, including DNA; less-than-lethal technologies; officer protection; education and training technologies; testing and standards; technology assistance to law enforcement and corrections agencies; field testing of promising programs; and international crime control.

In addition to sponsoring research and development and technology assistance, NIJ evaluates programs, policies, and technologies. NIJ communicates its research and evaluation findings through conferences and print and electronic media.

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# Public Opinion of Alaskans on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Results from the Alaska ANDVSA Public Opinion Research Survey conducted by Hellenthal & Associates, 2006. The survey participants consist of 605 randomly called people distributed across the state. Margin of error is  $\pm 4\%$ .

## How Informed Are Alaskans About Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Issues?

- 49.3% think Alaska is ranked among the top states for sexual assault rates. In fact, Alaska has the highest rates of sexual assault ("Table 5: Crime in the United State by State." *FBI Uniform Crime Report*, 2005).
- 83.1% think Alaska is ranked at or near the top for rates of domestic violence. Alaska continuously ranks in the top five states. Alaska had the highest rate of female homicides in 2004 (Violence Policy Center, 2006).

## How Does Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Affect Alaskans?

- 74.7% have experienced or know someone who has experienced domestic violence or sexual assault.
- 93% said they would intervene if they knew someone experiencing domestic or sexual violence, and 61.6% believe other members of the community would intervene.

## How Do Alaskans Utilize Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Service Providers?

- 73.1% can name their local programs providing services to victims.
- Of the 74.7% of Alaskans who have experienced or know someone who has experienced domestic violence and sexual assault, 66.5% tried to access services in their community or encouraged others to do so.
- 28.6% did not access services or encourage others to do so because there were no services available at the time.

## What Legislative Measures do Alaskans Support?

- 81.1% did not know that funding for services providers did not increase between 1995-2005.
- 89% of those surveyed would support an increase in funding for service providers and 84.3% of registered voters surveyed would vote to increase funding.
- 90.4% support enhanced penalties for domestic violence and sexual assault perpetrators.



# State of Alaska

Council on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault  
P.O. Box 111200 • Juneau, Alaska 99811

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## *Statistics on Sexual Violence What and Where To Find Them*

- ◆ During FY2002, 1,851 victims of sexual assault sought services from victim service programs in Alaska.  
(Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, State of Alaska)
- ◆ In the calendar year 2002, DFYS received 1,475 reports of suspected child sexual abuse.  
(Division of Family and Youth Services, State of Alaska)
- ◆ An Alaska woman is forcibly raped every 18 hours and 17 minutes.  
(Alaska Uniform Crime Report 2001)
- ◆ During 2001, more than six in ten rape or sexual assault victims stated the offender was an intimate, other relative, a friend or an acquaintance.  
(BJS, *Trends in Violent Victimization, 1973-2001*)
- ◆ Alaska's forcible rape rate is 2.5 times larger than the national average. Alaska's forcible rape rate is larger than California and Washington's rape rates combined.  
(Uniform Crime Reports 2000)
- ◆ 311 sexual assault cases and 241 sexual abuse of a minor cases were referred to Alaska District Attorney offices in 2001.  
(Department of Law, State of Alaska)
- ◆ As of February 27, 2003, there are 931 sex offenders registered in Alaska's central registry.  
(Department of Public Safety, State of Alaska)
- ◆ In 2000, 36 percent of rape and sexual assault victims lost more than 10 days of work after victimization.  
(BJS, *Personal and Property Crimes 2000*)
- ◆ Only 36 percent of completed rapes were reported to the police during the years 1992 to 2000. Thirty-four percent of the attempted rapes, and 26 percent of the completed and attempted sexual assault were reported.  
(BJS, *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention 2002*)



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Please call our 24-hour crisis line  
if you are a victim of  
sexual assault or domestic abuse!

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Please do not become a statistic  
We are here to help you

- Alaska's rape rate is 2.4 times the national average.
- In the U.S., a woman is raped every 45 seconds.
- **Only one in ten rapes are reported.**  
**Rape remains the most under-reported of all violent crimes.**  
*Domestic abuse is also under-reported*
- One in five adult women will be raped at some point in her life.
- One in 3.5 adult women will be attacked by a rapist.
- 80% of all rapes are committed by someone known to the victim.
- A woman is ten times more likely to be raped than to die in a car crash.
- One in four female and one in six male children will be sexually assaulted before they are 18 years old.
- Alaska has six times the national average of reported child sexual assault.

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## **Crime numbers fall; sexual assaults up** **ALASKA DIGEST**

*(Published: February 12, 2007)*

**FAIRBANKS** -- The number of overall crimes in Fairbanks has fallen despite a rise in sexual assaults and burglaries.

Homicides in the city reached a 13-year low last year while crime overall fell 15 percent.

Now Police Chief Dan Hoffman is calling for more officers to investigate sexual assaults and burglaries. Hoffman said the city's sexual assault rate -- 68 were reported last year -- is higher than the norm for a city with fewer than 32,000 residents.

The statistics apply only to Fairbanks police and do not count crimes reported to other agencies, including Alaska State Troopers.

The chief's annual crime report tracks eight categories from 2000 through 2006: homicide, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, other assault, burglary, theft and vehicle theft.

The city's homicide rate typically totals fewer than five, and Hoffman said the drop to one homicide last year could hardly be touted as statistically significant. He noted a national decrease in violent crime.

"You have to go all the way back to 1993 to find the last year when we had only one homicide in Fairbanks," Hoffman said.

Fairbanks police have handled three homicides to date this year.

The number of sexual assaults rose 21 percent in 2006 compared to 2005, when police received 56 reports of sexual assault, according to Hoffman's report.

"I'm not completely surprised," said Jessica Stossel with the Interior Alaska Center for Non-violent Living, which provides services to rape victims. "We have seen an increase in sex assaults that we are responding to through the (Sexual Assault Response Team)."

