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### Sexual Violence Statistics - Updated 2008

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*A note on organization: the same statistic may be organized into multiple categories. For example, a statistic about homeless LGBT youth would be categorized in “Youth,” and “Homelessness,” and “LGBT Individuals.” This has been done to facilitate searching.*

## **General**

- In the United States, 1 in 6 women and 1 in 33 men reported experiencing an attempted or completed rape at some time in their lives.<sup>1</sup>
- Rape Results in about 32,000 pregnancies each year.<sup>2</sup>
- Every two and a half minutes, somewhere in the United States, someone is sexually assaulted.<sup>3</sup>
- 67% of sexual assaults are perpetrated by someone known to the victim.<sup>4</sup>
- 77% of completed rapes are committed by someone who is known to the victim<sup>5</sup>
- Women are more likely than men to be victims of sexual violence; 78% of the victims of rape and sexual assault are women and 22% are men.<sup>6</sup>
- More than half of all rapes of women (54%) occur before age 18; 22% of these occur before age 12. For men, 75% of all rapes occur before age 18, and 48% before age 12.<sup>7</sup>
- Of the nearly 400,000 rapes and sexual assaults reported between 1993-1999, 29% reportedly took place in the presence of a third party. In 11% of the reported sexual assault/rape incidents, one or more victims were assaulted.<sup>8</sup>
- Victims of rape and sexual assault report that in nearly 3 out of 4 incidents, the offender was not a stranger. Based on police recorded incident data, in 90% of the rapes of children

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<sup>1</sup> Tjaden P, Thoennes N. Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence: findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington (DC): Department of Justice (US); 2000. Publication No.: NCJ 181867. Available from: URL: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm).

<sup>2</sup> Holmes MM, Resnick HS, Kilpatrick DG, Best CL. Rape-related pregnancy: estimates and descriptive characteristics from a national sample of women. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 1996;175:320-4.

<sup>3</sup> Calculation based on National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004

<sup>4</sup> National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004

<sup>5</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Sex Offenses and Offenders, 1997*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

<sup>6</sup> Tjaden P, Thoennes N. Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence: findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington (DC): Department of Justice (US); 2000. Publication No.: NCJ 181867. Available from: URL: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm)

<sup>7</sup> Tjaden P, Thoennes N. Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence: findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington (DC): Department of Justice (US); 2000. Publication No.: NCJ 181867. Available from: URL: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm)

<sup>8</sup> Planty, M. (2002). *Third-Party Involvement in Violent Crime, 1993-1999*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice  
 Snyder, H.N. 2000. *Sexual Assault of Young Children as Reported to Law Enforcement: Victim, Incident and Offender Characteristics*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

younger than 12, the child knew the offender. Two-thirds of the victims 18 to 29 years old had a prior relationship with the rapist.<sup>9</sup>

- In 29% of rapes, the offender used a weapon.<sup>10</sup>
- 80%-90% of violent crimes against women are committed by someone of the same racial background as the victim<sup>11</sup>
- Teens 16 to 19 were three and one-half times more likely than the general population to be victims of rape, attempted rape, or sexual assault<sup>12</sup>
- Men were about twice as likely as women to experience acts of violence by strangers.<sup>13</sup>
- Around the world at least 1 woman in every 3 has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime. Most often the abuser is a member of her own family.<sup>14</sup>
- 42% of the women who were victims of date or acquaintance rape said they had sex again with the men who assaulted them.<sup>15</sup>
- According to a report by the U.S. Department of Justice, women accounted for 1 in 50 offenders committing a violent sex offense including rape and sexual assault. Women committed 2% of the total sexual assaults committed by violent offenders<sup>16</sup>
- Among female rape victims, 61% are under age 18.<sup>17</sup>
- Nearly 25 million women and 7 million men are raped and/or physically assaulted by an intimate partner in their lifetime.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Greenfeld, Lawrence A., 1997. *Sex Offenses and Offenders: An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assault*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>10</sup> Violence against Women, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1994.

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. *Violence Against Women*. Rockville, Maryland: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>12</sup> National Crime Victimization Survey. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 1996

<sup>13</sup> Bachman, Ronet, 1995. *Violence against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey*. Bureau of Justice Statistics: National Crime Victimization Survey: 3.

<sup>14</sup> Population Information Program. *Population Reports: Ending Violence Against Women, 2000*. Population Information Program, Center for Communications Programs. Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and Center for Healthcare Gender Equity.

<sup>15</sup> Warshaw, Robin. 1994. "I Never Called it Rape:" *The Ms. Report on Recognizing, Fighting and Surviving Date & Acquaintance Rape*. New York: Harper Perennial: 63.

<sup>16</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics (1999: revised in 2000). *Women Offenders*. Washington, D.C., Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>17</sup> American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Adolescence. "Sexual Assault and the Adolescent". *Pediatrics*, 1994;94(5): 761-765

<sup>18</sup> Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998

## Youth

- Among high school students surveyed nationwide, about 8% reported having been forced to have sex. Females (11%) were more likely to report having been forced to have sex than males (4%)<sup>19</sup>
- Teens 16 to 19 were three and one-half times more likely than the general population to be victims of rape, attempted rape, or sexual assault<sup>20</sup>
- Among female rape victims, 61% are under age 18.<sup>21</sup>
- A recent study of the effects of teen dating violence on 9<sup>th</sup> through 12th grade females found 1 in 5 experienced physical or sexual dating violence.<sup>22</sup>
- Girls who had experienced dating violence were less likely to use condoms and were at greater risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases.<sup>23</sup>
- Witnessing violence between parents was a significant predictor of physical dating violence for a group of college males involved in a recent survey.<sup>24</sup>
- Juvenile prostitution offenders known to police were more often male (61%) than female (39%), a greater disproportion than among adult prostitution offenders (53% male and 47% female).<sup>25</sup>
- 32% of homeless youth reported having been sexually assaulted, 15% after living on the streets.<sup>26</sup>
- Thirty percent (30%) of shelter youth and 70% of street youth are victims of commercial sexual exploitation. 12-14 is the average age of entry into prostitution for girls under 17. 11-13 is the average age of entry into prostitution for boys under 17.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. MMWR 2006;55(SS-5):1–112. Available from: URL: [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5505.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5505.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> National Crime Victimization Survey. Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 1996

<sup>21</sup> American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Adolescence. “Sexual Assault and the Adolescent”. *Pediatrics*, 1994;94(5): 761-765

<sup>22</sup> Silverman, J.G., Raj, A., Mucci, L.A., & Hathaway, J.E. (2001) “Dating Violence Against Adolescent Girls and Associated Substance Abuse, Unhealthy Weight Control, Sexual Risk Behavior, Pregnancy and Suicidality” *JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association*. Vol. 286, No. 5

<sup>23</sup> Silverman, J.G., Raj, A., and Clements, K. (2004) “Dating Violence and Associated Sexual Risk and Pregnancy Among Adolescent Girls in the United States”. *Pediatrics*, Vol. 114, No. 2, p.220-225.

<sup>24</sup> Carr, J.L., & VanDeusen, K.M. (2002). “The Relationship Between Family of Origin Violence and Dating Violence in College Men” *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* Vol. 17, No. 6, 630-646.

<sup>25</sup> Flores, J. Robert. “Prostitution of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS”, *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2004.

