

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Jullian Irving Grante to Heather Howard (partial) (1 page)	07/05/2000	P6/b(6)
002. note	re: meeting (2 pages)	08/24	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Heather Howard (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21197

FOLDER TITLE:

VAWA [Violence Against Women Act] [Binder] [3]

2012-0254-S
rc675

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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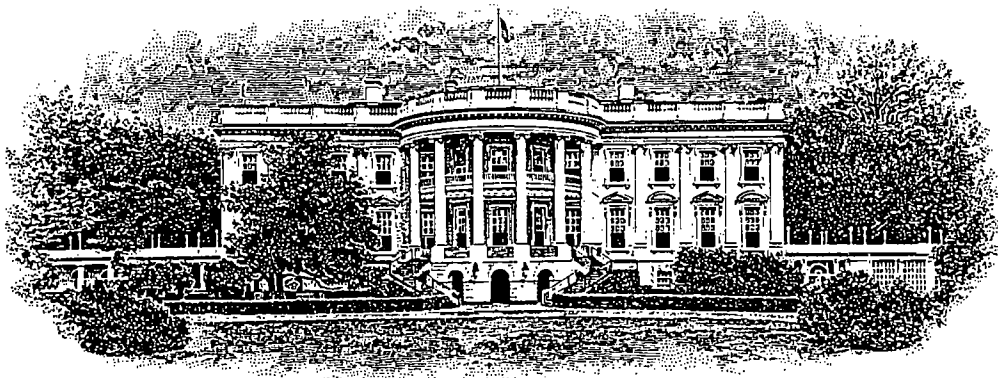
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VAWA
packet
(6/12/00)

The White House



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
NATIONAL SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION

June 22, 2000

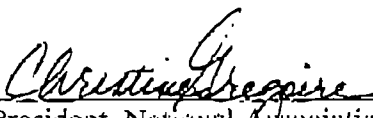
The Honorable Orrin Hatch
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
The Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Chairman Hatch:

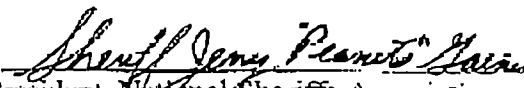
We, on behalf of the undersigned organizations, support the Violence Against Women Act II, S. 51 as modified, and urge you to schedule this bill for Judiciary Committee action and vote this legislative session. Since VAWA was enacted in 1994, the resources it provided have allowed law enforcement organizations to combat gender-based violence in a more efficient and effective manner. VAWA II will enable us to continue and strengthen our efforts to prevent these crimes. We further urge the Congress to preserve and authorize the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, that directs its revenues to the fight against violence against women, through fiscal year 2005. Congress recognized the importance of a dedicated source of revenue in 1994 when it enacted VAWA, and this should be continued.

We urge the Judiciary Committee to act on this matter promptly, so that there will be time for the full Senate to vote on the bill this session. We appreciate the opportunity to share our views on this critically important issue, and we stand ready to work with you on this bill to protect our women and children. Please feel free to contact any one of us directly if you have any comments or questions regarding the views expressed in this letter.

Sincerely,



President, National Association of
Attorneys General



President, National Sheriffs Association



President, International Association of Chiefs of Police

cc: The Honorable Trent Lott, Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Tom Daschle, Senate Minority Leader

The Honorable Patrick Leahy, Ranking Minority Member, Senate Judiciary Committee
Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee



**Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
United States Department of Justice**

**950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Room 1521
Washington, DC 20530**

TO: *ERIC*

From: Tim Quinn

PH:

PH: (202) 514-3465

FX:

FX: (202) 514-2504

456-2878

Page Numbers (including cover sheet): 3

Message:

*Per your request, here is a copy of the
U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS RESOLUTION ON TANWA
IT PASSED ON MONDAY JUNE 12TH.
THE VOTE WAS BIPARTISAN AND UNANIMOUS.
PLEASE CALL WITH ANY QUESTIONS*

Tim

Resolution No. 61

Submitted By:

The Honorable Rita L. Mullins
Mayor of Palatine

REAUTHORIZATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN GRANT PROGRAMS

1. **WHEREAS**, the United States Congress passed, and President Clinton signed, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 1994, which strengthened criminal laws, established the National Domestic Violence Hotline, and created grant programs to encourage a comprehensive community response to violence against women across America; and
2. **WHEREAS**, VAWA and related legislation have created federally funded programs to assist state and local governments and nonprofit agencies in their efforts to address violence against women in our communities by training personnel, enforcing laws, assisting victims of violence, and holding perpetrators accountable; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services have awarded more than \$1.5 billion through VAWA grant programs since 1994, directing critical resources to our communities' collaborative efforts to respond to violence against women; and
4. **WHEREAS**, VAWA grants have provided needed federal funding to support critical state and local programming and initiatives that benefit cities across our nation, such as hiring and training law enforcement officers, prosecutors, victim advocates and court personnel, creating specialized domestic violence police and prosecution units, providing shelter and services for victims of domestic violence, providing civil legal assistance for victims of domestic violence, funding community-based domestic violence and sexual assault programs, and training health care and social services professionals; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the partnership between federal, state, and local governments created by VAWA has helped jurisdictions to improve the way they handle domestic violence and sexual assault cases and establish an infrastructure needed to improve our communities' ability to respond to violence against women; and

6. **WHEREAS**, the authorization for most of these VAWA-related grant programs expires at the end of fiscal year 2000; and
7. **WHEREAS**, we must maintain and improve upon our achievements in the fight to stop violence against women, assist victims, and hold perpetrators accountable; and
8. **WHEREAS**, reauthorization legislation has been introduced in the 106th Congress,
9. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors supports the Violence Against Women Act grant programs and urges Congress to reauthorize these programs through fiscal year 2005 to continue to promote a comprehensive community response to violence against women; and
10. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the new VAWA legislation should contain the following elements to help our cities combat violence against women:
 - re-authorization through fiscal year 2005 of the VAWA grant programs;
 - authorizing legislation for the Domestic Violence Victims' Civil Legal Assistance Program,
 - extension to fiscal year 2005 of the authorization of the Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campuses Grant Program;
 - an amended definition of domestic violence under all VAWA grant programs to permit projects to target services to victims of dating violence in all jurisdictions;
 - direction of critical resources toward traditionally underserved populations;
 - a specific allocation for courts and re-authorization of grants for model judicial training programs; and
 - protection for immigrant victims of domestic violence.

Projected Cost: Unknown



International Association of Chiefs of Police

515 North Washington Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2357
Phone: 703-838-8767; 1-800-THE IACP
Fax: 703-838-4543
Cable Address: IACPOLICE
Web address: www.theiacp.org

President
Michael D. Robinson
Director
Michigan State Police
East Lansing, MI

Immediate Past President
Ronald S. Neubauer
Chief of Police
St. Peters, MO

First Vice President
Bruce D. Glasscock
Chief of Police
Plano, TX

Second Vice President
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North Little Rock, AR

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General Chair
LeRon R. Howland
Superintendent
Oregon State Police
Salem, OR

Parliamentarian
Donald O. Chasworth, Esq.
Harris, Chasworth & O'Brien
Rochester, NY

Executive Director
Daniel N. Rosenblatt
Alexandria, VA

Deputy Executive Director/
Chief of Staff
Eugene R. Cromartie
Alexandria, VA

June 7, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

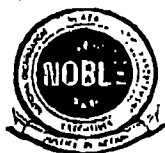
On behalf of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), I am writing to express our strong support for the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. As you know, the IACP is the world's oldest and largest association of law enforcement executives with more than 18,000 members in 100 countries.

Since its enactment in 1994, the resources provided by the Violence Against Women Act have allowed law enforcement agencies to combat gender-based violence in a more efficient and effective manner. For example, the STOP grant program has allowed law enforcement agencies throughout the nation to develop specialized training and enforcement programs that are targeted at combating violence against women. The success of these programs clearly demonstrates the need for the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act.

Thank you for your continued efforts in support of the nation's law enforcement agencies. We look forward to working with you on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Michael D. Robinson
President



NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES

ROBERT L. STEWART
Executive Director

*For Immediate Release
Monday, June 12, 2000*

*Contact: Robert Stewart
(703) 658-1529*

In May 2000, the Supreme Court struck down key provisions of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) which would allow continued funding for programs to keep women and children safe from the detrimental effects of domestic violence. Since its inception over six years ago, the VAWA Act has enabled the provision of \$1 billion in grants for law enforcement and battered women's shelters. As a grantee and partner with the Department of Justice, NOBLE has greatly benefitted from the funding. The organization has developed a "NOBLE" policy on domestic violence, conducted nationwide focus groups consisting of law enforcement personnel and domestic violence advocates, trained over 250 chiefs of police on implementing current policies and procedures into their response practices, and created a poster to highlight the seriousness of domestic violence.

Authorization for funding ends at the conclusion of fiscal year 2000. As an agency dedicated to serving nationwide law enforcement agencies, NOBLE strongly urges Congress to extend funding until fiscal year 2005. The continued funding would allow law enforcement agencies to develop and enhance programs that focus on: providing excellent police service (i.e. reduction in service calls and improved response times); coordinating response efforts and partnerships between law enforcement and the advocate community; educating law enforcement personnel on the critical issues of domestic violence; and most importantly, implementing departmental guidelines that contribute to the reduction of domestic violence cases.

The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) supports the re-authorization and improvement of the Violence Against Women Act grant programs. Domestic violence is a national epidemic that must be stopped! Law enforcement agencies across the nation have made goals to eliminate violence in the home, school, and work place. In order to accomplish our goal, we need the continued funding to conduct research and implement programs for the communities we serve.