Hoffman attributed a rise in burglaries to three men late last year. Burglary reports have since abated, he said.

According to the crime report, 306 burglaries were reported in the city last year. That's a 25 percent rise over the number of burglaries reported in 2005.

-- The Associated Press

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## Y-K Delta sexual assault numbers extreme



The Y-K Delta is reporting more sexual assaults than Anchorage, a city with a population 10 times as large as the Y-K Delta. (KTUU-TV file)

by Chris Joy  
Saturday, Feb. 24, 2007

**Anchorage, Alaska** - A startling number of sexual assaults are being reported in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.

Law enforcement officials in the Bethel region say there were 75 cases of sexual assault and 41 cases of sexual abuse of a minor referred to state prosecutors last year. That's a higher number than Anchorage, which reported 49 sexual assault cases and 33 cases of sexual abuse of a minor. But Anchorage's population is about 10 times that of the Bethel region.

Officials are calling those numbers an epidemic and say alcohol was a factor in many of the cases.



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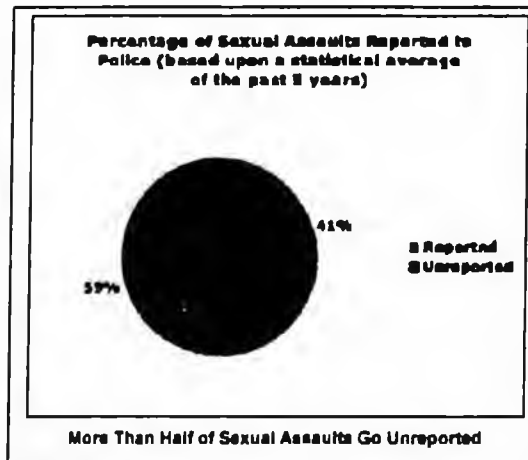
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**Statistics**

**Key Facts**

- **Every two and a half minutes**, somewhere in America, someone is sexually assaulted.
- **One in six American women** are victims of sexual assault, and one in 33 men.
- In 2004-2005, there were an average annual **200,780 victims** of rape, attempted rape or sexual assault.
- About 44% of rape victims are under age 18, and 80% are under age 30.
- Since 1993, **rape/sexual assault has fallen by over 69%**.



**Rapes Still Not Being Reported**

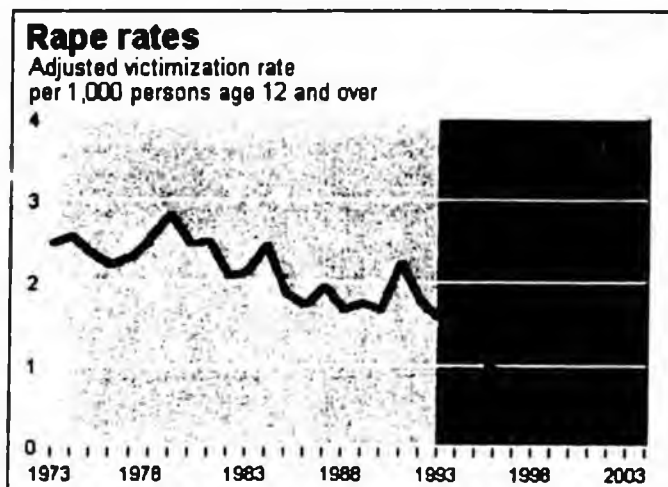
The National Crime Victimization Survey includes statistics on reported and unreported crimes in America. Sexual assault is one of the most underreported crimes, with more than half still being left unreported. Utilizing services such as The National Sexual Assault Hotline can help encourage victims to get help and report what has happened to them so that more perpetrators can be brought to justice.

Males are the least likely to report a sexual assault, though it is estimated they make up 10% of all victims. Young females are four times more likely than any other group to be a victim of sexual

assault.

**Is the incidence of rape and sexual assault increasing or decreasing in America?**

Have you heard about crime declining? It is true (as best we can tell). While figures for any single year are considered somewhat unreliable because they are based on a small sample size, the more-reliable longterm trend looks extremely good. Since 1993, rape/sexual assault has fallen by more than half. Read a **two page summary of major statistics (pdf)**.



Sexual Assault is on a steady decline.

**2005 Statistics**

In 2005, there were 191,670 victims of rape, attempted rape or sexual assaults according to the **2005 National Crime Victimization Survey** (pdf).

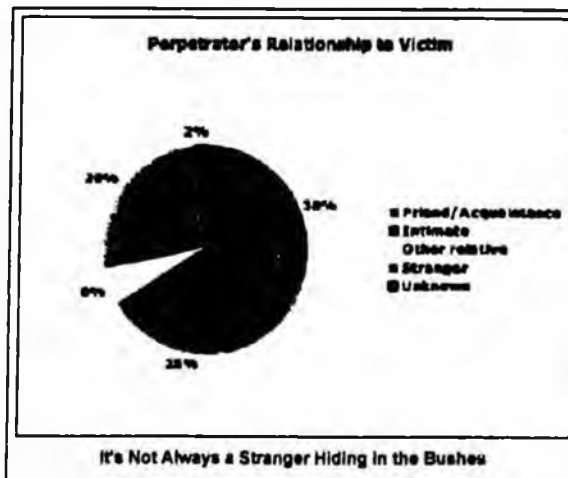
Of the average annual 200,780 victims in 2004-2005, about 64,080 were victims of completed rape, 51,500 were victims of attempted rape, and 85,210 were victims of sexual assault.

Because of the methodology of the National Crime Victimization Survey, these figures do not include victims 12 or younger. While there are no reliable annual surveys of sexual assaults on children, (pdf) the Justice Department has estimated that one of six victims are under age 12.