<sup>26</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

- As with the general population, homeless youth are more likely to be victimized by a friend or acquaintance.<sup>28</sup>
- GLBT homeless youth were physically and sexually victimized on average by seven more people than heterosexual homeless youth.<sup>29</sup>
- 27.5% of “street youth” and 9.5% of “shelter youth” engaged in survival sex (selling of sex for shelter, food, drugs or money) with participation highest among males, whites of both genders, those of “other” races, and those who had been victimized.<sup>30</sup>
- According to another source, 61% of homeless girls and 16% of homeless boys reported having been sexually abused before leaving home.<sup>31</sup>

### **Middle/High School**

- Among high school students surveyed nationwide, about 8% reported having been forced to have sex. Females (11%) were more likely to report having been forced to have sex than males (4%)<sup>32</sup>
- A recent study of the effects of teen dating violence on 9<sup>th</sup> through 12th grade females found 1 in 5 experienced physical or sexual dating violence.<sup>33</sup>
- The percentage of students who reported that they had been bullied (picked on or made to do things they did not want to do) at school increased from 5% in 1999 to 8 percent in 2001. In 2001, grade level was inversely related to student’s likelihood of being bullied; as grade level increased, students’ likelihood of being bullied decreased.<sup>34</sup>
- The total number of hate crime offenses (motivated by gender, religious, race or sexual orientation bias) occurring at a school or college in 2001 increased 17.4% over the average number of offenses between 1995-2000.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>28</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>29</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>30</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>31</sup> Estes & Weiner, 2001.

<sup>32</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. MMWR 2006;55(SS-5):1–112. Available from: URL: [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5505.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5505.pdf)

<sup>33</sup> Silverman, J.G., Raj, A., Mucci, L.A., & Hathaway, J.E. (2001) “Dating Violence Against Adolescent Girls and Associated Substance Abuse, Unhealthy Weight Control, Sexual Risk Behavior, Pregnancy and Suicidality” JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association. Vol. 286, No. 5

<sup>34</sup> DeVoe, J. F., Peter, K., Kaufman, P. et al. 2003. Indicators of School Crime and Safety: Washington, D. C. : U.S. Departments of Justice and Education, 2003

<sup>35</sup> Olweus, D. (1993). Bullying at School: What We Know and What We Can Do. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell Publishers

- Pornography seems to have a much greater effect on children; one study found that 31% of male high school students reported trying to enact the behaviors depicted, and 72% of junior high school male students wanted to imitate the sexual behavior depicted in their initial exposure to X-rated materials. One survey of 600 people from junior high school age to 39 year olds found that all high school males had looked at a Playboy or similar magazine (male student averaged having seen 16.1 issues), and 84% of high school students (male and female) had seen Xrated films, a higher percentage than the adults.<sup>36</sup>
- In one year, over 4,000 incidents of rape or other types of sexual assault occurred in public schools across the country.<sup>37</sup>
- The federal government estimates that for every 10,000 undergraduate females, there are 350 incidents of sexual assault every year<sup>38</sup>

### College Campuses

- An estimated 20% to 25% of college women in the United States experience attempted or complete rape during their college career.<sup>39</sup>
- In a study surveying more than 6,000 students at 32 colleges and universities in the U.S., 84% knew their attacker, and 57% of the rapes happened on dates.<sup>40</sup>
- In a study of college students, 35% of men indicated some likelihood that they would commit a violent rape against a woman who had fended off an advance if they were assured of getting away with it.<sup>41</sup>
- In a study surveying more than 6,000 students at 32 colleges and universities in the U.S.
  - 1 in 4 women had been victims of rape or attempted rape
  - 84% of those raped knew their attacker, and 57% of the rapes happened on dates.
  - Only 27% of the women whose sexual assault met the legal definition of rape thought of themselves as rape victims.
  - 42% of the rape victims told no one about the assault, and only 5% reported it to the police.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> Russell, D. *Dangerous Relationships: Pornography, Misogyny and Rape*. 1998: 127-128

<sup>37</sup> U.S. Department of Education, 1997

<sup>38</sup> Fisher, Cullen, & Turner, 2000

<sup>39</sup> Fisher BS, Cullen FT, Turner MG. *The sexual victimization of college women*. Washington (DC): Department of Justice (US), National Institute of Justice; 2000. Publication No.: NCJ 182369

<sup>40</sup> Warshaw, 1994

<sup>41</sup> Kilpatrick, et al., 1992

- The total number of hate crime offenses (motivated by gender, religious, race or sexual orientation bias) occurring at a school or college in 2001 increased 17.4% over the average number of offenses between 1995-2000.<sup>43</sup>

### **Male/Female Comparisons**

- Among high school students surveyed nationwide, about 8% reported having been forced to have sex. Females (11%) were more likely to report having been forced to have sex than males (4%).<sup>44</sup>
- In the United States, 1 in 6 women and 1 in 33 men reported experiencing an attempted or completed rape at some time in their lives.<sup>45</sup>
- Women are more likely than men to be victims of sexual violence; 78% of the victims of rape and sexual assault are women and 22% are men.<sup>46</sup>
- More than half of all rapes of women (54%) occur before age 18; 22% of these occur before age 12. For men, 75% of all rapes occur before age 18, and 48% before age 12.<sup>47</sup>
- An estimated 302,100 women and 92,700 men are forcibly raped each year in the United States.<sup>48</sup>
- Among developmentally disabled adults, as many as 83% of the females and 32% of the males are the victims of sexual assault.<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> Warshaw, 1994

<sup>43</sup> Olweus, D. (1993). *Bullying at School: What We Know and What We Can Do*. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell Publishers

<sup>44</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005. *MMWR* 2006;55(SS-5):1–112. Available from: URL: [www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5505.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5505.pdf)

<sup>45</sup> Tjaden P, Thoennes N. Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence: findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington (DC): Department of Justice (US); 2000. Publication No.: NCJ 181867. Available from: URL: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm)

<sup>46</sup> Tjaden P, Thoennes N. Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence: findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington (DC): Department of Justice (US); 2000. Publication No.: NCJ 181867. Available from: URL: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm).

<sup>47</sup> Tjaden P, Thoennes N. Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence: findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington (DC): Department of Justice (US); 2000. Publication No.: NCJ 181867. Available from: URL: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/181867.htm)

<sup>48</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, November 1998

<sup>49</sup> Stimson, L. and Best, M.C., *Courage Above All: Sexual Assault against Women with Disabilities*. Toronto, Disabled Women's Network Canada, 1991

- In a study of 162 gay men and 111 lesbians, 52% reported at least one incident of sexual coercion by same-sex partners. Gay men experienced 1.6 incidents per person; while lesbians experienced 1.2 incidents per person.<sup>50</sup>
- Nearly 25 million women and 7 million men are raped and/or physically assaulted by an intimate partner in their lifetime.<sup>51</sup>
- 25% of surveyed women and 8% of surveyed men said they were raped and/or physically assaulted by a current or former spouse, cohabiting partner, or date in their lifetime<sup>52</sup>
- Juvenile prostitution offenders known to police were more often male (61%) than female (39%), a greater disproportion than among adult prostitution offenders (53% male and 47% female).<sup>53</sup>
- Female juvenile prostitutes were more likely to be referred to social service agencies than male juvenile prostitutes.<sup>54</sup>
- Police are less likely to arrest juvenile prostitutes than adult prostitutes but were more likely to arrest male juvenile prostitutes than female juvenile prostitutes.<sup>55</sup>
- 78% of stalking victims are female, and 87% of stalking perpetrators are male.<sup>56</sup>
- Women are significantly more likely than men (59% and 30%, respectively) to be stalked by intimate partners, about half of whom stalk their partners while the relationship is intact.<sup>57</sup>
- According to a study of homeless and marginally housed people, 32% of women, 27% of men, and 38% of transgendered persons reported either physical or sexual victimization in the previous year. Sexual assault was reported by 9.4% of women, 1.4% of men and

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<sup>50</sup> Waldner-Haugrud, Lisa K. and Vaden Gratch, Linda. 1997. "Sexual Coercion in Gay/Lesbian Relationships: Descriptives and Gender Differences." *Violence and Victims* 12(1): 87-98.