###

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL**Adopted****Spring Meeting
March 11-13, 1998
Washington, DC****RESOLUTION****VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

WHEREAS, each year violence against women continues to be a major cause of injury to women:

- * more than 1,000 women, about four every day, die as a result of domestic violence,
- * domestic violence continues to be a leading cause of homicide in our states,
- * 50 percent of the men who abuse their female partners also abuse their children, and

WHEREAS, more than half the female children who witness violence in the home become victims of domestic violence as adults; and

WHEREAS, one of the highest predictors of a child's future as a juvenile criminal is whether there was abuse or violence in the home of that child before age five; and

WHEREAS, the Congress will be considering reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, which has enabled the states to establish programs to help victims and to provide police training programs; and

WHEREAS, the experience of state Attorneys General indicates flexibility in use of Violence Against Women Act funds for programs assisting adult victims and children affected by domestic violence is needed to maximize the effectiveness of state programs to combat domestic violence.

WHEREAS, the Violence Against Women Act has been of critical assistance to state attorneys general because all funding has gone *directly to the states*;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it Resolved that the National Association of Attorneys General:

1. Supports reauthorization of and funding for the Violence Against Women Act, including a significant role for state Attorneys General, and stands ready to provide technical assistance to members of Congress as they reexamine this area;
2. Supports a change in the Violence Against Women Act to permit states to use Violence Against Women Act funds for programs which assist adult victims and children affected by domestic violence.
3. Encourages states to strengthen policies and regulations to protect women from violence including, but not limited to, the following:
 - provide orders of protection that are uniform throughout each state and ensure maximum protection for victims of intimate partner violence;
 - adopt uniform statewide orders of protection that are consistent with state and federal law;
 - inform parties that the order is entitled to full faith and credit in all 50 states;
 - inform parties that crossing state lines to violate a protective order is a federal crime;
 - develop system to flag protective orders that have been violated;
 - develop statewide registries for protective orders;
 - convene law enforcement review teams to review deaths of women victims of intimate partner violence, identifying gaps in the system that may have contributed to the homicide, and consider lethality assessment protocols to determine offender danger levels;
 - provide for pretrial detention of batterers;
 - strengthen and enforce stalking laws;
 - allow evidence of previous battering in domestic violence cases;
 - establish a separate crime or penalty enhancement for battering a woman in front of a child or children;

- adopt the uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act;
 - establish a rebuttable presumption against joint custody for parents who have been convicted of domestic violence;
 - develop continuing education for judges and court personnel;
 - develop innovative approaches to ensure safety for domestic violence victims;
 - support multi-disciplinary response teams for domestic violence incidents;
4. Encourages the membership to focus on issues relating to violence against women, using the NAAG project as a clearinghouse, and holding an in-depth session at a future meeting, highlighting initiatives to help children who witness violence in the home; and
 5. Urges the membership to work with the public health community, educators and others within communities to focus attention on children who witness violence and to find ways to address these concerns; and
 6. Directs the Executive Director and General Counsel to transmit these views to members of the Administration, Congress, interested individuals, and associations.

**A Departmental
Agenda for Action**

Violence Against Women

**Progress Report
June 2000**



**U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services**

A Departmental Agenda for Action: Family and Intimate Partner Violence

Progress Report: June 2000

Over the past seven years, this Administration has led an historic effort to reduce crime in our Nation's communities and, in particular, to recognize and respond to violence against women. In 1994, as part of President Clinton's crime bill, Congress passed the landmark Violence Against Women Act to combat domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The law takes a comprehensive approach to fighting violence against women—combining tough new criminal penalties with programs to prosecute offenders and aid victims. This groundbreaking law has made a difference in the lives of countless women and children. The Department of Health and Human Services is committed to continuing our critical work to end violence against women. Below are highlights of our continuing efforts.

I. Strengthening the health care system's ability to screen, treat, and prevent family and intimate violence

- The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) sponsored an expert panel meeting in April 1999 to discuss research needs related to the effectiveness of domestic violence interventions in health care settings. As documented by the Institute of Medicine in a 1997 report, despite growing public and private investments in development of treatment programs for victims of domestic violence, there are few well-designed studies of which intervention programs work best in terms achieving sustained improvements in the health and safety for the victim.
- In FY 2000, the AHRQ is providing \$1.0 million to support up to three large-scale, longitudinal studies of the outcome and effectiveness of health care interventions in managed care settings. Collaborating health entities will be required to share the costs of the studies, which will be three to five years in their initial phase. The studies will contribute to an understanding of which models of care are effective and cost-effective, and help establish incentives for more health plans to put programs in place.
- In FY 2000, the AHRQ has joined with the Family Violence Prevention Fund to cosponsor a Domestic Violence Senior Scholar in Residence for the 2000-2001 academic year. The purpose is to encourage a senior faculty researcher to develop an area of investigation related to the cost, quality, outcomes, and/or effectiveness of domestic violence screening and interventions in health care settings. The scholar also will promote linkages between the private and public sectors in health services research.

- AHRQ is supporting both intramural and extramural health services research related to violence. Studies include one at Kaiser Permanente, Northwest which is examining the relationship between exposure to domestic violence, health status, and use of health care services at a large, non-profit health organization. Another is examining repeat admissions of domestic violence patients to hospital and emergency rooms in Connecticut.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has received funding to conduct a population-based survey in publicly-funded reproductive health settings. The study's purpose is to ask health care providers about their training and practices related to screening for intimate partner violence, and about their referral of victims to support services. The Battelle Centers for Public Health Research and Evaluation (CPHRE) is assisting with development and implementation of the project on behalf of the CDC. The OMB package is done and the clinician survey and clinic administrator surveys are written.
- The CDC has funded Julia Perilla, Ph.D. from Georgia State University to conduct *Proyecto Nueva Vida* (Project New Life): A Community-based Domestic Violence Intervention with Latino Families. This longitudinal in-depth study of the impact of violence on abused Latinas, their male batterers, and their children will consider the manner in which historical, social, economic, philosophical, and spiritual aspects of Latino culture can be used to design and implement a comprehensive family intervention that contains both primary and secondary prevention strategies. The general aims are to: (1) enhance our understanding of the dynamics of domestic abuse in a Latino population; (2) evaluate a family intervention program whose objectives include (a) cessation of physical violence and reduction of verbal and emotional abuse against the woman, (b) increased levels of mutuality between the couple, broadening of beliefs and expectations regarding gender roles in men, women, and child participants; and (3) evaluate a 12-month reinforcement and support program that seeks to maintain the decreased levels of abuse and increased the psychological and systems functioning obtained in the initial intervention.
- CDC has awarded a services contract to the Institute of Medicine (IOM) to conduct an assessment study of the training needs of health care providers to detect, treat and refer victims of family and intimate partner violence and sexual assault. The intended purpose of the contract is to support prevention-oriented research that will lead to greater knowledge of prevention strategies for professional training and education.
- CDC sponsored the First National Sexual Violence Conference: "Coming Together to End Sexual Assault" on May 16-19, 2000 at the Adam's Mark Hotel in Dallas, Texas. The National Sexual Violence Prevention Conference brought together representatives from the public and private sector (including state and local health departments, agencies

of the Department of Health and Human Services and other Federal departments, education agencies, academic institutions, private foundations, professional associations, community-based organizations, practitioners and survivors). Participants discussed innovative community responses to sexual violence prevention, state-of-the-art communication strategies, promising interventions, policies, and programs, and the latest scientific information on the nature, causes, and prevention of sexual violence.

- The Administration for Children and Families, Family Violence Prevention and Services discretionary program, awarded eight discretionary grants for “Improving the Health Care Response to Domestic Violence.” Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Bureau of Primary HealthCare (BPHC) staff participated in the review of the applications. The grants will: 1) fund teams of domestic violence and health care representatives to provide training and technical assistance to health care institutions and staff that improves their response to domestic violence, 2) provide training stipends to minority colleges and universities to generate training that is responsive to the issue of ethnic and cultural minorities, and 3) fund public awareness projects that provide information on resources and services available to individuals experiencing abuse in under served communities. BPHC staff was sought for this grant review because of their expertise in community-based health care for under served women.
- The Administration on Aging awarded \$400,000 for the second year of a four-year grant to the National Association of State Units on Aging (NASUA) to establish a new National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA). The NASUA operates the NCEA in partnership with the National Committee for the Prevention on Elder Abuse (NCPEA), National Association of Adult Protective Services Administrators (NAAPSA), American Bar Association's Commission on Legal Problems of the Elderly, University of Delaware's Department of Consumer Studies, and Goldman Institute on Aging.
- The HHS Office on Women's Health and the Assistant Secretary Management and Budget, Work and Family Life Center co sponsored a brown bag on Rape and Sexual Assault for HHS employees.
- The Centers of Excellence in Women's Health (COE), funded by the HHS Office on Women's Health, have initiated various activities on Domestic Violence which are all summarized in a booklet, *Domestic Violence Initiatives, May 2000*.
- UCLA Trauma Psychiatry Service: Program for Survivors of Violence Against Women Program is designed for adult survivors of violence against women. Treatment models address the complex intra psychic and interpersonal sequel of past traumatic experiences to facilitate recovery of the “whole person.” Therapeutic intervention is specifically focused on the psychological impact of trauma. Treatment teams include mental health professionals, social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists.