Contrary to the belief that rapists are hiding in the bushes or in the shadows of the parking garage, almost two-thirds of all rapes were committed by someone who is known to the victim. 73% of sexual assaults were perpetrated by a non-stranger - 38% of perpetrators were a friend or acquaintance of the victim, 28% were an intimate and 7% were another relative.

*National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005*

RAINN's "two and a half minute" calculation is based on **2005 National Crime Victimization Survey** (pdf) from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. Here are **details of the calculation**.



**Additional Resources**

For information and resources on sexual assault, rape and drug-facilitated sexual assault, please visit [911rape.org](http://911rape.org).

For more information and statistics, visit the U.S. Department of Justice's **Bureau of Justice Statistics**.

For media requesting statistics or to interview a member of RAINN regarding statistical data on sexual assault, please contact Darcey West at [darceyw@rainn.org](mailto:darceyw@rainn.org).

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**The Victims of Sexual Assault**

**Women**

- One out of every six American women have been the victims of an attempted or completed rape in their lifetime (14.8% completed rape; 2.8% attempted rape). This is according to the **Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence Against Women Survey**, National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1998.
- A total of 17.7 million women have been victims of these crimes.
- In 2003, nine out of every ten rape victims were female according to the **2003 National Crime Victimization Survey**.
- While about 80% of all victims are white, minorities are somewhat more likely to be attacked:

Lifetime rate of rape/attempted rape for women, according to the Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence Against Women Survey:

- All: 17.6%
- White: 17.7%
- Black: 18.8%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 6.8%
- American Indian/Alaskan: 34.1%
- Mixed Race: 24.4%

**Men**

- About three percent of American men -- a total of 2.78 million men--have experienced an attempted or completed rape in their lifetime according to the 1998 Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence Against Women study.
- In 2003, one in every ten rape victims were male, according to the **2003 National Crime Victimization Study**.

**Children**

- 15% of victims are under age 12
- 29% are age 12-17
- 44% are under age 18
- 80% are under age 30

The statistics are according to the **1997 Sex Offense and Offenders Study**, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice and 1999 National Crime Victimization Study.

- Seven percent of girls in grades five to eight and twelve percent of girls in grades nine through twelve said they had been sexually abused according to the 1998 Commonwealth Fund Survey of the Health of Adolescent Girls.
- Three percent of boys in grades five through eight and five percent of boys in grades nine through twelve said they had been sexually abused according to the 1998 Commonwealth Fund Survey of the Health of Adolescent Boys.
- 93% of juvenile sexual assault victims knew their attacker; 34.2% were family members and 58.7% acquaintances. Only seven percent of the perpetrators were

strangers to the victim, according to the 2000 Sexual Assault of Young Children as Reported to Law Enforcement. This study is available at the Bureau of Justice Statistics [website](#).

- In 1995, local child protective service agencies identified 126,000 children who were victims of either substantiated or indicated sexual abuse; of these, 75% were girls. Nearly 30% of child victims were between the ages of 4 and 7. This is according to the 1995 Child Maltreatment study, US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.
- 12-34 are the highest risk years. Risk peaks in the late teens: girls 16 to 19 are four times more likely than the general population to be victims of rape, attempted rape or sexual assault. This is according to the 2000 National Crime Victimization Study.

**Race**

Among people 12 and older, about 83.5% of the US population is white, and 82.5% of rape victims are white; 13.3% of victims are black, compared to 12.3% of the population; and 4.2% of both victims and the population are of other races, according to the 2000 National Crime Victimization Study.

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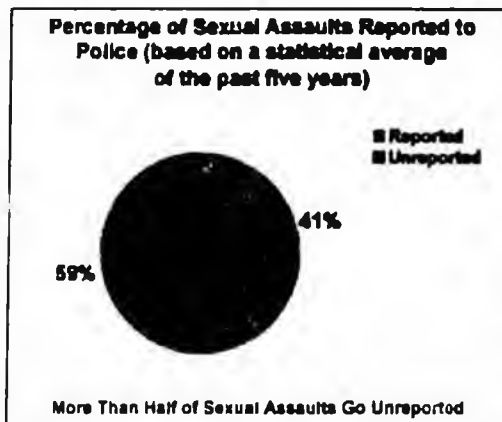
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**Are Victims Reporting the Crime of Rape?**

Reporting can be an invasive and difficult process, but the only way to ensure more rapists are in prison and off the street is to report the crime to the police. Calling the National Sexual Assault Hotline can put you in touch with a victim advocate in your local area who will assist and support you throughout the reporting process. The important thing to know is you are not alone.



**Silent Victims**

One of the most startling aspects of sex crimes is how many go unreported. Though we have come far in reducing the occurrence of sexual assault and diminishing the stigma associated with being a victim, only a minority of sexual assault victims report the crime to the police.

In 2005, only 38% of rapes and sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement officials — about one in every three. This is according to the **2005 National Crime Victimization Survey**.

Of sexually abused children in grades five through twelve, 48% of the boys and 29% of the girls had told no one about the abuse—not even a friend or sibling. This is according to the 1998 Commonwealth Fund Survey of the Health of Adolescent Girls.

**Why Do Victims Not Report?**

Some reasons given include the following:

- It's a personal matter.
- Fear of reprisal.
- Think police are biased.
- Want to protect the offender.
- Feel partly responsible.
- Felt there wasn't enough evidence and the case wouldn't be pursued.
- Drunk or high when it happened.
- Afraid they would not be believed.

It is interesting to note that the closer the relationship between the victim and the offender, the greater the likelihood that the police will not be told about the crime:

**When the offender is a current or ex-boyfriend...**

- 77% of completed rapes are not reported.
- 77% of attempted rapes are not reported.
- 75% of sexual assaults are not reported.

**When the offender is a friend...**

- 61% of completed rapes are not reported.
- 71% of attempted rapes are not reported.
- 82% of sexual assaults are not reported.