<sup>51</sup> Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998

<sup>52</sup> Tjaden and Thoennes, November 1998.

<sup>53</sup> Flores, J. Robert. "Prostitution of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS", *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2004.

<sup>54</sup> Flores, J. Robert. "Prostitution of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS", *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2004.

<sup>55</sup> Flores, J. Robert. "Prostitution of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS", *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2004.

<sup>56</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Brief. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

<sup>57</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Brief. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

11.9% of transgendered persons. Marginally housed people reported significantly less victimization than those who were homeless.<sup>58</sup>

- Of respondents in one study, 15.6% of homeless women and 8.9% of homeless men reported sex work in the past 12 months. Among homeless sex workers, 20.6% of women and 5.3% of men reported sexual assault.<sup>59</sup>

### **Acquaintance Rape**

- 67% of sexual assaults are perpetrated by someone known to the victim.<sup>60</sup>
- 77% of completed rapes are committed by someone who is known to the victim<sup>61</sup>
- Victims of rape and sexual assault report that in nearly 3 out of 4 incidents, the offender was not a stranger. Based on police recorded incident data, in 90% of the rapes of children younger than 12, the child knew the offender. Two-thirds of the victims 18 to 29 years old had a prior relationship with the rapist.<sup>62</sup>
- Nearly 6 out of 10 rape/sexual assault incidents are reported by victims to have occurred in their own home or at the home of a friend, relative, or neighbor.<sup>63</sup>
- The closer the relationship between the female victim and the offender, the greater the likelihood that the police would not be told about the assault. When the offender was a current or former husband, 75% of all victimizations were not reported.<sup>64</sup>
- 42% of the women who were victims of date or acquaintance rape said they had sex again with the men who assaulted them.<sup>65</sup>
- In a study surveying more than 6,000 students at 32 colleges and universities in the U.S., 84% knew their attacker, and 57% of the rapes happened on dates.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> Kushel, Evans, Perry, Robertson, & Moss, 2003

<sup>59</sup> Kushel et al., 2003

<sup>60</sup> National Crime Victimization Survey, 2004

<sup>61</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics. Sex Offenses and Offenders, 1997. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

<sup>62</sup> Greenfeld, Lawrence A., 1997. Sex Offenses and Offenders: An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assault. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>63</sup> Greenfeld, Lawrence A., 1997. Sex Offenses and Offenders: An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assault. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>64</sup> Millar, G., Stermac, L., & Addison, M. (2002) "Immediate and Delayed Treatment Seeking Among Adult Sexual Assault Victims" Women & Health Vol. 35, No. 1. 53-63.

<sup>65</sup> Warshaw, Robin. 1994. "I Never Called it Rape:" The Ms. Report on Recognizing, Fighting and Surviving Date & Acquaintance Rape. New York: Harper Perennial: 63.

<sup>66</sup> Warshaw, 1994

- Research indicates that in addition to the emotional, physical and sexual abuse all women may experience, women with a disability were also likely to be abused by caregivers withholding needed orthodic equipment (wheelchairs, walkers etc.), medications, transportation or essential assistance with personal tasks.<sup>67</sup>
- 97% to 99% of abusers are known and trusted by the victim who has developmental disabilities.<sup>68</sup>
- In 76% of sexual assaults committed by multiple assailants, the assailants were strangers to the victim.<sup>69</sup>
- Nearly 25 million women and 7 million men are raped and/or physically assaulted by an intimate partner in their lifetime.<sup>70</sup>
- 25% of surveyed women and 8% of surveyed men said they were raped and/or physically assaulted by a current or former spouse, cohabiting partner, or date in their lifetime<sup>71</sup>
- In a study surveying more than 6,000 students at 32 colleges and universities in the U.S.
  - 1 in 4 women had been victims of rape or attempted rape.
  - 84% of those raped knew their attacker, and 57% of the rapes happened on dates.
  - Only 27% of the women whose sexual assault met the legal definition of rape thought of themselves as rape victims.
  - 42% of the rape victims told no one about the assault, and only 5% reported it to the police.<sup>72</sup>
- 23% of homeless females surveyed had experienced sexual victimization on at least once occasion since being on the street. The perpetrators were most often male and either acquaintances (41%), strangers (34%) or friends (23%).<sup>73</sup>
- Women are significantly more likely than men (59% and 30%, respectively) to be stalked by intimate partners, about half of whom stalk their partners while the relationship is intact.<sup>74</sup>

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<sup>67</sup> Nosek, MA; Howland, CA; Rintala, DH; Young, ME; and Chanpong, GF. 1997. National Study for Women with Physical Disabilities. Final Report. Houston, TX: Center for Research on Women with Disabilities.

<sup>68</sup> Balderian, N. (1991). "Sexual abuse of people with developmental disabilities." *Sexuality and Disability*, 9 (4), 323-335

<sup>69</sup> Greenfeld, 1997

<sup>70</sup> Tjaden and Thoennes, 1998

<sup>71</sup> Tjaden and Thoennes, November 1998.

<sup>72</sup> Warshaw, 1994

<sup>73</sup> Tyler, K., Whitbeck, L., Hoyt, D., & Cauce, A. (2004) "Risk Factors for Sexual Victimization Among Male and Female Homeless Runaway Youth" *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* Vol. 19, No. 3, 503-520

- There is a strong link between stalking and other forms of violence in intimate relationships — 81% of women who were stalked by a current or former husband or cohabiting partner were also physically assaulted by that partner and 31% were also sexually assaulted by that partner.<sup>75</sup>
- Ninety two percent (92%) of a racially diverse sample of homeless mothers had experienced severe physical and/or sexual violence at some point in their lives, with 43% reporting sexual abuse in childhood and 63% reporting intimate partner violence in adulthood.<sup>76</sup>
- As with the general population, homeless youth are more likely to be victimized by a friend or acquaintance.<sup>77</sup>

### **Child Victimization**

- In a longitudinal study spanning an average of seven years per participant, data indicated that participants who reported sexual abuse in childhood or early adolescence were twice as likely to have been raped or sexually assaulted as an older adolescent or young adult than participants with no history of childhood or adolescent sexual abuse.<sup>78</sup>
- 82% of the suspected perpetrators of child sexual abuse in a study sample were at the time of the offense or had been at some time involved in a heterosexual relationship with a close relative of the child they victimized. In their study sample, researchers found that a child's risk of being molested by his or her relative's heterosexual partner was over 100 times greater than their being molested by someone who identifies as being homosexual, lesbian or bisexual (0.7% of the cases).<sup>79</sup>
- Among female rape victims, 61% are under age 18.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>74</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, April 1998. Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Brief. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>75</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, April 1998. Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Brief. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>76</sup> Browne & Bassuk, 1997

<sup>77</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>78</sup> Noll, J., Horowitz, L., Bonano, G., Trickett, P., Putnam, F. (2003). "Revictimization and Self-Harm in Females who Experienced Childhood Sexual Abuse" *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* Vol. 18, No. 12: 1452-1471.

<sup>79</sup> Jenny, C., Roesler, T.A., & Poyer, K.L. (1994) "Are Children at Risk For Sexual Abuse by Homosexuals?" *Pediatrics* Vol. 94, No. 1, 41-44.