- A University of Michigan COE sponsored a Youth Forum on Violence Prevention along with the Adolescent Health Program, Mayor's Task Force for Increasing Safety for Women, and Violence Prevention Subcommittee. The Forum consisted of a discussion of safety needs by middle school girls.
- The COE at the University of Puerto Rico's partner Community Organization Taller Salud continues the development of strategies for health professional education in the identification of domestic violence victims. A proposal is being developed to solicit funds for a health professional workshop.
- The University of California San Francisco CoE has established certain topics as core competencies of the university's women's health medical school curriculum. Included are violence and assault (child abuse and incest, elder abuse, physical/emotional abuse, sexual assault, sexual harassment).
- The CoE at Indiana University developed the Introduction of Clinical Medicine Curriculum Course which gives first and second year students exposure to a variety of issues, including domestic violence, clinical trials, ethics, and women's health. The course is required for all medical students.
- The Yale University COE offers "A Guide on How to Prevent, Avoid, and Stop Sexual Harassment." The Office for Women in Medicine recently updated and revised this brochure which is currently being distributed to all students, postdoctoral fellows, and faculty at the Yale School of Medicine.
- The Tulane University COE established a lecture series at Tulane University Hospital and Clinic for its managers to gain a better understanding of domestic violence issues as well as to provide assistance for employees who may be victims of domestic violence.
- The Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA) has developed several projects:
 - HRSA's Domestic Violence Distance-Based Training Series -- HRSA has established a contract to develop a three-part Distance Based Learning Domestic Violence Project that will primarily target HRSA's service delivery grantees. The first program in the series is expected to air in January 2000. The first broadcast of the three-part series will provide an overview of domestic violence. The second will have a clinical skill building focus designed primarily for health care providers. The third production on community organizing will be designed to bring together critical components of the local community, including the health care community, legal community, and domestic violence providers and advocates, for the purpose of building a coordinated community response to the problem.

- HRSA is supporting an evaluation project targeted to Community and Migrant Health Centers (C/MHCs) that is designed to determine: 1) what extent domestic violence protocols are being incorporated into HRSA-funded community-based primary health care programs, and 2) the characteristics and components of domestic violence protocols used in HRSA-funded C/MHCs. A compendium of “best practices” will be assembled and disseminated to the C/MHCs. It will include case-study descriptions of diverse strategies that C/MHCs are using to address domestic violence.
- HRSA is supporting two domestic violence projects at schools of public health to improve and expand education and training for health care providers. One has an urban focus and the other rural.
- Yale University School of Public Health has incorporated a violence prevention element into their project to strengthen the preparation of public health and other health professionals for practice in under served urban settings. The Urban Health Program provides a focal point within the University for collaboration with the community around education, training, and research. Elements include linkages with community-based practitioners and organizations, curriculum development, and student field placements.
- Saint Louis University School of Public Health is carrying out a project to mitigate family violence in rural communities in Southeast Missouri by means of health promotion activities developed and implemented through a partnership linking the School of Public Health with Whole Health Outreach, a local ecumenical group. Goals of the partnership are to enhance graduate education at the School of Public Health and to develop effective strategies for promoting healthy relationships and minimizing violence.
- HRSA’s Ryan White CARE Act programs support networks of providers delivering comprehensive integrated HIV services for people living with HIV/AIDS. Within HIV provider networks, violence assessments and services for victims of violence are part of the comprehensive continuum of care that includes primary care, HIV care, and support services. The resources of existing care continua are designed to identify and meet the medical and social needs associated with HIV, including domestic violence. Providers use assessment protocols that are consistent with local and state laws to identify victims, witnesses and perpetrators of violence. The CARE Act providers coordinate violence related services within their HIV care networks by directly either providing or linking their patients and clients to services within familiar service systems. HRSA, through a national technical assistance contract, provides technical assistance to CARE Act grantees to design and develop implementation plans for needs assessments that can assist in identifying violence as a priority.
- HRSA’s Health Care for the Homeless Program provided the Better Homes Fund with financial support to develop a diagnostic screening tool that identifies homeless women

who have or are being abused. The Better Homes Fund is testing the screening tool at several HRSA-funded Health Care for the Homeless service sites. Interviewers report positive responses from women screened, and clients are reporting multiple traumatic events during their lives. The Fund is completing a manual to accompany the screening tool that instructs providers on violence and homeless women.

- Seventeen states receiving HRSA maternal and child health block grants have incorporated domestic violence performance measures into their programs to collect data from maternal and child health service sites within their states. The measures will yield information on types of abuse, numbers of abused women, abuse during pregnancy, the incidence of maltreated children, prevention measures in place, available referral systems, and reductions in violence through interventions.
- HRSA's Women's and Children's Health Policy Center has produced an Issue Summary, *Abuse Against Women by Their Intimate Partners*. This issue summary presents the trends in fatal and non-fatal violence; determinants and risk factors; consequences; interventions; and issues for policy, practice, and research. The publication can be ordered from the National Maternal and Child Health Clearinghouse at 703-365-1964 or on the web at www.nmchc.org.
- HRSA has partnered with the Family Violence Prevention Fund to distribute "Preventing Domestic Violence: Clinical Guidelines on Routine Screening" as well as an information package for Health Care Providers Respond to Domestic Violence Day. The package was sent to HRSA grantees across the country.
- A National Conference on Health Care and Domestic Violence, convened by the Family Violence Prevention Fund National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence and a National Conference Steering Committee including HHS Agency liaisons, will be held in October, 2000. This year's conference theme is "effective clinical responses to domestic violence". Plenary sessions will address: health care's role in ending domestic violence; enhancing health care's response to domestic violence; moving towards evidence-based care for domestic violence; culturally competent health care responses; and children-the hidden victims of domestic violence. ACF is a principal funder of the conference.
- Region IV included major segments on domestic violence and sexual assault at its Women's Leadership Institute on Health and Health Policy. This week-long session, held three times annually for state family planning officials, is jointly sponsored by the Women's Health Coordinator and the Family Planning Office in the region, and conducted with the assistance of Emory University Regional Training Center.
- Albuquerque has examined the administrative and legal requirements on screening for domestic violence in Indian Health Service (IHS) hospitals and clinics. They have used their funding to develop a screening tool and incorporate domestic violence performance measures into their program.

- The Office on Women's Health sponsored The National Social Worker's Summit on Violence Against Women. This Summit held on April 7, 2000 convened the leading national presidents, deans, representatives and experts from schools of social work, clinical social work, government agencies/offices, social work organizations and domestic violence experts to develop policy and practice strategies to improve the quality of education, prevention, screening, and intervention strategies related to violence against women.

II. Increasing the ability of battered women, including those on welfare, to obtain and retain employment and access child support.

- The Department has published final regulations for the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Program (TANF). The regulations include provisions pertaining to the Family Violence Option and how the Federal government, in determining state compliance with statutory time limits and work participation requirements, will grant states relief from penalties when they provide appropriate good cause domestic violence waivers to battered women. To be eligible for penalty relief, states will have to develop services plans that contribute to safety and employment. The preamble to the regulation includes an extensive discussion of federal intent regarding the treatment of battered women under TANF and the coordination of child support and TANF activities for battered welfare recipients.
- The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation has funded the first of two assessments of implementation of State policy and practice regarding domestic violence in the TANF program. The final report found that most states had completed the process of adopting the family violence option and were implementing policies and procedures. Urgent needs were identified. The two reports can be accessed on web at www.ssw.umich.edu/trapped/pubs.html. The report was prepared by the Center for Impact Research (formerly known as The Taylor Institute) in Chicago.
- Using funds from the above project, the Center for Impact Research prepared and published a guide for researchers and advocates in how to collect information on and evaluate the implementation of domestic violence practices by states under TANF. This also accessible from the website.
- The ACF, Office of Community Services, awarded grants to several states and localities to assist in the development of collaboration between domestic violence programs and welfare programs. These grants have been used for training, policy development, and joint intervention responses.
- The Administration for Children and Families/Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) has four ongoing grants examining child support cooperation/good cause and domestic violence and a fifth, crosssite evaluation of the projects. The grants will provide additional information about the incidence of domestic violence among child support

recipients and ways the child support and domestic violence communities can work collaboratively to meet the needs of battered women.

- ACF/OCSE has been working with States on the implementation of the "Family Violence Indicator" an automated flagging mechanism with the national database, the Federal Parent Locator Service, that will prevent the release of data on battered women.
- ACF/OCSE have formed an interstate domestic violence working group that is examining a number of issues including the need for child support agencies to recognize the VAWA provision giving full faith and credit to protection orders, the non disclosure provisions of the Unified Interstate Family Support Act, and safeguarding of data on battered women in the interstate context.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has awarded the University of North Texas a research grant to look at poverty, welfare reform, and violent victimization of women. The purpose of the grant is to study the reciprocal effects of new welfare programs and intimate partner violence (physical, sexual, and psychological) in order to identify effects and patterns of multiple victimization that may vary by ethnicity and type of harm.
- In May, 1999, literature was distributed to the regional OPDIV directors and to the state women's health coordinators of Region III on the Family Violence Option of VAWA, discussed the implications of the DVO for TANF, and encouraged all to participate in their states' rule writing for implementation of the DVO.

III. Encouraging greater linkages between the child welfare, family and intimate violence, and criminal justice fields to better protect both children and parents in homes where violence occurs.

- ACF/OCSE working in conjunction with the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence is also developing a computer-based training course on domestic violence and the family violence indicator to help train front line child support workers and the judiciary. We anticipate completion of this project in FY 2000.
- With support from four HHS agencies and four DoJ agencies, eleven finalists have been selected as potential sites for a long-term community demonstration initiative which will test and evaluate implementation of "Effective Interventions in Cases of Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment: Guidelines for Policy and Practice." Each site will develop an approach to bringing together its child welfare agency, domestic violence service providers and dependency courts to address these co-occurring problems. Up to five sites will be selected before the end of FY 2000. Three independent foundations, Lucile and David Packard Foundation, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, and Annie E. Casey Foundation are making complementary investments in the initiative.

- The Department of HHS collaborated with the Department of Justice in hosting a National Summit on the issue of children exposed to violence. Held June 22 to 24, 1999, in Washington, D.C., the invitation-only meeting of national leaders had a strong prevention focus. Under the leadership of Eric Holder, the Deputy Attorney General, the Summit was one part of a broader initiative to focus public attention on the problem, provided information and resources to local communities to improve their responses to assisting victims and their families, and to hold perpetrators accountable.

IV. Enhancing community prevention and response systems by increasing collaboration between HHS and DOJ state and community-based grantees and other community-based groups.