**When the offender is a stranger...**

- 54% of completed rapes are not reported.
- 44% of attempted rapes are not reported.
- 34% of sexual assaults are not reported.

**How Many Reports Are False?**

There is widespread opinion that a large number of reported sexual assaults are false claims. That is absolutely not true. According to the FBI, in 2003 **5.5% of sexual assaults were determined to be unfounded.** "Unfounded" includes cases when there is insufficient evidence, the victim decides not to follow through with prosecution, the victim repeatedly changes the account of rape, the victim recants and police are unable to locate the victim as well as when the allegation is found to be false.

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### Sexual Violence

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- [Prevention Strategies](#)
- [Links](#)

## Sexual Violence: Fact Sheet

### OCCURRENCE

Sexual violence is a serious problem that affects millions of people every year. Its victims are at increased risk of being abused again (Elliott, Mok, and Briere 2004; Jewkes, Sen, and Garcia-Moreno 2002; Rickert et al. 2004). Sexual violence perpetrators are also at increased risk of perpetrating again (Lisak and Miller 2002).

Statistics about sexual violence vary due to differences in how it is defined and how data is collected. Sexual violence data usually come from police, clinical settings, nongovernmental organizations, and survey research.

Available data greatly underestimate the true magnitude of the problem. Rape is one of the most underreported crimes. Reporting rates for rape vary across studies. The National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) found that only 1 in 5 adult women (19%) reported their rapes to police (Tjaden and Thoennes 2006). Estimates of rapes reported to the police from the National Crime Victimization Study (NCVS), conducted by the Department of Justice (DOJ), vary widely from year to year, from 39% in 2002 to 54% in 2003 (DOJ 2002, DOJ 2003). The difference between the NCVS and NVAWS rates is most likely due to different survey methods used in these two studies, so these differing results should not be directly compared.

While not an exhaustive list, here are some statistics on the occurrence of sexual violence.

### Consequences

#### Resources for Sexual Assault Awareness Month

- ▶ **NEW** [Sexual Violence Prevention: Beginning the Dialogue](#)
- ▶ [Latest Findings from the Extent, Nature, and Consequences: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey](#)
- ▶ [National Sexual Violence Resource Center](#)
- ▶ [NEW CDCynergy: Violence Prevention Edition](#)  
Develop a comprehensive communication plan on violence prevention issues.

Sexual violence can have very harmful and lasting consequences for victims, families, and communities. The following list describes just some of them.

### **Physical**

- Women who experience both sexual and physical abuse are significantly more likely to have sexually transmitted diseases (Wingood et al. 2000).
- Over 32,000 pregnancies result from rape every year (Holmes et al. 1996)
- There are long-term consequences such as:
  - Chronic pelvic pain
  - Premenstrual syndrome
  - Gastrointestinal disorders
  - Gynecological and pregnancy complications
  - Migraines and other frequent headaches
  - Back pain
  - Facial pain
  - Disability preventing work (Jewkes, Sen, and Garcia-Moreno 2002)

### **Psychological**

Victims of sexual violence face both immediate and long-term psychological consequences (Ackard and Neumark-Sztainer 2002; Faravelli et al. 2004; Felitti et al. 1998; Krakow et al. 2002; Ystgaard et al. 2004).

Immediate psychological consequences include:

- Shock
- Denial
- Fear
- Confusion
- Anxiety
- Withdrawal
- Guilt
- Nervousness
- Distrust of others
- Symptoms of Post-traumatic stress disorder
  - Emotional detachment
  - Sleep disturbances
  - Flashbacks
  - Mental replay of assault

Mental chronic psychological consequences include:

- Depression

- Attempted or completed suicide
- Alienation
- Post-traumatic stress disorder
- Unhealthy diet-related behaviors
  - Fasting
  - Vomiting
  - Abusing diet pills
  - Overeating

### **Social**

- Strained relationships with the victim's family, friends, and intimate partners
- Less emotional support from friends and family
- Less frequent contact with friends and relatives
- Lower likelihood of marriage (Clements et al. 2004; Golding, Wilsnack, and Cooper 2002)

### **Health Behaviors**

Some researchers view the following health behaviors as both consequences of sexual violence and factors that increase a person's vulnerability to being victimized again in the future (Brener et al. 1999; Lang et al. 2003).

- Engaging in high-risk sexual behavior including:
  - Unprotected sex
  - Early sexual initiation
  - Choosing unhealthy sexual partners
  - Having multiple sex partners
  - Trading sex for food, money, or other items
- Using or abusing harmful substances, including:
  - Smoking cigarettes
  - Drinking alcohol
  - Driving after drinking alcohol
  - Taking drugs (Champion et al. 2004; Jewkes, Sen, and Garcia-Moreno 2002; Raj, Silverman, and Amaro 2000)

### **Groups at Risk**

Certain groups are at risk for IPV victimization or perpetration.

### **Victimization**

- Women are more likely to be victims of sexual violence than men: 78% of the victims of rape and sexual assault are women and 22% are men (Tjaden and Thoennes 2000).

- Sexual violence starts very early in life. More than half of all rapes of women (54%) occur before age 18; 22% of these rapes occur before age 12. For men, 75% of all rapes occur before age 18, and 48% occur before age 12 (Tjaden and Thoennes 2000).
- Prevalence of IPV varies among race. American Indian and Alaskan Native women are significantly more likely (34%) to report being raped than African American women (19%) or White women (18%) (Tjaden and Thoennes 2000).
- Women in college who use drugs, attend a university with high drinking rates, belong in a sorority, and drank heavily in high school are at greater risk for rape while intoxicated (Mohler-Kuo et al. 2004).

### **Perpetration**

- Most perpetrators of sexual violence are men. Among acts of SV committed against women since the age of 18, 100% of rapes, 92% of physical assaults, and 97% of stalking acts were perpetrated by men. SV against men is also mainly male violence: 70% of rapes, 86% of physical assaults, and 65% of stalking acts were perpetrated by men (Tjaden and Thoennes 2000).