<sup>80</sup> American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Adolescence. "Sexual Assault and the Adolescent". *Pediatrics*, 1994;94(5): 761-765

- Children who are deaf and hard-of-hearing (66.7%), speech and language impaired (59.1%) or who have a language learning disability were significantly more likely to be sexually abused than children without an identifiable disability.<sup>81</sup>
- In a study of male survivors sexually abused as children, over 80% had a history of substance abuse; 50% had suicidal thoughts; 23% had attempted suicide; and almost 70% had received psychological treatment.<sup>82</sup>
- Ninety two percent (92%) of a racially diverse sample of homeless mothers had experienced severe physical and/or sexual violence at some point in their lives, with 43% reporting sexual abuse in childhood and 63% reporting intimate partner violence in adulthood.<sup>83</sup>
- In a study of homeless women, 41% who were victimized as children did not complete high school. The same study found that 66% of homeless women were severely abused by their caretakers; 43% were sexually molested during childhood; 60% of homeless women had been abused before the age of 12.<sup>84</sup>

### **Persons with Disabilities**

- A review of evaluations of all female sexual assault victims (892) presenting to an urban hospital emergency over a 34 month period found that 26% of the patients had a major psychiatric diagnosis before presentation. Ten percent were homeless.<sup>85</sup>
- Research indicates that in addition to the emotional, physical and sexual abuse all women may experience, women with a disability were also likely to be abused by caregivers withholding needed orthotic equipment (wheelchairs, walkers etc.), medications, transportation or essential assistance with personal tasks.<sup>86</sup>

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<sup>81</sup> Sullivan, P.M., & Knutson, J.F. (1998). "Maltreatment and Behavioral Characteristics of Youth Who are Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing" *Sexuality and Disability* Vol. 16, No. 4.: 295-319

<sup>82</sup> Lisak, D., 1994. "The Psychological Impact of Sexual Abuse: Content Analysis of Interviews with Male Survivors." *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 7, no 4, 1994: 525-548

<sup>83</sup> Browne & Bassuk, 1997

<sup>84</sup> The National Center on Family Homelessness, 2007

<sup>85</sup> Sugar, N.F., Fine, D.N., & Eckert, T. (2004). "Physical Injury After Sexual Assault: Findings of a Large Case Series" *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, Vol. 190, No. 1.: 71-76

<sup>86</sup> Nosek, MA; Howland, CA; Rintala, DH; Young, ME; and Chanpong, GF. 1997. *National Study for Women with Physical Disabilities. Final Report.* Houston, TX: Center for Research on Women with Disabilities.

- Among developmentally disabled adults, as many as 83% of the females and 32% of the males are the victims of sexual assault.<sup>87</sup>
- Women with disabilities are raped and abused at a rate at least twice that of the general population of women.<sup>88</sup>
- 97% to 99% of abusers are known and trusted by the victim who has developmental disabilities.<sup>89</sup>
- Children who are deaf and hard-of-hearing (66.7%), speech and language impaired (59.1%) or who have a language learning disability were significantly more likely to be sexually abused than children without an identifiable disability.<sup>90</sup>
- The lifetime risk for violent victimization is so high for homeless women with severe mental illness (97%) as to amount to normative experiences for this population.<sup>91</sup>

### **LGBT Individuals**

- 82% of the suspected perpetrators of child sexual abuse in a study sample were at the time of the offense or had been at some time involved in a heterosexual relationship with a close relative of the child they victimized. In their study sample, researchers found that a child's risk of being molested by his or her relative's heterosexual partner was over 100 times greater than their being molested by someone who identifies as being homosexual, lesbian or bisexual (0.7% of the cases).<sup>92</sup>

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<sup>87</sup> Stimson, L. and Best, M.C., *Courage Above All: Sexual Assault against Women with Disabilities*. Toronto, Disabled Women's Network Canada, 1991

<sup>88</sup> Sobsey, D., 1994. *Violence and Abuse in the Lives of People with Disabilities: The End of Silent Acceptance*, Baltimore, Maryland: Paul H. Brooks Publishing Co., Inc.

<sup>89</sup> Balderian, N. (1991). "Sexual abuse of people with developmental disabilities." *Sexuality and Disability*, 9 (4), 323-335

<sup>90</sup> Sullivan, P.M., & Knutson, J.F. (1998). "Maltreatment and Behavioral Characteristics of Youth Who are Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing" *Sexuality and Disability* Vol. 16, No. 4.: 295-319

<sup>91</sup> Goodman et al., 2006

<sup>92</sup> Jenny, C., Roesler, T.A., & Poyer, K.L. (1994) "Are Children at Risk For Sexual Abuse by Homosexuals?" *Pediatrics* Vol. 94, No. 1, 41-44.

- According to a study conducted in Massachusetts, young lesbians and bisexual girls experienced more sexual harassment than heterosexual girls. 72% of lesbian and bisexual girls reported that they were “called sexually offensive names” by their peers, compared with 63% of heterosexual girls. Lesbians and bisexual girls were significantly more likely than heterosexual girls to be “touched, brushed up against, or cornered in a sexual way (63% as compared to 52% of heterosexual girls) and to be grabbed or have their clothing pulled in a sexual way (50% compared to 44%). 23% of young lesbian and bisexual girls reported that their peers had “attempted to hurt them in a sexual way (attempted rape or rape),” while 6% of the heterosexual girls surveyed had experienced sexual violence of this nature.”<sup>93</sup>
- A recent study of 103 transgender women in Massachusetts found that approximately 60% of the respondents have been forced to have sex against their will and 38% had been subject to multiple incidents of sexual assault.<sup>94</sup>
- According to the First National Survey of Transgender Violence, 13.7% of 402 persons reported being a victim of rape or attempted rape.<sup>95</sup>
- In a study of 162 gay men and 111 lesbians, 52% reported at least one incident of sexual coercion by same-sex partners. Gay men experienced 1.6 incidents per person; while lesbians experienced 1.2 incidents per person.<sup>96</sup>
- According to a study of homeless and marginally housed people, 32% of women, 27% of men, and 38% of transgendered persons reported either physical or sexual victimization in the previous year. Sexual assault was reported by 9.4% of women, 1.4% of men and 11.9% of transgendered persons. Marginally housed people reported significantly less victimization than those who were homeless<sup>97</sup>
- GLBT homeless youth were physically and sexually victimized on average by seven more people than heterosexual homeless youth.<sup>98</sup>

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<sup>93</sup> Susan Fineran, “Sexual Minority Students and Peer Sexual Harassment in High School,” *Journal of School Social Work*, vol.11: 2001.

<sup>94</sup> *HIV Prevention and Health Education Needs for Transgender Women in the Greater Boston Area (Community Needs Assessment Summary Report Draft)*, Cambridge Cares About AIDS TransCEND Program, 2006.

<sup>95</sup> “GenderPAC, Gender, Affectional, and Racial Equality,” April, 1997. First Annual Survey of Transgender Violence.

<sup>96</sup> Waldner-Haugrud, Lisa K. and Vaden Gratch, Linda. 1997. “Sexual Coercion in Gay/Lesbian Relationships: Descriptives and Gender Differences.” *Violence and Victims* 12(1): 87-98.