- The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) awarded a four-year Family Violence Prevention and Services grant from the Office of Community Services to Cangleska, Inc., the tribal chartered nonprofit organization that provides domestic violence services to the Oglala Sioux Tribe in South Dakota, to establish the Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women. Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women is a member of the National Resource Center Network. Sacred Circle addresses violence against Native women in the context of the unique historical, jurisdictional, and cultural issues that American Indian/Alaska Native Nations face. Sacred Circle also provides the focal point to establish a multi faceted systemic response to facilitate nonviolence in American Indian/Alaska Native communities.
- ACF has met with the Asian American Institute on Domestic Violence to address the needs of the Asian community, discussing the need for and benefit of developing strategic linkages with domestic violence researchers.
- ACF has established the National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence (ALIANZA), which seeks to promote culturally and linguistically appropriate strategies that empower the Latino family and the culture in every aspect of domestic violence prevention and intervention work. Meetings during FY 1999 that will addressed the issues of the impact of welfare reform, immigrant and health care reform, as well as their impact on Latino access to care.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline has been working to improve outreach to deaf battered women, and to support local programs with information on how to better serve this population. The Hotline mailed surveys to 650 programs nationwide and learned that most programs did not feel confident in the ability to respond to deaf abused women. The Hotline is responding to local programs with additional information to assist them in reaching this population. Funding was provided for four new projects on domestic violence and women with developmental disabilities.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has funded, for an additional five years, an online electronic network run by the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic

Violence (PCADV). This online electronic network (VAWNET) is designed to enhance the ability of state domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, and allied national organizations to develop and support effective local, state and national intervention and prevention initiatives through further development, expansion, and evaluation of a national electronic network on violence against women. The funding creates the opportunity to provide state domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, and allied organizations with more immediate access to information and with a more efficient method of communicating about prevention and intervention initiatives.

- The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention has awarded the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape a five-year cooperative agreement to establish the National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC). The purposes of the Center are to strengthen the existing support system serving sexual assault survivors; provide leadership in the prevention of sexual violence; provide comprehensive information and resources, policy analysis and development; provide technical assistance and professional consultation to sexual assault programs, nations, State and local organizations, community volunteers, and the media designed to enhance community response to and prevention of sexual violence; compile, synthesize, and distribute research and evaluation findings, including those funded by Federal, State, and local agencies, foundations, sexual assault practitioners, professional associations, and universities; and publish and disseminate information on demonstration projects, prevention and intervention techniques; identify areas where additional information and research are needed to complement policy and practice; and recommend next steps for additional data compilation, innovative demonstration projects, sexual violence treatment programs, program administration, and service evaluations.
- CDC has awarded ten cooperative agreements to Women's Center, Inc. in Marquette, Michigan; University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio, Texas; Defensa de Mujeres in Watsonville, California; Maine Ambulatory Care Coalition in Manchester, Maine; Federated Dorchester in Dorchester, Massachusetts; Hope House of South Central Wisconsin, Inc., Baraboo, Wisconsin; SafeSpace Shelter of Dade Co., Inc., Miami, Florida; Spokane County Domestic Violence Consortium, Spokane; Washington, Women's Resource and Shelter Space, Eugene, Oregon; and the Family Violence and Rape Crisis Services, Inc. Siler City, North Carolina - to continue to evaluate the effectiveness of coordinated community responses in addressing intimate partner violence. The purpose of these projects is to enhance existing and new community prevention and response systems through collaboration at the community level, including community-based organizations, service providers, health care providers, criminal justice system, businesses, etc. The awards are made annually for three-year projects.
- Region IV's Office of the Regional Director is holding a series of state-based conferences on domestic violence. Planned with state and community partners, these conferences focus on partnership opportunities across public health, domestic violence service providers, law enforcement, child welfare, and community-based organizations. The two conferences in this calendar year were held in Montgomery, Alabama and Raleigh, North

Carolina. The next conference, to be held in August, 2000, will be in Nashville, Tennessee.

- The SAMHSA-CMHS School Violence Prevention Program: Enhancing Resilience - CMHS is currently involved in two major grant programs to decrease school violence and promote the healthy development of children. The first, *Safe Schools/Healthy Students*, is a collaborative effort of the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, Education and Justice. It will provide grants totaling \$180 million to approximately 50 local education authorities who can show evidence of a partnership with local mental health and law enforcement. The second, *The School Action Grant Program*, will provide \$5.7 million to approximately 30 sites. The target populations of these programs are pre-school and school-age children and adolescents *and their families* who are already involved in, or at risk of being involved in, violence as perpetrators, victims, or witnesses. Research is clear that the most effective programs provide preventive and treatment services not just for children, but for their parents, teachers, and other care givers as well.
- The Sacred Circle, as a member of the national resource center network, addresses the issues of violence against native women in the context of the historical, jurisdictional and cultural context that American Indians and Alaskan Native Nations face. The Sacred Circle, formally known as the National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women, has developed a comprehensive set of materials to use in their training institutes which they present to Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations.
- Battered Family Service of Gallup, New Mexico has developed an approach that incorporates both Traditional American Indian and Western teaching into their program. The program also utilizes sandtray therapy which is non-verbal symbolic technique, with women and children across cultures. Morning star in Albuquerque adheres to traditional American Indian practices and teaching providing a cultural relevant environment for American Indian women.
- ACF will be holding a conference "Bridges to the Future: Policies, Practices, Partnerships for Eliminating Domestic Violence in the New Millennium" in Philadelphia, August 6-8, 2000. The conference will foster discussions among diverse groups representing Federal/State/and local Child Support, TANF, Child Care, Head Start, and Child Welfare Workers, and domestic violence advocates. Senator and Sheila Wellstone will speak at the conference and over 400 participants are anticipated. The conference is being sponsored by a number of ACF components and the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
- ACF/OCS supported the National Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community at its annual forum at the University of Minnesota on June 1-3, 2000. The title of the forum was "Substance Abuse and Domestic Violence: Understanding the Nexus for Change Among African Americans." The forum explored the nexus between these two issues as it affects African Americans and identified opportunities for change in the area. The forum also provided an opportunity for scholars

and practitioners to mobilize around these two areas. Featured presenters were Dr. Larry Bennet and Dr. Frances Brisbane.

- ACF has provided support to the Women of Color network as they have developed a national resource guide and training manual that identifies individuals throughout the country with skill and experiences which can be employed through this network against domestic violence. This guide provides a solid basis for leadership development.
- ACF/OCSE has several court liaisons that have been developing linkages between the judiciary and the child support community. This work is taking a number of forms including forthcoming articles in the newsletter of the National Center for State Courts, a forthcoming article in *Judicature*, and presentations at judicial and bar conferences, including that of the American Bar Association later this year.
- In FY 2000, ACF/OCSE will convene a group of judges, court administrators, and experts on domestic violence, to develop recommendations for the implementation of the Family Violence Indicator override process. ACF is developing a State Practice Guide on the Family Violence Indicator that will be released later this year.
- ACF/OCSE has been working with the Battered Women's Economic Justice Project in the Development of a Guide to Child Support for Domestic Violence Advocates. Publication of the manual is anticipated at the end of FY 2000.
- On September 27-28, 1999, the first OWH Regional Domestic Violence Conference was held in collaboration with DOL, DOJ, and the University of Missouri-Kansas. The conference was attended by 250 participants from the service, faith, law enforcement, and education communities.
- Office on Women's Health, Centers of Excellence at University of Illinois in collaboration with the Circuit Court of Cook County, University of Illinois' Department of Psychiatry has launched a new mental health clinic in the Domestic Violence Courthouse. The clinic's aim is to serve women with mental health problems related to domestic violence, as well as their children and other family members. This clinic is staffed by a full time social worker and a case manager, to conduct initial assessments and facilitate referrals to needed care.
- HRSA has announced a new grant opportunity to improve systems of care for pregnant women experiencing domestic violence. The three-year demonstration program will develop/enhance systems of care that identify pregnant women who are experiencing domestic violence/abuse and provide appropriate information, referrals, and linkages to interventions. Awards will be made by September 30, 2000.
- HRSA helped to fund the State of Alaska to develop models for training health care professionals in urban, rural, and frontier areas to recognize and intervene appropriately in cases of domestic violence, using train-the-trainer workshops for teams of local

providers, including traditional healers. Due to the success of the project, supplemental funding has been added for an evaluation and development of materials to support replication. Materials will include an instructional manual on implementing a family violence prevention project and a training curriculum manual on customizing materials.

- HRSA supports innovative primary care practice arrangements (nurse managed centers) that have also incorporated domestic violence prevention activities into their projects. In New York, targeted populations for these programs include people who are arraigned for misdemeanors in Midtown Community Court and students in public schools with limited access to health services. These students come from families living below the poverty level in communities with the highest crime and reportable illness rates in Manhattan. The students are primarily Hispanic and African American. Previous nurse managed clinics funded by HRSA provided services to survivors of sexual assault and child abuse and neglect.
- Several HRSA-supported projects being carried out to provide enhanced rural health services have supported the integration of domestic violence treatment and prevention elements into their programs through community-based consortiums. They include:
 - The education and training component of the Healthy Families program for the prevention of family violence at the Sunshine Community Health Center in Alaska is combining with a new substance abuse prevention and treatment program, expanded mental health services, and extended primary care services to improve the health and well-being of families in the Center's service area which covers 12,250 square miles. The population served includes poor white families as well as several extended Alaska Native families. The project is training new lay providers and community volunteers to augment the services of the existing highly-trained mental and primary health professionals.
 - Domestic violence and depression are among the key problems being addressed through the Kaibeto Health Services project in a poor, under served isolated area on the Navajo Reservation in northern Arizona. The project supports a primary care clinic to provide comprehensive health, social, and health promotion services to the reservation community. This program seeks to increase community self-sufficiency and improve health status through the provision of primary care and preventive health education services that lead to healthier lifestyles by encouraging self-responsibility.
 - Through a community partnership in rural central South Carolina, domestic violence is being addressed as part of essential health services and behavioral health prevention services to school-age children and families living in under served communities. Comprehensive school-based services are being provided at three school sites and through a mobile medical unit. In addition to violence prevention activities, services will include primary care, mental health counseling, social work, pregnancy prevention, health education, health promotion, referral,

case management, and follow-up services for substance abusers. Lay persons are being trained as Community Health Aides to conduct outreach and assist professionals with direct service delivery and carry out other program activities.