### **Relationship between Victim and Perpetrator**

- In 8 out of 10 rape cases, the victim knows the perpetrator (Tjaden and Thoennes 2000).
- A national survey found that 10% of women were victims of rape or attempted rape by a husband or intimate partner in their lifetime (Basile 2002).
- Of people who report sexual violence, 64% of women and 16% of men were raped, physically assaulted, or stalked by an intimate partner. This includes a current or former spouse, cohabitating partner, boyfriend/girlfriend, or date (Tjaden and Thoennes 2000).

### **Vulnerability Factors for Victimization and Risk Factors for Perpetration**

As discussed in the Occurrence section above, statistics on sexual violence are biased by underreporting, and emphasis on more overtly violent sexual assaults by medical and legal services, among other factors. Underreporting is due to victims' embarrassment, shame, fear, feelings of discomfort and mistrust about the official(s) to whom an assault is reported.

Despite the underestimation of the true magnitude of the

problem, research has increased understanding of factors that make some populations more vulnerable to sexual violence victimization and more at risk for sexual violence perpetration.

Vulnerability factors increase the likelihood that a person will suffer harm. Risk factors increase the likelihood that a person will cause harm. However, neither vulnerability nor risk factors are direct causes of sexual violence — they are *contributing* factors to sexual violence (Jewkes, Sen, and Garcia-Moreno 2002; Malamuth 1998). Vulnerability factors for victimization and risk factors for perpetration comprise a combination of individual, relational, community and societal factors.

Populations vulnerable to victimization and those at risk for perpetration can share these factors. Shared individual-level factors are noted below with an asterisk (\*). All community- and social-level factors listed under Risk Factors for Perpetration increase victims' vulnerability to sexual violence. Some vulnerability and risk factors are correlated with one another; for example, childhood physical and/or sexual victimization is a risk factor for future perpetration of sexual violence.

The public health approach aims to moderate and mediate those contributing factors that are preventable, and to increase protective factors that reduce vulnerability to victimization and risk for perpetration.

### Vulnerability Factors for Victimization

- **Prior history of sexual violence.** Women who are raped before the age of 18 are twice as likely to be raped as adults, compared to those without a history of sexual abuse (Tjaden and Thoennes 2000).
- **Gender.** Women are more likely to be victims of sexual violence than men: 78% of the victims of rape and sexual assault are women and 22% are men (Tjaden and Thoennes 2000). These findings may be influenced by the reluctance of men to report sexual violence.
- **Young age.** Sexual violence victimization starts very early in life. More than half of all rapes of women (54%) occur before age 18; 22% of these rapes occur before age 12. For men, 75% of all rapes occur before age 18, and 48% occur before age 12 (Tjaden and Thoennes 2000). Young women are at higher risk of being raped than older women (Acierno et al. 1999).
- **Drug or alcohol use.\*** Binge drinking and drug use are related to increased rates of victimization (Champion et al. 2004).
- **High-risk sexual behavior.** As with drug/alcohol use, researchers are trying to understand the complex relationships between sexuality and sexual violence —

their causality, directionality, and other etiologic factors that increase vulnerability for victimization are not well understood. Some researchers believe that engaging in high-risk sexual behavior is both a vulnerability factor and a consequence of childhood sexual abuse. Youth with many sexual partners are at increased risk of experiencing sexual abuse (Howard and Wang 2003; Valois et al. 1999).

- **Poverty.\*** Poverty may make the daily lives of women and children more dangerous (e.g. walking alone at night, less parental supervision). It may also make them more dependent on men for survival and therefore less able to control their own sexuality, consent to sex, recognize their own victimization or to seek help when victimized. These issues increase their vulnerability to sexual victimization (Jewkes, Sen, and Garcia-Moreno 2002). In addition, poor women may be at risk for sexual violence because their economic (and, often, educational) status necessitates that they engage in high-risk survival activities, for example trading sex for food, money, or other items (Wenzel et al. 2004). Poverty also puts women at increased risk of intimate partner violence, of which sexual violence is often one aspect.
- **Ethnicity/culture.** American Indian and Alaskan Native women are more likely (34%) to report being raped than African American women (19%), White women (18%) or Hispanic women (15%) (Tjaden and Thoennes 2000).

## **Risk Factors for Perpetration**

### **Individual Factors**

- Alcohol and drug use\*
- Coercive sexual fantasies
- Impulsive and antisocial tendencies
- Preference for impersonal sex
- Hostility towards women
- Hypermasculinity
- Childhood history of sexual and physical abuse\*
- Witnessed family violence as a child

### **Relationship Factors**

- Association with sexually aggressive and delinquent peers
- Family environment characterized by physical violence and few resources
- Strong patriarchal relationship or familial environment
- Emotionally unsupportive familial environment

### **Community Factors**

- Lack of employment opportunities
- Lack of institutional support from police and judicial system
- General tolerance of sexual assault within the community
- Settings that support sexual violence
- Weak community sanctions against sexual violence perpetrators

### **Societal Factors**

- Poverty
- Societal norms that support sexual violence
- Societal norms that support male superiority and sexual entitlement
- Societal norms that maintain women's inferiority and sexual submissiveness
- Weak laws and policies related to gender equity
- High tolerance levels of crime and other forms of violence

### **Protective Factors**

Protective factors may lessen the likelihood of sexual violence victimization or perpetration, and exist at individual, relational, community, and societal levels. Although less is known about protective factors, the literature suggests measures to prevent potential perpetrators. Some examples for youth are connectedness with school, friends and adults in the community, and emotional health (Borowsky et al 1997).