<sup>97</sup> Kushel, Evans, Perry, Robertson, & Moss, 2003

<sup>98</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

## Race/Ethnicity

- 80%-90% of violent crimes against women are committed by someone of the same racial background as the victim.<sup>99</sup>
- In a study of 29 African American sexual assault survivors, it was found that only 17% reported the assault to the police.<sup>100</sup>
- Of multiple assailants, 44.5% were white, 26.5% were mixed races, and 15.6% were black. Also of multiple assailants, the most common age was 12-20 (44.7%), followed by 21-29 (25.7%).<sup>101</sup>
- In a study analyzing previous survey data for trends, researchers note that: African-American women and Caucasian women experienced intimate partner violence at similar rates for every age range except 20-24 years of age. In that range, African American women were victimized at a higher rate.<sup>102</sup>
- A 1994 survey of 243 women indicated that 44.8% of African-American women, 38% of white women, 25.6% of Latinas, and 21.1% of Asian-American women had a history of child sexual abuse. The rates for adult rape show African-American women disclosing the highest rate 37.9%, followed by white women (25.5%), Latinas (17.9%), and Asian-Americans at 10.5%. More than half (61.5%) of the African-American women who were sexually abused in childhood reported rape as an adult, white women (44.2%), Latinas (40.0%) and Asian-Americans (25.0%).<sup>103</sup>
- Department of Justice indicates that Native American and Alaska Native women are more than 2.5 times more likely to be raped or sexually assaulted than women in the USA in general.<sup>104</sup>
- A US Department of Justice study on violence against women concluded that 34.1 per cent of American Indian and Alaska Native women – or more than one in three – will be

<sup>99</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. *Violence Against Women*. Rockville, Maryland: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>100</sup> Neville, Helen A.; Pugh, Aalece O. "General and Culture-Specific Factors Influencing African American Women's Reporting Patterns and Perceived Social Support Following Sexual Assault," *Violence Against Women*, Vol. 3, No. 4, August 1997: 361-381

<sup>101</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook on Criminal Justice Statistics*, 1994

<sup>102</sup> Rennison, C.M. (2001). *Intimate Partner Violence and Age of the Victim: 1993-1999* Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics: U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>103</sup> Urquiza, Anthony J. and Goodlin-Jones, Beth L., 1994: 223-232.

<sup>104</sup> Steven W Perry, *American Indians and Crime – A BJS Statistical Profile 1992-2002*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, December 2004, available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/aic02.pdf>, visited 30 November 2006.

raped during their lifetime; the comparable figure for the USA as a whole is less than one in five.<sup>105</sup>

- According to the US Department of Justice, in at least 86 per cent of reported cases of rape or sexual assault against American Indian and Alaska Native women, survivors report that the perpetrators are non-Native men.<sup>106</sup>
- A survey of Latina women in an outpatient clinic indicated that the most often cited reasons for not disclosing abuse were: language barriers (34%) and concerns about immigration authorities (21%).<sup>107</sup>
- Ninety two percent (92%) of a racially diverse sample of homeless mothers had experienced severe physical and/or sexual violence at some point in their lives, with 43% reporting sexual abuse in childhood and 63% reporting intimate partner violence in adulthood.<sup>108</sup>

### **Male Survivors**

- Men were about twice as likely as women to experience acts of violence by strangers.<sup>109</sup>
- In a study of 162 gay men and 111 lesbians, 52% reported at least one incident of sexual coercion by same-sex partners. Gay men experienced 1.6 incidents per person; while lesbians experienced 1.2 incidents per person.<sup>110</sup>
- Results of an experimental study indicated that male victims are often assessed more blame for their assaults than female victims.<sup>111</sup>

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<sup>105</sup> Patricia Tjaden & Nancy Thoennes, US Department of Justice, *Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women*, 2000

<sup>106</sup> Department of Justice Table 42: Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offender, Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Department of Justice, 2004, available at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus/current/cv0442.pdf>.

<sup>107</sup> Rodriguez, et al. (2000). "Factors Associated with Disclosure of Intimate Partner Violence to Clinicians" *Journal of Family Practitioners*. Vol. 56, 338

<sup>108</sup> Browne & Bassuk, 1997

<sup>109</sup> Bachman, Ronet, 1995. *Violence against Women: Estimates from the Redesigned Survey*. Bureau of Justice Statistics: National Crime Victimization Survey: 3.

<sup>110</sup> Waldner-Haugrud, Lisa K. and Vaden Gratch, Linda. 1997. "Sexual Coercion in Gay/Lesbian Relationships: Descriptives and Gender Differences." *Violence and Victims* 12(1): 87-98.

<sup>111</sup> Ford, T.M., Liwag-McLamb, M.G., & Foley, L.A. (1998) "Perceptions of Rape Based on Sex and Sexual Orientation of the Victim" *Journal of Social Behavior and Personality* Vol. 13. No. 4, 253-263.

- In a study of male survivors sexually abused as children, over 80% had a history of substance abuse; 50% had suicidal thoughts; 23% had attempted suicide; and almost 70% had received psychological treatment.<sup>112</sup>
- Of 452 male respondents in 3 prisons, 101 or 22% indicated they had been “pressured or forced to have sexual contact against their will.”<sup>113</sup>
- 11% of males reported being sexually victimized on at least one occasion since being on the street. The perpetrators were most often male strangers. Gay and bisexual males were more likely to be victimized by acquaintances or friends. Substance abuse, greater mental health symptomology and current risky sexual activity.<sup>114</sup>

## Stalking

- When asked why they chose not to report their stalking to the police, victims were most likely to state that their stalking was not a police matter, they thought the police would not be able to do anything, or they feared reprisals from their stalkers.<sup>115</sup>
- 78% of stalking victims are female and 87% of stalking perpetrators are male.<sup>116</sup>
- Women are significantly more likely than men (59% and 30%, respectively) to be stalked by intimate partners, about half of whom stalk their partners while the relationship is intact.<sup>117</sup>
- There is a strong link between stalking and other forms of violence in intimate relationships — 81% of women who were stalked by a current or former husband or

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<sup>112</sup> Lisak, D., 1994. “The Psychological Impact of Sexual Abuse: Content Analysis of Interviews with Male Survivors. *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 7, no 4, 1994: 525-548

<sup>113</sup> Struckman-Johnson, C., 1996. “Sexual Coercion Reported by Men and Women in Prison.” *Journal of Sex Research* 33(1).

<sup>114</sup> Tyler, K., Whitbeck, L., Hoyt, D., & Cauce, A. (2004) “Risk Factors for Sexual Victimization Among Male and Female Homeless Runaway Youth” *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* Vol. 19, No. 3, 503-520

<sup>115</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Brief. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

<sup>116</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Brief. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

<sup>117</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Brief. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

cohabiting partner were also physically assaulted by that partner and 31% were also sexually assaulted by that partner.<sup>118</sup>

- The average stalking case lasts 1.8 years.<sup>119</sup>

## **Prisons**

- Of 452 male respondents in 3 prisons, 101 or 22% indicated they had been “pressured or forced to have sexual contact against their will.”<sup>120</sup>
- Following U.S. Justice Department investigations of women’s prisons in California from 1997 to 1998, their findings showed that nearly every female inmate interviewed reported various sexually aggressive acts by guards. A number of women reported that officers routinely cornered women while they were in their cells or on work details and pressed their bodies against them mocking sexual intercourse or exposed their genitals while making sexually suggestive remarks.<sup>121</sup>

## **Military**

- According to a report about sexual assaults in the military 85% of the assaults were committed by a service member and 99% of the service member offenders were male.<sup>122</sup>
- 90% of women under 50 who have served in the U.S. military and who responded to a survey report being victims of sexual harassment, and nearly one-third of respondents said they have been raped.<sup>123</sup>

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<sup>118</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, April 1998. Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Brief. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>119</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, April 1998. Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Brief. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>120</sup> Struckman-Johnson, C., 1996. “Sexual Coercion Reported by Men and Women in Prison.” *Journal of Sex Research* 33(1).