- HRSA's Healthy Families program provides screening and assessment through home visiting services to about 60 families of newborns who have been determined to be at risk for poor outcomes. The Nurturing Families program offers parenting education to families with children aged 4 to 12 to enhance family functioning by improving communications, increasing self-esteem, and fostering appropriate expectations. A collaborative rural health project under these programs is being conducted in Maine. The project is enhancing preventive education services to families in Knox County, targeting families of teens, and families residing in isolation or offshore islands. The rate of juvenile arrests in Knox County is 48 percent higher than the Statewide average. The program will establish a continuum of services to Knox County families with children from birth to age 18 and provide services for two island communities.
- A HRSA-funded school-based project in rural Vermont is addressing the problems of chronic disease, domestic violence, and substance abuse in four communities. The project expects to reach an under served, low-income, and transient population. The program consists of: (1) a school-based clinic; (2) a community outreach and health education program; and (3) an arena for interagency human service cooperation and coordination. Its goal is to improve the health status of the community and ultimately lower health care cost.

V. Increasing the knowledge base about family and intimate violence, through data collection and research

- CDC and NIJ funded six new research grants in the violence against women field. These projects address issues including child sexual violence risk factors, two longitudinal evaluations of a dating violence curriculum and barterer's treatment programs, the evaluation of prevention and intervention programs in a variety of rural and/or ethnic communities.
- CDC staff authored three Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Reports (MMWRs) over the past six months. The MMWR articles addressed training for health care providers in West Virginia, results from the Georgia Women's Health Survey, and results of the evaluation of the STOP IT NOW! child sexual abuse prevention programs.
- NIH has established a trans-NIH Child Abuse and Neglect Working Group (CANWG) comprising representatives from most NIH Institutes and the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, the Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH), with participation from other federal agencies. CANWG meets regularly to review NIH research efforts in child abuse and neglect, identify accomplishments and future research needs, and coordinate child abuse-related research efforts.

- Research supported by NIH-NIMH in the area of domestic violence has served the function of developing more reliable scientific knowledge by: (1) collecting systematic data on the epidemiology, characteristics, and course of different forms of violence; (2) documenting significant, serious mental health consequences in victims of domestic violence; (3) identifying risk factors that are associated with either perpetration or victimization in domestic violence; and (4) developing and testing interventions to prevent the occurrence and to ameliorate the mental health consequences of domestic violence.
- NIH-NIDA has a number of initiatives regarding violence against women and within the family including: (1) research on drug treatment for women who have been exposed to violence and have a diagnosis of post traumatic stress disorder; (2) prevention research both to prevent violence and to intervene after exposure to prevent substance abuse; (3) an amendment to all relevant NIDA program announcements to include research on the occurrence and health consequences of violence, drug abuse, and HIV/AIDS; and (4) the NIDA Research Program on the Etiology and Consequences of Drug Abuse among Women which supports a wide range of studies on violence against women, gender differences in child abuse and child neglect, and women both as victim and as perpetrator of violence.
- NIH-NIAAA has funded many extramural studies in response to a program announcement entitled, Research on Relationships between Alcohol and Violence. The program announcement broadly calls for studies that 1) advance understanding of the biological and psychosocial mechanisms underlying associations between alcohol consumption and interpersonal violence, 2) identify and test interventions to reduce and/or prevent alcohol-related violence, and 3) explore the alcohol-related sequelae of such violence including studies of family violence. Other studies focus on treatment and health services research to address problems of victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.
- The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) has a broad research portfolio that is dedicated to advancing women's health. In FY 1999, the Institute continued to support several projects that study violence against women, especially in the area of women's reproductive health. Listed below are descriptions of this research.
 - NICHD-supported scientists are conducting an epidemiological study on violence as a risk factor associated with spontaneous abortion in urban, low-income women. The investigators are seeking to characterize the prevalence and type of violence experienced by women early in their pregnancy; evaluate whether violence during pregnancy is an important independent risk factor for spontaneous abortion; evaluate whether the frequency, nature, or timing of violence affects the risk of spontaneous abortion; and generate hypotheses regarding prevention and intervention programs for urban, low-income pregnant women.

- In another related project, researchers are conducting a longitudinal study of pregnant women who have been physically abused by their male partners. The study will examine the patterns of partner violence during the pregnancy and after childbirth, how the violence effects the mental well-being of the abused mother, and also whether the infant is at risk.
- Scientists are also trying to determine predictors of relationship violence in inner-city youths. Data from this study will provide some of the first detailed information on how partners contribute to the formation of violent relationships, how such attitudes and practices may be formed during late adolescence, and the variations of such contributions by gender and across ethnic groups.
- Under a congressional directive (House Report 104-659), the NIH convened a working group to support research on child abuse and neglect. Building on the progress of the working group, the NICHD is participating in an FY 2000 initiative for research on child neglect. One area the research initiative is targeting is the impact of neglect on individual development during infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. An implicit goal of such research, from an NICHD perspective, is to help determine to what extent childhood abuse and neglect may influence violent and other behavior as children develop and reach adulthood.
- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) awarded \$7.3 million in Knowledge Development and Application (KDA) grants to 14 community-based programs in 10 states for a study of women with substance abuse and mental health problems who are victims of violence. In FY 2000 SAMHSA anticipates awarding 10 new grants. A Data Coordinating Center was awarded \$1.2 million to provide guidance and direction in program development to the grantees.
- SAMHSA's Second National Conference on Women, "*Life Pathways: Women Healing, Thriving, and Celebrating*," took place June 27-30, 1999 in Los Angeles, California. Violence Against Women issues were highlighted during this conference.
- SAMHSA through its Center for Mental health Services(CMHS) is addressing the issue of violence against women through a number of studies:
 1. SAMHSA's *Women, Co-Occurring Disorders and Violence Study* addressees the psychological and emotional consequences of violence in women with histories of physical and/or sexual abuse, trauma, substance abuse and mental illness.
 2. *Women, Co-Occurring Disorders and Violence Study : Children's Substudy* is researching the risk and resiliency factors of children whose mother's have co-occurring disorders and histories of trauma.

3. *Synthesis and Policy Forums on Mental Health Services for Trauma Victims* are assisting State Departments of Health understand the opportunities and pitfalls associated with providing services to persons who are the victims of trauma.

4. *Violence Against Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Youth Study* is examining the existing research on violence against gay, lesbian, and bisexual youth and the impact of such violence on the mental health of the victim and their family

5. *Community Youth Mental Health Promotion and Violence/Substance Abuse Prevention Partnership Program*- is examining the effect of successful, long-term promotion and prevention programs which promote mental health and prevent violence and substance abuse among youth.

6. *Youth Violence Prevention Cooperation Agreements*-provide communities with the opportunity to engage both mental health and non-mental health organizations in addressing the issues of promoting healthy development, enhancing resilience, and preventing violence and substance abuse among youth.

- In addition, CMHS through a collaborative effort with the Departments of Education and Justice is addressing violence in children, adolescents and their families. The *Safe Schools/Healthy Students Program* through partnerships have developed and are implementing comprehensive plans to promote healthy development, fostering resilience in the face of adversity, and preventing violence for children, their parents, teachers, and other caregivers as well.
- AHRQ plans to release a RFA that calls for projects to conduct research on the outcomes, effectiveness, and cost-effectiveness of programs for early identification and treatment of domestic violence. The goals of this RFA are to develop new knowledge in the prevention of domestic violence, improve the identification of patients at risk, and evaluate outcomes and effectiveness of health care interventions designed to treat domestic violence victims.
- Office on Women's Health Region X has funded an Asian Pacific Islander American (APIA) Domestic Violence Project to assess the prevalence and incidence of domestic violence in the APIA community through the Seattle-based APIA women and Family Safety Center.
- Center of Excellence in Women's Health, funded by the HHS Office on Women's Health, University of California at San Francisco Alliances/Partnerships has spearheaded a community partnership grant entitled, "Evaluating Domestic Violence Shelter Services for Ethnically Diverse Women." The project seeks to evaluate community-based services for diverse battered women through the use of both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The study also seeks to gather an understanding of how domestic violence

shelters can best help ethnically diverse battered women live without violence by examining their experiences in shelters.

- **Battered Women in Health Care Settings: A Qualitative Study** - This study at the Center for Health Improvement and Prevention Studies (CHIPS), conducted in-depth face-to-face interviews with battered women. The study sought to uncover patient, provider, and organizational barriers to receiving optimal health.
- **How Health Care Professionals Help Battered Women** - Data from in-depth interviews with survivors of domestic violence have revealed that many victims and physicians “dance” around the issue of domestic violence, yet with or without direct identification and disclosure, the validation these battered patients received from their health care professionals provided “relief” and “comfort.” In some cases, it was found that validating experiences served as turning points in the women’s perceptions of their relationships with the abusers and helped them move toward safety.
- **Identifying Patients Who Are Victims of Domestic Violence: The Physician’s Experience** - Six focus groups were conducted with health care providers in the following physician-specialties: Emergency Department, OB-GYN, and Primary Care. The goal of the groups was to understand, from the physicians’ perspectives, their beliefs about domestic violence and how those contribute to what they consider positive health care experiences for survivors, and their clinical practice behaviors regarding the provision of health care to battered women.
- **Simplifying the Physician’s Response to Domestic Violence** - This project proposes that rather than asking physicians to identify, validate, document, refer, report, and follow-up on domestic violence, their task should be limited to identification of domestic violence and validation of its victims, followed by referrals to a domestic violence expert within the health care team. Simplification of the individual physician’s role in the health care system’s response to domestic violence could lead to improved efforts to identify and treat the victims of domestic violence.
- **The Influence of Race/Ethnic Differences on Patient/Provider Communications about Domestic Violence** - Hundreds of randomly selected Latina, white, and black women receiving care in one of three primary care clinics at San Francisco General Hospital were interviewed about the presence of violence in their lives. The data was collected in order to create a “survivor’s profile,” identify possible racial/ethnic differences on disclosure barriers, satisfaction with care received, and preferences for interventions, and identify associations between violence and physical and mental health indicators.