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**This page last modified on February 01, 2007.**

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control**

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: 1  
 Bill Version: HCR 3  
 (H) Publish Date: 3/1/2007

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title Relating to proclaiming April of 2007 as Sexual RDU \_\_\_\_\_  
Assault Awareness Month Component \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sponsor Meyer \_\_\_\_\_  
 Requester House Rules Committee Component No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)**

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)**

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type—Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

Prepared by: (H) RULES COMMITTEE Phone 465-3764  
 Division \_\_\_\_\_ Date/Time \_\_\_\_\_  
 Approved by: Representative John Coghill Date 2/28/2007  
 Agency \_\_\_\_\_

HJR

1 1

# Alaska State Legislature

## House of Representatives



Official Business

State Capitol  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

### SPONSOR STATEMENT FOR CS HJR 11(STA) BY: Representative Bob Roses

**TITLE:** "Relating to the increased authority granted to the President of the United States to federalize the National Guard of the individual states without the consent of the governors; and urging the United States Congress to take action to honor the sovereignty of the individual states to regulate and command the National Guard of the states."

Congress of the United States passed the 439-page \$538 billion 2007 Defense Authorization Bill and the President of the United States signed it into law in October 2006.

The Posse Comitatus Act of 1878 forbids U.S. troops from being deployed on American soil for law enforcement. The one exception is provided by the Insurrection Act of 1807, which lets the president use the military only for the purpose of putting down rebellions or enforcing constitutional rights if state authorities fail to do so. Under that law, the president can declare an insurrection and call in the armed forces. The act has been invoked only a handful of times in the past 50 years, including in 1957 to desegregate schools and in 1992 during riots in south central Los Angeles after the acquittal of police accused of beating Rodney King.

Provisions within the Defense Authorization Bill changed the 200-year old Insurrection Act to empower the hand of the president in future stateside emergencies. Under the U.S. Constitution, each state's National Guard unit is controlled by the governor in time of peace but can be called up for federal duty by the president. The National Guard employs 444,000 part-time soldiers between its two branches: the Army and Air National Guards.

Congress changed the Insurrection Act to list "natural disaster, epidemic, or other serious public health emergency, terrorist attack or incident" as conditions under which the president can deploy U.S. armed forces and federalize state Guard troops if he determines that "authorities of the state or possession are incapable of maintaining public order."

Clearly there will be a significant effect on Alaska and all the states by this expansion of Presidential authority over the National Guard during natural and manmade disasters and federal action is needed to reaffirm the sovereignty of the individual states to regulate and command their National Guard troops during emergencies and disasters.

I urge your support of this resolution.

# FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA**  
**2007 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Fiscal Note Number: 1  
 Bill Version: HJR 11  
 (H) Publish Date: 3/7/2007

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: LAA  
 Title STATE'S CONTROL OF NATIONAL GUARD RDU \_\_\_\_\_  
 Component \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sponsor Rep. Bob Roses Component No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Requester Rep. Bob Roses

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2007) cost: 0.0  
 Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2008 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This resolution will not result in additional costs to the Legislative Branch.

Prepared by: House Military & Veterans' Affairs Committee Phone 465-4939  
 Division \_\_\_\_\_ Date/Time 3/6/07 7:35 AM  
 Approved by: Rep. Bob Roses - Chairman Date 3/6/2007  
 Agency House Military & Veterans' Affairs Committee

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August 1, 2006

The Honorable Duncan Hunter  
Chairman  
Committee on Armed Services  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Ike Skelton  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Armed Services  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman and Representative Skelton:

We write in opposition to a provision in the House-passed version of the National Defense Authorization (DoD) Act (H.R. 5122), which is about to be conferenced with the Senate-passed version, S. 2766. A provision in section 511 of the House-passed DoD Act would allow the President to federalize the National Guard of the states without the consent of the governor. Specifically, this clause amends Title 10 of the United States Code to give the President the authority to take control of the Guard in case of "a serious natural or manmade disaster, accident, or catastrophe that occurs in the United States, its territories and possessions, or Puerto Rico."

This provision is very open-ended without a definition of what constitutes a "serious" natural or manmade disaster. We understand that in case of a National Security incident where the state may have been incapacitated by an event, the President may need this power. However, he is granted this authority under the "insurrection act."

The possibility of the federal government pre-empting the authority of the state or governor in natural and manmade disasters is opposed by the nation's governors. We are responsible for the safety and welfare of our citizens and are in the best position to coordinate all resources to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters. When federal aid is needed it should be coordinated by the governors.

The nation's governors feel very strongly about protecting our constitutional responsibility to take care of our citizens, and do not want that responsibility shifted to federal officials, as defined by a "serious" emergency. The current process works quite well where we use our National Guard in emergencies and ask for federal assistance as the need arises.

We urge you to drop this provision that would usurp governor's authority over the National Guard during emergencies from the conference agreement on the National Defense Authorization.

Sincerely,

Governor Mike Huckabee

Governor Janet Napolitano

NATIONAL  
**GOVERNORS**  
ASSOCIATION

Gov. Pawlenty  
Governor of Minnesota  
Chair

Tim Pawlenty  
Governor of Minnesota  
Vice Chair

Gregory J. Sisk  
Executive Director

August 31, 2006

The Honorable Donald Rumsfeld  
Secretary  
Department of Defense  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Mr. Secretary:

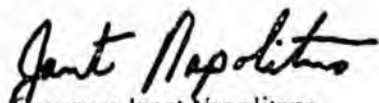
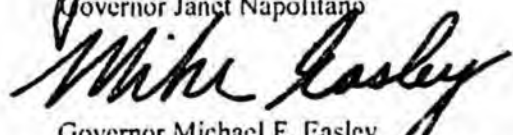
Governors oppose statutory changes in the House and Senate Department of Defense authorization bills to federalize the National Guard during emergencies and disasters. Provisions in both the House and Senate bills to expand the President's authority over the National Guard during natural and manmade disasters were developed without consultation with governors and encroach on our constitutional authority to protect the citizens of our states.