<sup>121</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, 1997-1998

<sup>122</sup> U.S. Department of Defense. (April, 2004). Care for Victims of Sexual Assault Task Force Report Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Defense

<sup>123</sup> Maureen Murdoch, Kristin Nichol, Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Medical Center Archives of Family Medicine. American Medical Association, February 2000.

## Homelessness

- A review of evaluations of all female sexual assault victims (892) presenting to an urban hospital emergency over a 34 month period found that 26% of the patients had a major psychiatric diagnosis before presentation. Ten percent were homeless.<sup>124</sup>
- 23% of homeless females surveyed had experienced sexual victimization on at least once occasion since being on the street. The perpetrators were most often male and either acquaintances (41%), strangers (34%) or friends (23%)<sup>125</sup>
- 11% of males reported being sexually victimized on at least one occasion since being on the street. The perpetrators were most often male strangers. Gay and bisexual males were more likely to be victimized by acquaintances or friends. stance abuse, greater mental health symptomology and current risky sexual activity.<sup>126</sup>
- Of 130 people working as prostitutes in San Francisco interviewed regarding the extent of violence in their lives and symptoms of PTSD. 57% reported that they had been sexually assaulted as children and 49% reported that they had been physically assaulted as children. As adults in prostitution, 82% had been physically assaulted; 83% had been threatened with a weapon; 68% had been raped while working as prostitutes; and 84% reported current or past homelessness.<sup>127</sup>
- Ninety two percent (92%) of a racially diverse sample of homeless mothers had experienced severe physical and/or sexual violence at some point in their lives, with 43% reporting sexual abuse in childhood and 63% reporting intimate partner violence in adulthood.<sup>128</sup>
- According to a study of homeless and marginally housed people, 32% of women, 27% of men, and 38% of transgendered persons reported either physical or sexual victimization in the previous year. Sexual assault was reported by 9.4% of

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<sup>124</sup> Sugar, N.F., Fine, D.N., & Eckert, T. (2004). "Physical Injury After Sexual Assault: Findings of a Large Case Series" *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, Vol. 190, No. 1.: 71-76

<sup>125</sup> Tyler, K., Whitbeck, L., Hoyt, D., & Cauce, A. (2004) "Risk Factors for Sexual Victimization Among Male and Female Homeless Runaway Youth" *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* Vol. 19, No. 3, 503-520

<sup>126</sup> Tyler, K., Whitbeck, L., Hoyt, D., & Cauce, A. (2004) "Risk Factors for Sexual Victimization Among Male and Female Homeless Runaway Youth" *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* Vol. 19, No. 3, 503-520

<sup>127</sup> Farley, M., Barkan, H., "Prostitution, Violence Against Women and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder," *Women in Health*, 27 (3): 37-49, 1998

<sup>128</sup> Browne & Bassuk, 1997

women, 1.4% of men and 11.9% of transgendered persons. Marginally housed people reported significantly less victimization than those who were homeless<sup>129</sup>

- Of respondents in one study, 15.6% of homeless women and 8.9% of homeless men reported sex work in the past 12 months. Among homeless sex workers, 20.6% of women and 5.3% of men reported sexual assault.<sup>130</sup>
- The lifetime risk for violent victimization is so high for homeless women with severe mental illness (97%) as to amount to normative experiences for this population.<sup>131</sup>
- 32% of homeless youth reported having been sexually assaulted, 15% after living on the streets.<sup>132</sup>
- Thirty percent (30%) of shelter youth and 70% of street youth are victims of commercial sexual exploitation. 12-14 is the average age of entry into prostitution for girls under 17. 11-13 is the average age of entry into prostitution for boys under 17.<sup>133</sup>
- As with the general population, homeless youth are more likely to be victimized by a friend or acquaintance.<sup>134</sup>
- GLBT homeless youth were physically and sexually victimized on average by seven more people than heterosexual homeless youth.<sup>135</sup>
- 27.5% of “street youth” and 9.5% of “shelter youth” engaged in survival sex (selling of sex for shelter, food, drugs or money) with participation highest among males, whites of both genders, those of “other” races, and those who had been victimized.<sup>136</sup>
- According to another source, 61% of homeless girls and 16% of homeless boys reported having been sexually abused before leaving home.<sup>137</sup>
- In a study of homeless women, 41% who were victimized as children did not complete high school. The same study found that 66% of homeless women were

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<sup>129</sup> Kushel, Evans, Perry, Robertson, & Moss, 2003

<sup>130</sup> Kushel et al., 2003

<sup>131</sup> Goodman et al., 2006

<sup>132</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>133</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>134</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>135</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>136</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>137</sup> Estes & Weiner, 2001.

severely abused by their caretakers; 43% were sexually molested during childhood; 60% of homeless women had been abused before the age of 12.<sup>138</sup>

### **Pornography**

- Pornography seems to have a much greater effect on children; one study found that 31% of male high school students reported trying to enact the behaviors depicted, and 72% of junior high school male students wanted to imitate the sexual behavior depicted in their initial exposure to X-rated materials. One survey of 600 people from junior high school age to 39 year olds found that all high school males had looked at a Playboy or similar magazine (male student averaged having seen 16.1 issues), and 84% of high school students (male and female) had seen X-rated films, a higher percentage than the adults.<sup>139</sup>

### **Sex Work**

- A recent study of 102 rape survivors in a major metropolitan area found that 24% of the survivors indicated that they had engaged in post-assault prostitution. Seventy-five percent of these survivors attributed their decision to engage in prostitution to their sexual assault. The most commonly cited reason they gave for engaging in prostitution was that prostitution allowed them to regain control of their lives and bodies.<sup>140</sup>
- Juvenile prostitution offenders known to police were more often male (61%) than female (39%), a greater disproportion than among adult prostitution offenders (53% male and 47% female).<sup>141</sup>
- Female juvenile prostitutes were more likely to be referred to social service agencies than male juvenile prostitutes.<sup>142</sup>
- Police are less likely to arrest juvenile prostitutes than adult prostitutes but were more likely to arrest male juvenile prostitutes than female juvenile prostitutes.<sup>143</sup>

<sup>138</sup> The National Center on Family Homelessness, 2007

<sup>139</sup> Russell, D. Dangerous Relationships: Pornography, Misogyny and Rape. 1998: 127-128

<sup>140</sup> Campbell, R, Courtney E., Sefl, T. (2003) "The Relationship Between Adult Sexual Assault and Prostitution: An Exploratory Analysis" Violence and Victims, Vol. 18 No. 3., 299-317.

<sup>141</sup> Flores, J. Robert. "Prostitution of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS", Juvenile Justice Bulletin, Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2004.

<sup>142</sup> Flores, J. Robert. "Prostitution of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS", Juvenile Justice Bulletin, Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2004.

<sup>143</sup> Flores, J. Robert. "Prostitution of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS", Juvenile Justice Bulletin, Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2004.