- **Mandatory Reporting of Domestic Violence: What do Patients and Physicians Think?** - Focus groups were convened with abused women from four ethnic groups to elicit women's views about mandatory reporting for domestic violence. The study found that mandatory reporting may pose a threat to the safety and well-being of abused women and may create unforeseen barriers to service delivery.

VI. Providing education, training and support for battered women and their families.

- **Office on Women's Health, Region III:** Planned and conducted along with the Clinicians' Regional Advisory Network a conference titled "Clinicians and Domestic Violence: Victim or Victor." The conference was attended by more than 80 health care workers from the HRSA community health centers and was aimed at improving clinicians' understanding of the legal system in domestic violence cases and their role. On October 1, 1999, Work to End Domestic Violence Day was created to provide educational materials on D.V. for federal workers at the Public Ledger Building in Philadelphia.
- **Office on Women's Health, Region V:** A monthly seminar was convened in collaboration with the Office of Women's Health in the Illinois Dept. of Public Health, the Cook County Commission on Women's Issues, The National Center of Excellence in Women's Health at the University of Illinois in Chicago and the Women's Bureau of the Dept. of Labor. One topic was on domestic violence and the attendees, an audience of predominantly working women, was given information on how to assist victims of domestic violence, on the cycle of partner violence, and the numerous resources in the Chicago area that help address issues of domestic violence.
- **Office on Women's Health, Region VII:** Developed and distributed 1200 cards to victims/providers of domestic violence. Developed a regional resource directory targeting social services available for D.V. victims and distributed at the D.V. Region VII Conference.
- **Office on Women's Health, Region VIII:** On October 12-22: Federal Office Building Lobby in Denver, CO had a display of domestic violence awareness materials for federal employees.
- **The Speakers Bureau of The Center of Excellence in Women's Health at Magee Women's Hospital,** funded by HHS, Office on Women's Health provides speakers to community groups. Domestic violence is one of the many topics addressed by speakers.
- **Informercials by WTEA-TV and The Center of Excellence at the University of Michigan** funded by HHS, Office on Women's Health address several women's health issues, including domestic violence. Additionally, the Corner Health Center has formed the Youth Theater Troupe. This Troupe, consisting of students, and led by a coordinator from

Corner Health, performs a variety of skits on topics such as acquaintance rape and violence against women, and is then followed by facilitated discussions.

- The Center of Excellence at Indiana University, funded by HHS, Office on Women's Health has prepared pamphlets and fact sheets are being prepared for lay people and health care providers on several women's health topics, including domestic violence. There are various target audiences for the pamphlets and fact sheets. Pamphlets are being created for lay people who attend clinics and health fairs, and fact sheets are being designed for primary care physicians at Indiana University, Wishard Hospital, and others in the community.
- The Center of Excellence at Wake Forest University funded by HHS, Office on Women's Health held a Domestic Violence: Excellence Triathlon, a week-long public initiative that serves to educate consumers about domestic violence. Programs target all age groups, as well as both men and women. Events include a forum on sexual assault, community seminars, a health fair at the local mall on healthy relationships, a one-woman play, a silent witness exhibit which honors the lives of women who have been killed by violence, the Clothes Line Project, a Triathlon, the Splash and Dash and Fun Run (to increase awareness and raise money), as well as other activities.
- Also at Wake Forest Center of Excellence, Taking Care of Our Sisters is a multifaceted health outreach program created to encourage, educate, and promote good health for women of all ages. Information is to be distributed in safe and comfortable environments for women (i.e., malls, churches, community centers). One of the five aspects of the program includes focusing on one monthly topic which will be featured at a local library. The November 1999 lecture topic was Domestic Violence.



The Department of Justice
and
The Department of Health and Human Services



Fact Sheet: Violence Against Women Act II

In 1994, Congress passed and the President signed landmark legislation to fight violence against women. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) established new criminal provisions and key grant programs that improve the criminal and civil justice systems' response to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and direct critical services to victims. This comprehensive law sent a clear message across the nation: violence against women is not only wrong, it is a crime. In the past six years, the Violence Against Women Act has protected the safety of countless women and held offenders accountable for their actions.

But there is still much work to be done. Violence still devastates the lives of too many women and children. Nearly one-third of women murdered each year are killed by their intimate partners. Violence by intimates accounts for over 20% of all violent crime against women in America. Women were raped and sexually assaulted 307,000 times in 1998 alone, and approximately one million women are stalked each year.

Congress must act now to pass the Violence Against Women Act II (VAWA II) with the following key measures to sustain and increase our efforts to combat violence against women:

I. Secure and strengthen key VAWA grant programs

In passing VAWA II, Congress should reauthorize and improve the VAWA grant programs to help keep victims safe and hold offenders accountable.

- ◆ **Reauthorize VAWA grant programs:** In the past six years, more than \$1.5 billion in VAWA grant funds have created a national domestic violence hotline and supported the work of prosecutors, law enforcement officials, the courts, victim advocates, health care and social service professionals, and intervention and prevention program staff. Unless Congress extends these programs now, the authorizations for nearly all of VAWA's critical grant programs will expire this year.
- ◆ **Ensure that VAWA grant programs cover victims in dating relationships:** Today, some jurisdictions may not use VAWA grant funds to target dating violence. New Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data confirm that dating violence is a serious problem: the highest rates of domestic violence are among young persons ages 16 - 24, and more than four in ten incidents of domestic violence involve non-married partners. Our laws must provide these victims with access to services targeting their needs.

- ◆ **Direct critical resources toward victims who are traditionally underserved.** Some victims, including those who are elderly or disabled, live in rural areas, speak little or no English, or come from diverse cultural and religious backgrounds, face particular difficulties when they seek services. We must ensure that VAWA grant programs reach out to these victims.
- ◆ **Support monitoring and stewardship of the shelter program.** A set-aside of 1.5% of the battered women's shelter program is essential to extend monitoring and stewardship activities. The additional staff resources and technical assistance capacity are critically needed and will result in enhanced sharing of information and best practices and improved monitoring of federal resources.
- ◆ **Set aside 5% of Justice Department grant funds for tribes.** A recent BJS study estimated that the rate of violent crime against Native American women is more than twice that committed against women generally. We must direct resources to tribes so that they can provide culturally appropriate assistance to victims in their communities and hold offenders accountable.
- ◆ **Provide critical support for key programs.** Legislation is needed to continue or strengthen programs targeted at judges and courts, the Domestic Violence Victims' Civil Legal Assistance Program, and the Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campuses.

II. Strengthen federal law enforcement's ability to protect all victims

VAWA and subsequent legislation authorized federal law enforcement officials to investigate and prosecute interstate domestic violence, stalking, violations of protection orders, and related firearms violations. Over 250 prosecutions have been brought under these provisions. Now we must close loopholes that hamper our ability to most effectively prosecute these crimes and strengthen these laws to better protect Native American victims and those in dating relationships.

III. Protect immigrant women and children from domestic violence

VAWA included important protections for battered immigrant women that lessened the ability of abusers to use immigration laws to coerce, control, or intimidate them. Unfortunately, new federal laws have inadvertently undermined these provisions. VAWA II would restore these protections.

IV. Enhance the efficacy of protection orders

VAWA requires states and territories to give full faith and credit to protection orders issued by other jurisdictions. VAWA II would eliminate some persisting barriers to enforcement of such orders and would facilitate enforcement of tribal protection orders. In addition, VAWA II would remove a financial obstacle by requiring STOP grant recipients to ensure that victims do not have to pay filing or service costs for protection orders in both civil and criminal cases.

VI. Ensure that children remain in the custody of non-abusive parents

VAWA II contains two measures to reduce the impact of domestic violence on children. First, it helps victims who flee abuse to obtain custody orders without returning to dangerous jurisdictions. Second, it would establish grants for supervised visitation centers. These centers protect victims and their children, and minimize the danger of parental abduction, by providing secure environments for visitation and exchange of children.

The White House
Office of the First Lady

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 12, 2000

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**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON JOINS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT
TO CALL FOR REAUTHORIZATION OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT**

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton today will join members of the law enforcement community and a bipartisan group of lawmakers to urge Congress to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). She will announce key law enforcement support for reauthorization and will highlight the progress of VAWA, releasing reports from the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services documenting the success of the law. In addition, she will announce that the National Domestic Violence Hotline, established under VAWA, received nearly 500,000 calls from February 1996 to May 31, 2000. Finally, the First Lady will announce that Attorney General Janet Reno and Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala will call on their Cabinet colleagues to use their agency resources to address the problem of domestic violence. The Vice President also is joining the call for reauthorization, sending a letter to every Member of Congress asking them to make reauthorization a priority.

The First Lady will be joined by Attorney General Joseph Curran, Jr. of Maryland; Sheriff Kathy Witt of Fayette County, Kentucky; Rose Pulliam, associate director of the Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence; Senator Barbara Boxer, and Rep. Constance Morella.

VAWA'S SUCCESS IN COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Over the last seven years, the Clinton Administration has led an historic effort to reduce crime in our nation's communities and, in particular, to recognize and respond to the problem of violence against women. In 1994, with the First Lady's strong support, Congress passed the landmark Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) as part of the Administration's crime bill. The Act established new Federal criminal provisions and key grant programs to improve the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, and to direct critical services to victims. Reports released today by DOJ and HHS show that these programs have awarded \$1.5 billion dollars in Federal grants to states to help law enforcement agencies and communities across the nation promote the safety of women and hold offenders accountable. These grants have supported the work of prosecutors, law enforcement officials, the courts, victim advocates, health care and social service professionals, and intervention and prevention programs.