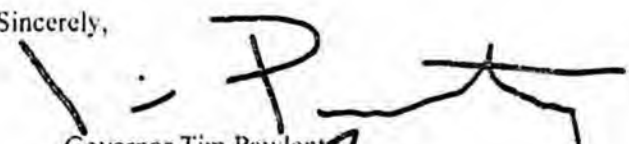
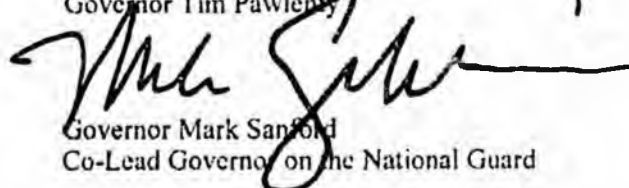
Fifty-one governors recently sent a letter to Congress opposing Section 511 of the House-passed bill because it would usurp the authority of governors to command the National Guard in response to a "serious natural or manmade disaster." Since then, governors also have become increasingly concerned with the Senate's proposal to expand the President's authority to intervene in a state under the Insurrection Act (Section 1042) and proposals to federalize disaster response through the use of reserve forces. Each of these proposals represents a dramatic expansion of federal authority during natural disasters that could cause confusion in the command-and-control of the National Guard and interfere with states' ability to respond to natural disasters within their borders.

As we reiterated during our meeting with you in February, any issue that affects the mission of the Guard in the states must be addressed in consultation and coordination with governors. The role of the Guard in the states and to the nation as a whole is too important to have major policy decisions made without full debate and input from governors throughout the policy process.

Governors welcome the opportunity to improve the nation's disaster response capabilities, but we must work together to ensure that any changes do not hinder our ability to respond to those in need. We therefore urge you to join us in calling for the House and Senate to remove Section 511 of the House bill and Section 1042 of the Senate bill from the final conference report.

Sincerely,

  
Governor Janet Napolitano  
  
Governor Michael F. Easley  
Co-Lead Governor on the National Guard

  
Governor Tim Pawlenty  
  
Governor Mark Sanford  
Co-Lead Governor on the National Guard

## Insurrection Act Point Paper

The Insurrection Act governs when the President can declare martial law. When the Act is invoked, the military, including the National Guard, can carry out law enforcement functions without the consent of a Governor. Posse comitatus, a broad law that generally prevents the military from policing within the domestic United States, does not apply when the act is invoked.

Under the old law, the President could invoke the Insurrection Act during violent situations that deprive a citizen of his or her rights. The ambiguity of the language put the emphasis against invoking the Act in situations other than a clear case of insurrection. The ambiguity also promoted consultation whenever a President might face the decision of wresting control of the Guard from governors and using the entire military as a federal police force. The Act has been invoked on only three occasions in the past five decades.

Under the new language, the President can invoke the act and declare martial law in cases where public order breaks down as a result of a natural disaster, epidemic, terrorist attack, or—very nebulously—“other conditions.” This change in the language creates clear triggers that almost make it automatic that the Act will be invoked during such an emergency. Erasing that friction and that constructive ambiguity is a major change that shifts the burden from the President and onto governors and everyone else who might oppose a President using the military in this way.

The recent changes make it easier to federalize the National Guard for domestic law enforcement, which does not make sense. Operating under the control of the governor in a state status, the Guard is not bound by posse comitatus and can integrate seamlessly with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and first responders.

The Governors were in no way consulted about the Insurrection Act Changed. They unanimously believe that the current system for using the National Guard in emergencies and requesting federal assistance “when necessary works well and should not be changed.”

To provide a real world example, with the new language, there is no doubt that Governor Blanco’s request against federalizing the Guard and using the military for law enforce would have been overruled. The federal government would have taken over the emergency effort and shunted her aside.

## TOP STORY IIII

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 2007

## Governors lose in power struggle over National Guard

By Kavan Peterson, Staff Writer

A little-noticed change in federal law packs an important change in who is in charge the next time a state is devastated by a disaster such as Hurricane Katrina.

To the dismay of the nation's governors, the White House now will be empowered to go over a governor's head and call up National Guard troops to aid a state in time of natural disasters or other public emergencies. Up to now, governors were the sole commanders in chief of citizen soldiers in local Guard units during emergencies within the state.

A conflict over who should control Guard units arose in the days after Hurricane Katrina in 2005. President Bush sought to federalize control of Guardsmen in Louisiana in the chaos after the hurricane, but Gov. Kathleen Blanco (D) refused to relinquish command.

Over objections from all 50 governors, Congress in October tweaked the 200-year-old Insurrection Act to empower the hand of the president in future stateside emergencies. In a letter to Congress, the governors called the change "a dramatic expansion of federal authority during natural disasters that could cause confusion in the command-and-control of the National Guard and interfere with states' ability to respond to natural disasters within their borders."

The change adds to tensions between governors and the White House after more than four years of heavy federal deployment of state-based Guard forces to fight in Iraq and Afghanistan. Since the 2001 terrorist attacks, four out of five guardsmen have been sent overseas in the largest deployment of the National Guard since World War II. Shortage of the Guard's military equipment – such as helicopters to drop hay to snow-stranded cattle in Colorado – also is a nagging issue as much of units' heavy equipment is left overseas and unavailable in case of a natural disaster at home.

A bipartisan majority of both chambers of Congress adopted the change as part of the 439-page, \$538 billion 2007 Defense Authorization Bill signed into law last October.

The nation's governors through the National Governors Association (NGA) successfully lobbied to defeat a broader proposal to give the president power to federalize Guard troops without invoking the Insurrection Act. But the passage that became law also "disappointed" governors because it expands federal power and could cause confusion between state and federal authorities trying to respond to an emergency situation, said David Quam, an NGA homeland security advisor.

