

APPENDIX F:

STATISTICS

Local Rape and Sexual Assault Statistics

Including local statistics specific to the particular state in which the curriculum is being presented ensures that the curriculum is seen as relevant and applicable to the participants. The 1992 landmark study *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation* (see Appendix H), remains the gold standard for rape statistics in the United States. In 2005 the Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center of the Medical University of South Carolina, which conducted this study, received funding from the National Institute of Justice to update it. These data should be published within the next few years.

When compiling local statistics, it is important to reference *Rape in America* in order to give the participants a point of comparison between state statistics and national statistics. As stated in the Faculty Manual text, NJEP does not recommend using the National Crime Victims Survey statistics because flaws in the methodology respecting questions on sexual assault render many of the numbers inaccurate. It is also crucial to avoid using data on reported rape except to demonstrate how underreported rape is. The data on reported rape are useless because a significantly large portion of rapes and sexual assaults are never reported.

The Department of Public Health in your state is a good place to look for local statistics, as these agencies sometimes includes questions about sexual assault in their statewide surveys.

Recent national surveys:

- Patricia Tjaden & Nancy Thoennes (2000), U.S. Dep't. of Justice, *Full Report on the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women*. Available from URL: <http://www.rainn.org/fullnvawsurvey.pdf>
- Fisher, Bonnie S., Francis T. Cullen, and Michael G. Turner (2000), *The Sexual Victimization of College Women*. The U.S. Department of Justice, 2000. Available from URL: www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/182369.pdf <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/182369.pdf>.
- Basile KC, Saltzman LE. (2002) Sexual violence surveillance: uniform definitions and recommended data elements version 1.0. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Available from URL: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/sv_surveillance/sv.htm.
- Elliott DM, Mok DS, Briere J. (2004) Adult sexual assault: prevalence, symptomatology, and sex differences in the general population. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*; 17 (3): 203-11.
- Greenfield, Lawrence A. (1997) *Sex Offenses and Offenders: An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assault*, Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice.

Studies of specific populations:

Native American Women

- Lawrence A. Greenfelt & Steven K. Smith, U.S. Dep't of Justice, *American Indians and Crime* (1999).
- Jane M. Simoni, Shalini Sehgal, & Karina L. Walters, *Triangle of Risk: Urban American Indian Women's Sexual Trauma, Injection Drug Use, and HIV Sexual Risk Behaviors*, 8 AIDS & BEHAV. 33 (2004).

Caribbean Youth

- Blum RW, Ireland M. Reducing risk, increasing protective factors: findings from the Caribbean Youth Health Survey. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 2004;35(6):493-500.

Youth and Adolescents

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003. *MMWR* 2004;53(SS-02):1–96. Available from URL: www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5302.pdf.
- Champion HL, Foley KL, DuRant RH, Hensberry R, Altman D, Wolfson M. Adolescent sexual victimization, use of alcohol and other substances, and other health risk behaviors. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 2004;35(4):321-8.

Impoverished Women

- Wenzel SL, Tucker JS, Elliott MN, Marshall GN, Williamson SL. Physical violence against impoverished women: a longitudinal analysis of risk and protective factors. *Women's Health Issues* 2004;14(5):144-54.