A recent report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics shows that domestic violence has declined since 1993 and that VAWA programs are working. For example, the number of women

experiencing violence at the hands of an intimate partner declined 21 percent from 1993 to 1998. In addition, in 1996, 1997, and 1998, intimate partners committed fewer murders than in any year since 1976.

VAWA MUST BE REAUTHORIZED

Although tremendous strides have been made, domestic violence still devastates the lives of many women and children. Nearly one-third of women murdered each year are killed by their intimate partners, violence by intimates accounts for over 20 percent of all violent crimes against women, and women were raped and sexually assaulted 307,000 times in 1998 alone. If Congress fails to reauthorize VAWA, many critical programs may lose their funding. Reauthorization will help ensure that we maintain support of existing programs, expand the investigation and prosecution of crimes, provide greater numbers of victims with assistance, maintain and expand the domestic violence hotline, shelter, and rape prevention and education programs, and support creative partnerships between law enforcement, victim advocates and communities that have proven so effective. In addition, reauthorization will:

- Strengthen the VAWA criminal provisions;
- Expand protections of federal criminal laws and grant programs to women in dating relationships;
- Protect immigrant women and children from domestic violence;
- Enhance the full faith and credit provisions;
- Facilitate filing and service of protection orders; and
- Ensure that children remain in the custody of non-abusive parents.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RALLIES BEHIND REAUTHORIZATION

VAWA programs have provided tremendous support to law enforcement in their efforts to combat violence against women. DOJ has awarded more than \$800 million dollars in VAWA grants to law enforcement officials, prosecutors, victim advocates, and courts to address the problem of violence against women at the state, local, and tribal levels. These grants have enabled states to train personnel in handling cases of violence against women, increase prosecutions, assist victims, and build innovative partnerships between law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim services providers.

The First Lady today will stand with law enforcement to recognize the importance of VAWA to the law enforcement community. The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG), the National Sheriffs Association, and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) all support reauthorization. The First Lady also will release a resolution from NAAG in support of reauthorization, and a letter from IACP to President Clinton supporting reauthorization.

The Clinton Administration's Crime Control Strategy:

A Commitment to End Violence Against Women



**Taking Back Our Neighborhoods
One Block at a Time**

June 2000

Executive Summary

When the Congress and President Clinton teamed up to make the Violence Against Women Act become law in 1994, the nation took a giant step forward in its recognition of, and response to, violence against women, particularly domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This law not only strengthened criminal laws and provided funding to enhance their enforcement, but also provided a foundation for a successful long term criminal justice effort to end violence against women. By encouraging collaboration among police, prosecutors, and victim services providers, the Violence Against Women Act is building a comprehensive community response to violence against women all across America.

"The Violence Against Women Act provides us with a powerful tool with which to fight the scourge of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. While we have made significant progress, we must continue to use all necessary means and available information to help reduce -- if not eliminate -- all types of violence against women." Attorney General Janet Reno

"This is not a women's issue, this is an issue for families and for children and for men as well. And it is an American challenge that we have to face. This issue has been swept under the rug for too long. We have tried to take it out into the daylight, to let people talk about it, to give people a chance to find courage in the efforts of others and to know that they can find help. That's what the Violence Against Women Act is all about." President Bill Clinton

Since the passage of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), the Department of Justice has launched a multifaceted initiative to combat domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault. The Department's efforts have been guided by two key principles: ensuring the safety of victims and holding perpetrators of violence accountable for their acts. The Department has focused on issues of violence against women in three important ways: bringing prosecutions under the federal domestic violence, stalking, and firearms laws; raising awareness of the VAWA and the issues of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault in communities throughout the country; and forging partnerships among police, prosecutors, and victim services providers at the state, local, and tribal levels through the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program and other VAWA grant programs.

The Justice Department has awarded more than \$800 million dollars in VAWA grant funds to law enforcement officials, prosecutors, victim advocates, and courts to address the problem of violence against women at the state, local, and tribal levels. The Department, through the Offices of the United States Attorneys, has prosecuted over 250 cases involving interstate domestic violence, interstate stalking, interstate violation of a protection order, or possession of a firearm while under a protection order or after conviction for a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

Although progress has been made in recent years, domestic violence -- violence by intimates -- still accounts for over 20 percent of all violent crimes against women and about 30 percent of all murders of women in America. More than one million women are stalked each year, and 307,000 sexual assaults against women were perpetrated in 1998 alone. The Clinton Administration has laid the groundwork for a strong and effective strategy for building collaborative community partnerships to keep women safe and hold perpetrators accountable. Now, as the goal of a safer America is within reach, it is essential to continue this effort in order to bring an end to violence against women.

President Clinton, Attorney General Reno, and others have led an historic effort to reduce crime in our nation's communities. As part of that effort, President Clinton signed into law the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which was enacted as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The law takes a comprehensive approach to fighting violence against women. It combines tough new penalties with programs to prosecute offenders and aid victims of such violence. This groundbreaking law has transformed the legal landscape, bringing these issues from behind closed doors into the center of public debate, and thereby helping to shift social attitudes toward violence against women.

The VAWA recognizes the devastating consequences that violence has on women, families, and society as a whole. For the first time, federal resources, federal law enforcement, and federal prosecutors joined the front lines in the struggle to end violence against women. The VAWA encourages federal, state, local, and tribal governments to collaborate -- to work together to figure out how to end the terrible scourge of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that has shattered the lives of so many of our nation's women, children, and families. Today, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and victim advocates are working together, sharing information and ideas to keep women safe and hold offenders accountable.

There is no question that the VAWA is making a difference. Under the VAWA, communities across the country and all levels of government are creating coordinated, community-wide responses and are setting up the infrastructure needed to improve our response to violence against women:

- States and tribes are changing their laws to treat violence against women as a serious crime. Twenty-four states and the District of Columbia mandate arrest for most domestic violence offenses and forty-nine states now authorize law enforcement to make an arrest based on a probable cause determination that a protection order has been violated.¹
- Jurisdictions are changing the way they handle domestic violence cases to make sure these cases are given the attention they need. Court systems in thirty-six states have some type of special court jurisdiction, structure, or services to handle domestic violence cases.
- States are acting to lift some of the costs imposed on women who have been victimized by violence. As required by the VAWA, all states and the District of Columbia now have some provision for covering the cost of a forensic rape exam.
- States are increasingly recognizing that domestic violence hurts children too. Forty-seven states and the District of Columbia require courts to consider domestic violence in child custody decisions.
- United States Attorneys, at the Attorney General's request, have each appointed special VAWA points of contact in their offices to help coordinate prosecution of federal VAWA and VAWA-related crimes. Over 250 indictments on such crimes have been brought since the enactment of the law.

¹See Miller, N., *Domestic Violence: A Review of State Legislation Defining Police and Prosecution Duties and Powers*, Domestic Violence Legislative Review, Institute for Law and Justice, Alexandria, VA, August 1998.

- The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) estimates that in 1999, approximately 13 percent of handgun sales blocked through pre-sale background checks (approximately 27,000 applications) were denied because of a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction or a valid restraining order.

Although we are making progress, violence still devastates the lives of many women:

- Although the number of women murdered by an intimate² has dropped, the percentage of women murdered by an intimate has remained constant at about 30 percent since 1976. Women are three times more likely than men to have been murdered by an intimate.
- Violence by intimates accounts for about 20 percent of all violent crimes against women. In 1998, about one million violent crimes were committed by an intimate. Among those, about 85 percent of victimizations by intimate partners were committed against women.
- 307,000 sexual assaults were perpetrated against women in 1998 alone.
- Over one million women are stalked annually, and fully eight percent of all women in this country have been stalked at some time in their life. Overall, most stalkers are men (87 percent) and most stalking victims are women (78 percent).

Simply put, violence against women remains a critical problem in this country, and continues to call all of us to action.

Federal Funds Are Making a Difference

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) established grant programs that are being used to forge focused and effective partnerships among federal, state, local and tribal governments, and between the criminal justice system and victim advocates. There are six VAWA-related grant programs. These programs assist state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit agencies in training personnel, enforcing laws, assisting domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking victims, and holding perpetrators accountable. The VAWA provides federal grants to help communities across America develop innovative strategies to combat violence against women.

The Department of Justice has awarded more than \$800 million through the VAWA grant programs since 1994, directing critical resources to communities' collaborative efforts to respond to violence against women. The VAWA grants finance community initiatives involving victim services providers, victim advocates, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, court staff, and health care providers.

Federal funds have reached across the nation -- from remote, rural, and tribal communities to large urban centers; from nonprofit domestic violence shelters and rape crisis centers to state prosecutors' offices. They are making a difference in the lives of women everywhere. And they have made a difference in how communities respond to violence against women -- by bringing together police, prosecutors, advocates, judges, and others to make America safer for women and families.

²The term "intimate" includes spouse, ex-spouse, common law spouse, same sex partner, boyfriend, and girlfriend. *Intimate Partner Violence*, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington D.C., May 2000.

STOP Formula Grant Program

The Department's largest VAWA grant program is the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program. "STOP" stands for "Services•Training•Officers•Prosecutors" -- reflecting the collaborative goals of this program. It promotes a coordinated approach by encouraging the states to pool the expertise and resources of law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim advocates. Since 1994, the STOP Program has provided more than \$549 million to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 territories, including over \$138 million in Fiscal Year 1999. Under the VAWA, states have pulled together law enforcement representatives, prosecutors, and victim services providers to design a statewide plan for the use of these funds. States have awarded over 6,500 STOP sub-grants.

We are building from these initial successes. The Department is supporting the expanded involvement of courts in STOP grant partnerships.