"Governors need to be focused on assisting their citizens during an emergency instead of looking over their shoulders to see if the federal government is going to step in," Quam said.

Under the U.S. Constitution, each state's National Guard unit is controlled by the governor in time of peace but can be called up for federal duty by the president. The National Guard employs 444,000 part-time soldiers between its two branches: the Army and Air National Guards.

The Posse Comitatus Act of 1878 forbids U.S. troops from being deployed on American soil for law enforcement. The one exception is provided by the Insurrection Act of 1807, which lets the president use the military only for the purpose of putting down rebellions or enforcing constitutional rights if state authorities fail to do so. Under that law, the president can declare an insurrection and call in the armed forces. The act has been invoked only a handful of times in the past 50 years, including in 1957 to desegregate schools and in 1992 during riots in south central Los Angeles after the acquittal of police accused of beating Rodney King.

Congress changed the Insurrection Act to list "natural disaster, epidemic, or other serious public health emergency, terrorist attack or incident" as conditions under which the president can deploy U.S. armed forces and federalize state Guard troops if he determines that "authorities of the state or possession are incapable of maintaining public order."

Backers of the new rules, including U.S. Sens. John W. Warner (R-Va.) and Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) said the changes were needed to clarify the role of the armed forces in responding to serious domestic emergencies.

Mark Smith, spokesperson for the Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, said local and state emergency responders know what their communities need during a crisis better than officials in Washington.

"The president should not be able to step in and take control of the National Guard without a governor's consent. The Guard belongs to the states, has always belonged to the states and should remain a function of the states," Smith said.

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Contact Kavan Peterson at [kpeterson@stateline.org](mailto:kpeterson@stateline.org).

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### Governors Lose power struggle for National Guard

By Louis (Lou) Freitag on Jan 12, 2007 3:02:14 PM

The 10th ((Tenth) Amendment has been voided for the state national guard units to be taken away from the states. The presidency is making up their own law as they see fit and are breaking the law/laws to their own advantage.

Are our government people so ignorant they don't know that which they are creating? is Congress as

ignorant of the Constitution, Bill of Rights and spirit of the Declaration of Independence that they are willing to revert to a caste system for we the people?

We impeached the previous president because he lied of an affair with a 24 year old intern and let this president # 43 run the government as a family corporation. Are we on the verge of losing 50 different state constitutions to a big constitution in the country, made up anew?

Lou lfreitag@mchsi.com

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**Governors Lose in Power Struggle Over National Guard**

*By Rael Nidess, M.D. on Jan 12, 2007 7:45:30 PM*

Hello?

Where've ya'll been?

Bush foisted his "unitary executive" theory onto the 2006 Defense Appropriations Bill in collusion with unthinking Democrats and craven Republicans who failed to read the fine print and understand that, due to this "accommodation" for the President's convenience, he now has unfettered power, by law, to utilize our own troops (the National Guard) for law enforcement on U.S. soil in violation of the Constitutional concept of Posse Comitatus.

This, along with the "Military Commissions Act of 2006" (MCA2006) allows him to name any group of people, including citizens of the U.S.A., as either 'enemy combatants' or 'materially contributing toward terrorism', use our military to lock us up (perhaps if we protest his illegal war too vigorously?) without due process because our Habeas Corpus rights have been denied by MCA2006, and hold us, essentially incommunicado, "interrogating" us with "approved unusual methods", until... well until.

The sorry thing is that this all happened 6 months ago! Where the hell were the news stories then?

We've dug a hole that has only one way out:

Impeach Bush, Cheney, and Rice.

There's more to read at:

<http://www.impeachforpeacemarshall.org>

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**Governors Upset**

*By Don Evans on Jan 16, 2007 5:45:37 PM*

I think that if the governors understood that they are simply figure heads for the land of the Federal Government, they wouldn't be upset. Do any of them actually believe that the State is supreme to the Federal government. Not since the south lost the Civil war have states had the power conveyed by the Constitution and the 10th Amendment. If you don't believe that, why do you think it is now the State of Texas, State of New Mexico etc. and not the Texas State, etc?? All states are not part of the power of the District of Columbia. Still not certain, look at what Congress continues to pass, laws which violate the Constitution but they find cause under the Commerce clause and the Supreme Court backs them up!!

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**Nat'l Guard!!**

*By Charles Legare on Jan 17, 2007 10:06:34 AM*

The Governors should fight this change with every tool available to them. The Bush administration has proven time and time again they cannot be trusted, not only in Iraq, but in a multitude of other ways. The congress until recently ( and i'm still leery now) was a rubber stamp for the Bush bunch, and literally "Gave" away the "Outhouse" in fear of being labeled non-patriotic.

It's time for the people of the US to stand up before we are totally stripped of all our freedoms of Liberty and Justice. This "War against Terror", which so far is totally un-defined, has taken the citizens of the US back 200 plus years. With the words "My job is to protect the American people" Bushy Boy has stolen our freedoms from us with the help of the same people we elect to provide a stop-gap in these circumstances, The Congress of The United States!!!

The attacks against us on our soil , while terrible in there own right are nothing compared to what will happen if we go forward with the arrogance we have shown for the rest of the world. We have killed at a rate of more than a 100 to 1 the doers of evil who struck us that terrible blow on 9/11 , but now it's time to SECURE OUR BORDERS and withdraw.. If they come, whoever they are, we can and should kill them!!

Chuck Legare  
Orange Park Fl.

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**Governor's upset over loss of control of national guard after Katrina debacle**

*By warren gaston on Jan 17, 2007 2:34:08 PM*

If the governors of their respective states actually were working for their constituents, this would never have happened. It was absolutely conscienceless the way the governor of Louisiana treated the people of New Orleans. She had no plan of response to Katrina even with a weeks worth of notice. She deserved to be impeached and jailed for malfeasance of office. Instead the government was kind to her and simply took the matter to the next higher level.