- 72% of the female prostitutes in a recent study related instances of severe abuse (rape, being beaten with objects, threatened with weapons, abandonment in remote areas) at the hands of their partners, clients and/or pimps. Respondents reported that they rarely reported such abuse to law enforcement. Respondents indicated that they took some sort of protective measure to protect themselves from danger: relying on intuition, refusing to travel more than a few blocks with a client, making exchanges in well lighted areas.<sup>144</sup>
- Of 130 people working as prostitutes in San Francisco interviewed regarding the extent of violence in their lives and symptoms of PTSD. 57% reported that they had been sexually assaulted as children and 49% reported that they had been physically assaulted as children. As adults in prostitution, 82% had been physically assaulted; 83% had been threatened with a weapon; 68% had been raped while working as prostitutes; and 84% reported current or past homelessness.<sup>145</sup>
- Of respondents in one study, 15.6% of homeless women and 8.9% of homeless men reported sex work in the past 12 months. Among homeless sex workers, 20.6% of women and 5.3% of men reported sexual assault.<sup>146</sup>
- Sexual abuse is both an antecedent to and consequence of survival sex which can have serious negative consequences on physical health.<sup>147</sup>
- Thirty percent (30%) of shelter youth and 70% of street youth are victims of commercial sexual exploitation. 12-14 is the average age of entry into prostitution for girls under 17. 11-13 is the average age of entry into prostitution for boys under 17.<sup>148</sup>
- 27.5% of “street youth” and 9.5% of “shelter youth” engaged in survival sex (selling of sex for shelter, food, drugs or money) with participation highest among males, whites of both genders, those of “other” races, and those who had been victimized.<sup>149</sup>

### **Sex Trafficking**

- 50, 000 women and children are trafficked annually to the United States for sexual exploitation.<sup>150</sup>

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<sup>144</sup> Dalla, R.L. (2002) Night Moves: Qualitative Investigation of Street-Level Sex Work. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, Vol. 26, No. 1 63-73

<sup>145</sup> Farley, M., Barkan, H., “Prostitution, Violence Against Women and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder,” *Women in Health*, 27 (3): 37-49, 1998

<sup>146</sup> Kushel et al., 2003

<sup>147</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>148</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>149</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

- According to respondents, the greatest barriers to sex trafficking victims receiving their services tended to center around the victims' fear of retaliation against themselves or their families (90%) and because of a lack of awareness of the availability of services (85%). Trafficking victims generally, most often cited fear of retaliation (87%), lack of knowledge of available services (83%) and fear of deportation (83%) as the greatest barriers to accessing social services.<sup>151</sup>
- Thirty percent (30%) of shelter youth and 70% of street youth are victims of commercial sexual exploitation. 12-14 is the average age of entry into prostitution for girls under 17. 11-13 is the average age of entry into prostitution for boys under 17.<sup>152</sup>

### **Perpetration**

- At least 45% of rapists were under the influence of alcohol or drugs.<sup>153</sup>
- In a study of college students, 35% of men indicated some likelihood that they would commit a violent rape against a woman who had fended off an advance if they were assured of getting away with it.<sup>154</sup>
- The typical child sex offender molests an average of 117 children, most of whom do not report the offense.<sup>155</sup>
- Only 2% of rapists are convicted and imprisoned.<sup>156</sup>
- Based upon the reports of offenders in a survey of inmates of state correctional facilities, 66% of all prisoners convicted of rape or sexual assault committed their crime against a child.<sup>157</sup>

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<sup>150</sup> Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. (2002). Trafficking in Persons Report: A Report to Congress. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State.

<sup>151</sup> Caliber Associates Inc., (2003). Needs Assessment for Service Providers and Trafficking Victims. Fairfax, VA: Caliber Associates Inc.

<sup>152</sup> WCSAP, 2004.

<sup>153</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. Violence Against Women. Rockville, Maryland: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>154</sup> Kilpatrick, et al., 1992

<sup>155</sup> National Institute on Mental Health, 1998.

<sup>156</sup> U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee: Conviction and Imprisonment Statistics, 1993

<sup>157</sup> Greenfeld, Lawrence A.,. 1996. Child Victimization: Violent Offenders and Their Victims. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice: 24

- Research indicates that in addition to the emotional, physical and sexual abuse all women may experience, women with a disability were also likely to be abused by caregivers withholding needed orthotic equipment (wheelchairs, walkers etc.), medications, transportation or essential assistance with personal tasks.<sup>158</sup>
- 97% to 99% of abusers are known and trusted by the victim who has developmental disabilities.<sup>159</sup>
- Despite public attention on other drugs used to facilitate sexual assault, a random analysis of urine samples collected for evidence in sexual assault cases indicated that the two most frequently detected substances were alcohol and marijuana.<sup>160</sup>
- A study of perpetrators of elder abuse identified three types of offenders: gerophiles who often seek jobs in nursing homes, sexually aggressive elderly men who themselves reside in nursing homes, or strangers or known persons who rape non-resident elderly women.<sup>161</sup>
- In a study of college students, 35% of men indicated some likelihood that they would commit a violent rape against a woman who had fended off an advance if they were assured of getting away with it.<sup>162</sup>
- According to a report about sexual assaults in the military 85% of the assaults were committed by a service member and 99% of the service member offenders were male.<sup>163</sup>
- 23% of homeless females surveyed had experienced sexual victimization on at least once occasion since being on the street. The perpetrators were most often male and either acquaintances (41%), strangers (34%) or friends (23%).<sup>164</sup>
- 11% of males reported being sexually victimized on at least one occasion since being on the street. The perpetrators were most often male strangers. Gay and

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<sup>158</sup> Nosek, MA; Howland, CA; Rintala, DH; Young, ME; and Chanpong, GF. 1997. National Study for Women with Physical Disabilities. Final Report. Houston, TX: Center for Research on Women with Disabilities.

<sup>159</sup> Balderian, N. (1991). "Sexual abuse of people with developmental disabilities." *Sexuality and Disability*, 9 (4), 323-335

<sup>160</sup> Slaughter, L., 2000. "Involvement of Drugs in Sexual Assault." *Journal of Reproductive Medicine*, 45(5) 425-430.

<sup>161</sup> Capezuti, E. A., Swedlow, D.S., (2000). "Sexual Abuse in Nursing Homes" *Elder Advisor: The Journal of Elder Law and Post-Retirement Planning*. Vol. 2, No. , 51-61

<sup>162</sup> Kilpatrick, et al., 1992

<sup>163</sup> U.S. Department of Defense. (April, 2004). *Care for Victims of Sexual Assault Task Force Report* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Defense

<sup>164</sup> Tyler, K., Whitbeck, L., Hoyt, D., & Cauce, A. (2004) "Risk Factors for Sexual Victimization Among Male and Female Homeless Runaway Youth" *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* Vol. 19, No. 3, 503-520

bisexual males were more likely to be victimized by acquaintances or friends. stance abuse, greater mental health symptomology and current risky sexual activity.<sup>165</sup>

- Women are significantly more likely than men (59% and 30%, respectively) to be stalked by intimate partners, about half of whom stalk their partners while the relationship is intact.<sup>166</sup>
- There is a strong link between stalking and other forms of violence in intimate relationships — 81% of women who were stalked by a current or former husband or cohabiting partner were also physically assaulted by that partner and 31% were also sexually assaulted by that partner.<sup>167</sup>
- According to another source, 61% of homeless girls and 16% of homeless boys reported having been sexually abused before leaving home.<sup>168</sup>
- In a study of homeless women, 41% who were victimized as children did not complete high school. The same study found that 66% of homeless women were severely abused by their caretakers; 43% were sexually molested during childhood; 60% of homeless women had been abused before the age of 12.<sup>169</sup>
- The National Crime Victimization Survey of 1994 indicates that of the 432,750 rapes/sexual assaults reported by the survey respondents, 16,877 (3.9%) occurred while working or on duty.<sup>170</sup>

### **Police/Reporting**

- A survey of Latina women in an outpatient clinic indicated that the most often cited reasons for not disclosing abuse were: language barriers (34%) and concerns about immigration authorities (21%).<sup>171</sup>

<sup>165</sup> Tyler, K., Whitbeck, L., Hoyt, D., & Cauce, A. (2004) "Risk Factors for Sexual Victimization Among Male and Female Homeless Runaway Youth" *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* Vol. 19, No. 3, 503-520

<sup>166</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Brief. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>167</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Brief. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>168</sup> Estes & Weiner, 2001.

<sup>169</sup> The National Center on Family Homelessness, 2007

<sup>170</sup> National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994

<sup>171</sup> Rodriguez, et al. (2000). "Factors Associated with Disclosure of Intimate Partner Violence to Clinicians" *Journal of Family Practitioners*. Vol. 56, 338

- Only 16% of rapes are ever reported to the police. In a survey of victims who did not report rape or attempted rape to the police, the following was found as to why no report was made: 43% thought nothing could be done, 27% felt it was a private matter, 12% were afraid of police response, and 12% felt it was not important enough.<sup>172</sup>
- In 1999, rape or sexual assault was the violent crime least often reported to law enforcement (28%).<sup>173</sup>
- In a study surveying more than 6,000 students at 32 colleges and universities in the U.S.
  - 1 in 4 women had been victims of rape or attempted rape.
  - 42% of the rape victims told no one about the assault, and only 5% reported it to the police<sup>174</sup>
- Juvenile prostitution offenders known to police were more often male (61%) than female (39%), a greater disproportion than among adult prostitution offenders (53% male and 47% female).<sup>175</sup>
- Female juvenile prostitutes were more likely to be referred to social service agencies than male juvenile prostitutes.<sup>176</sup>
- Police are less likely to arrest juvenile prostitutes than adult prostitutes but were more likely to arrest male juvenile prostitutes than female juvenile prostitutes.<sup>177</sup>
- 72% of the female prostitutes in a recent study related instances of severe abuse (rape, being beaten with objects, threatened with weapons, abandonment in remote areas) at the hands of their partners, clients and/or pimps. Respondents reported that they rarely reported such abuse to law enforcement. Respondents indicated that they took some sort of protective measure to protect themselves

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<sup>172</sup> Kilpatrick et al., 1992.

<sup>173</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000. Criminal Victimization 1999: Changes 1998-99 with Trends 1993-99. National Crime Victimization Survey. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

<sup>174</sup> Warshaw, 1994

<sup>175</sup> Flores, J. Robert. "Prostitution of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS", Juvenile Justice Bulletin, Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2004.

<sup>176</sup> Flores, J. Robert. "Prostitution of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS", Juvenile Justice Bulletin, Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2004.

<sup>177</sup> Flores, J. Robert. "Prostitution of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS", Juvenile Justice Bulletin, Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2004.

from danger: relying on intuition, refusing to travel more than a few blocks with a client, making exchanges in well lighted areas.<sup>178</sup>

- When asked why they chose not to report their stalking to the police, victims were most likely to state that their stalking was not a police matter, they thought the police would not be able to do anything, or they feared reprisals from their stalkers.<sup>179</sup>
- According to National Crime Victimization Survey data, in 2006, the percentage of rape/sexual assault victims reporting their victimization to the police increased to 41% compared to the percentage reporting in 2005 (38%).<sup>180</sup>

### **Effects on the Survivor**

- Nearly half (12) of the Catholic hospitals reported policy that prohibited staff from discussing emergency contraceptives with rape victims. None of the non-Catholic hospitals interviewed had restrictive policies.<sup>181</sup>
- Rape, childhood sexual abuse, and domestic violence are among the most common causes of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in women. The chances that a woman will develop PTSD after being raped are between 50% and 95%. Sexual assault is also closely associated with depression and anxiety disorders<sup>182</sup>
- In a study surveying more than 3,000 women at 32 colleges and universities in the U.S., 30% of the women who identified in the study as rape victims contemplated suicide after the incident, 31% sought psychotherapy, 22% took self-defense courses, 82% said the experience had permanently changed them.<sup>183</sup>
- Rape victims were at least somewhat or extremely concerned about the following:
  - Her family knowing she has been sexually assaulted (71%)
  - People thinking that it was her fault or that she was responsible (69%)

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<sup>178</sup> Dalla, R.L. (2002) Night Moves: Qualitative Investigation of Street-Level Sex Work. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, Vol. 26, No. 1 63-73

<sup>179</sup> Tjaden, Patricia and Thoennes, Nancy, April 1998. *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Brief. National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

<sup>180</sup> Rand, M. and Catalano, S. (2007). *Crime Victimization, 2006*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice

<sup>181</sup> Smuger, S. S., Spina, B.J. , Merz, J.F.(2002). "Informed Consent for Emergency Contraceptives: Variability in Hospital Care of Rape Victims" *American Journal of Public Health*. Vol.90, No.9, 1372-1376

<sup>182</sup> Population Information Program, 2000.

<sup>183</sup> Warshaw,Robin,1994: 66

- People outside her family knowing she had been sexually assaulted (68%)
- Her name being made public by the news media (50%)
- Becoming pregnant (34%)
- Contracting a sexually transmitted disease other than HIV/AIDS (19%)
- Contracting HIV/AIDS (10%)<sup>184</sup>
- The cost of crime to victims is an estimated \$450 billion a year when factors such as medical costs, lost earnings, pain, suffering, and lost quality of life are considered. Rape is the most costly to its victims, totaling \$127 billion a year.<sup>185</sup>
- A recent study of 102 rape survivors in a major metropolitan area found that 24% of the survivors indicated that they had engaged in post-assault prostitution. Seventy-five percent of these survivors attributed their decision to engage in prostitution to their sexual assault. The most commonly cited reason they gave for engaging in prostitution was that prostitution allowed them to regain control of their lives and bodies.<sup>186</sup>
- Of 130 people working as prostitutes in San Francisco interviewed regarding the extent of violence in their lives and symptoms of PTSD. 57% reported that they had been sexually assaulted as children and 49% reported that they had been physically assaulted as children. As adults in prostitution, 82% had been physically assaulted; 83% had been threatened with a weapon; 68% had been raped while working as prostitutes; and 84% reported current or past homelessness.<sup>187</sup>
- Fifty percent (50%) of sexual assault victims lost their jobs or were forced to quit after rape.<sup>188</sup>
- There is a 50-95% chance that a woman will develop PTSD after being raped.<sup>189</sup>
- The tangible costs of rape and sexual assault to victims and survivors is estimated at \$5,100—this includes out-of-pocket expenses such as medical and mental health bills, property losses, and reduced productivity. Intangible costs to victims and survivors—such as lost quality of life—are estimated at \$87,000.<sup>190</sup>

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<sup>184</sup> Kilpatrick, et al., 1992:4.

<sup>185</sup> Miller, Ted, Cohen, Mark & Wiersema, Brian, (January 1996). *Victims Costs & Consequences: A New Look*, Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice Report, U.S.Department of Justice

<sup>186</sup> Campbell, R, Courtney E., Sefl, T. (2003) “The Relationship Between Adult Sexual Assault and Prostitution: An Exploratory Analysis” *Violence and Victims*, Vol. 18 No. 3., 299-317.

<sup>187</sup> Farley, M., Barkan, H., “Prostitution, Violence Against Women and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder,” *Women in Health*, 27 (3): 37-49, 1998

<sup>188</sup> Ellis, Atkeson, & Calhoun, 1993

<sup>189</sup> John Hopkins University School of Public Health, 1999.

<sup>190</sup> Miller, Cohen, & Wiersema, 1996