STOP Violence Against Indian Women Grant Program

Under the STOP program, the VAWA sets aside funds each year to combat domestic and sexual violence against women in Indian country. Data from the National Violence Against Women Survey show that Native American and Alaska Native women are more likely to be stalked and to disclose victimization by rape and physical assault than women of other racial/ethnic backgrounds.

The Department is committed to addressing and reducing domestic violence and sexual assault against Native women. A total of \$22.6 million has been awarded to tribes, including nearly \$6.5 million in Fiscal Year 1999. Tribes are using these funds to develop and strengthen the response of tribal justice systems to violent crimes against women. The activities of the STOP Violence Against Indian Women program also have raised awareness of domestic violence among tribal leaders and communities. Under all five VAWA discretionary programs, more than \$35.5 million has been awarded to 142 Indian tribal governments and organizations serving 281 Native communities.

In Cache County, Utah, STOP funds support a sexual assault prosecutor. In the seven years before this prosecutor was hired, the County had not charged a single sexual assault case. In 1997 alone, the prosecutor's office handled more than 60 sexual assault cases.

In California, STOP funds have been used to provide training on stalking investigations to more than 6,000 law enforcement officers.

In Delaware, STOP funds have trained police officers in domestic violence investigations, and two counties are focusing on the often neglected elderly victims of domestic violence.

In Alabama, STOP funds have helped establish mobile units that provide on-site assistance to domestic violence victims in rural areas.

Communities around the country are using STOP funds to set up programs that give women who are being stalked immediate contact with police in an emergency.

On the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, law enforcement officers were arresting both parties in 10 percent of all domestic violence cases in 1996. After VAWA funds helped train officers on how to identify the primary aggressor, the dual arrest rate dropped to less than 2 percent in 1997. Women are less likely to be arrested inappropriately for having defended themselves against abuse.

The White Mountain Apache Tribe of Arizona uses its prosecution allocation to support an advocate who works within its prosecutor's office to assist and support victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program

The Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program has enabled communities across the country to use the power of the criminal justice system to keep victims safe and hold offenders accountable. Since the program was first funded in 1996, the Department has awarded over \$137 million, including \$28.5 million in Fiscal Year 1999. To qualify for these funds, communities must demonstrate their community-wide collaboration to prevent and stop domestic violence. The result has been the development of new partnerships and a deeper understanding of violence against women.

In order to promote the effective preparation and prosecution of domestic violence cases, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin has used funding from the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program to add three assistant district attorneys and three victim liaisons to the Office of the District Attorney's Domestic Violence Unit. Additionally, Milwaukee County has used grant funds to make the services of nonprofit, non-governmental victim advocacy agencies available on weekends.

With funding from the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana has strengthened its ability to provide victims of domestic violence with support, advocacy, and safety while cases against their abusers proceed through the criminal justice system. Specifically, St. Tammany Parish has made training on the proper and effective treatment of domestic violence cases available to all law enforcement officers in the Parish, created domestic violence units within the sheriff's office and the prosecutor's office, and opened a satellite office of the local shelter, Safe Harbor, in order to serve women on the Parish's west end.

Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Program

The Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Program assists rural areas in the investigation and prosecution of cases involving domestic violence and child abuse and enhances the delivery of services to such victims. The Department has already awarded over \$52 million for these efforts and expects to award another \$20 million by the end of September. Rural community members often have to travel greater distances to address domestic violence and child abuse. As a result, Rural Program funds are important for identifying and securing technology, transportation, and other means to address the geographic isolation that has resulted in limited response and services. Rural Program grants also are helping communities develop partnerships between child protective services and domestic violence advocates to address the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child abuse, as well as to ensure the safety of battered women and their children.

In Bonner County, Idaho, where no domestic violence program existed prior to a 1997 Rural Program award, advocates respond with law enforcement to domestic violence calls and provide outreach and follow-up services to victims. VAWA funds also have supported the opening of a shelter for battered women and their children.

In rural Massachusetts, health and human services providers, law enforcement officials, clergy, and others are receiving training to address domestic violence and child victimization in their communities. The goals of the project include: prevention through community education and outreach, advocacy and counseling to children and non-offending parents, and coalition building to address victim safety and access to community resources.

Domestic Violence Victims' Civil Legal Assistance Grants Program

"These funds can help victims begin to pick up the pieces and take practical steps to bring order to their lives." Bonnie Campbell, Director, Violence Against Women Office

While the central goal of the VAWA is to improve the criminal justice system's response to violence against women, victims of domestic violence face related problems in civil matters such as custody and visitation, abuse and neglect, child support, divorce, or other civil cases where domestic violence is involved. Child custody cases involving domestic violence pose particularly difficult challenges for judges, battered women, and children. Since the creation of the Civil Legal Assistance Program in Fiscal Year 1998, the Department has awarded over \$33 million to legal services, battered women's shelters, law school clinics, and bar associations to strengthen civil legal assistance for victims of domestic violence. The Department expects to award another \$24 million later this summer.

Through the George Washington University Law School's Domestic Violence Advocacy Project in Washington, D.C., law students work with hospital emergency room personnel and are available 24 hours a day to respond to the legal needs of battered women.

In Eugene, Oregon, grant funds allow the Lane County Legal Aid Society to partner with shelters to provide representation for battered women in protection order hearings and other civil matters.

Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women On Campuses

Under the newest program providing grants to combat violence against women on campuses, institutions of higher education receive support to develop comprehensive, coordinated responses to violent crimes against women on college campuses, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking. This program was authorized under the Higher Education Amendments of 1998 and requires campuses to develop partnerships with nonprofit, non-governmental victim advocacy organizations and local criminal justice or civil legal agencies to enhance victim safety and offender accountability and to prevent these crimes. Congress appropriated \$10 million in each of Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000 to encourage institutions of higher education to adopt a coordinated community response to violence against women. Twenty-one institutions of higher education received grants totaling approximately \$8.1 million in Fiscal Year 1999.

COPS Domestic Violence Grants

The Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) is the core component of the Clinton Administration's commitment to increase community policing as part of a community-wide response to crimes, including domestic violence. The COPS Domestic Violence Grants foster partnership and coordination between law enforcement and victim advocates at the community level. The Department's COPS office has dedicated over \$69.1 million to efforts designed to address domestic violence through community policing. Since 1996, under the Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence program, COPS awarded over \$46 million to 394 law enforcement agencies for this purpose. Under this program, law enforcement agencies were asked to apply jointly with community service or victim advocacy organizations to execute well-planned, innovative strategies. In 1999, COPS expended \$11.3 million for training, research, evaluation, and test sites in communities where law enforcement established such partnerships to enhance coordinated responses to domestic violence.

The Bristol, Connecticut Police Department has held trainings for all officers on how to assist victims of domestic violence with safety planning and risk assessment. It also has developed a video on domestic violence for local cable television, and formed community policing partnerships with court personnel, educators, state social services officials, and the religious community to combat domestic violence.

The Colorado Springs, Colorado Police Department has created a 21-person domestic violence team representing a variety of community groups to train officers on dealing with domestic violence issues. Each officer works with the team for 100 hours to learn and develop strategies to combat domestic violence, to assist victims, and to use risk assessments to reduce future incidents.

Training and Technical Assistance Grants

Using funds drawn from each of the major VAWA grant programs, the Department also works to build the capacity of national criminal justice and victim advocacy organizations to foster community partnerships and to respond effectively to violence against women. The Department has awarded over \$36 million through Fiscal Year 1999 for this purpose. The Department also sponsors mentoring efforts and peer consultations, making it possible for those people who want to establish effective programs in their community to visit other communities and learn from experts in the field.

Technical assistance includes training, policy development, and information dissemination, for example:

- Development of Judicial Institutes, sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the Family Violence Prevention Fund, for assisting judges in handling civil and criminal cases involving domestic violence;
- Development by the International Association of Chiefs of Police of a model policy and procedures for handling domestic violence cases involving police officers;
- Development of a Promising Practices Manual by the STOP Violence Against Women Technical Assistance Project; and
- Development by the Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs of a partnership with other state sexual assault coalitions (Minnesota, New York, Connecticut, and Illinois) for sharing resources, information, and strategies and mentoring newly-formed coalitions nationwide.

Keeping Victims Safe and Holding Offenders Accountable

The VAWA provides federal prosecutors with important tools to support and supplement state and local prosecution of domestic violence and stalking crimes. In some cases, a federal prosecution may carry a more severe and appropriate punishment for an offender than a prosecution under state law. Where a defendant has traveled from state to state, the resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are available to investigate and build a case for prosecution. In other cases, a state prosecutor may request that the case be referred to federal prosecution because, once detained by a federal court, a defendant is more likely to remain in custody prior to trial.

Criminal Prosecutions under the VAWA

The VAWA strengthens the penalties for sex offenders and domestic violence perpetrators -- doubling the maximum term of imprisonment for repeat sex offenders and authorizing severe sentences for abusers who cross state lines or tribal boundaries to commit acts of domestic violence. The VAWA and VAWA-related criminal provisions prohibit crossing state or tribal borders to commit domestic violence or violate a protection order, interstate stalking, and possessing a firearm while subject to a domestic violence protection order or if convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.³ While the vast majority of domestic violence cases will continue to be prosecuted by states, localities, and tribes, these statutory tools enable federal law enforcement to prosecute and to obtain severe penalties in appropriate cases in cooperation with the state, local, and tribal authorities. Vigorous prosecution of federal domestic violence offenses is a top priority for the Department. These prosecution efforts have succeeded, and will continue to succeed, because the United States Attorneys Offices have prosecuted federal cases where appropriate and formed prosecution partnerships with their state, local, and tribal

counterparts in the nationwide fight against domestic violence.

The Department has prosecuted more than 250 cases under the VAWA and VAWA-related criminal provisions of federal law. The following cases exemplify successful federal prosecutions that resulted in convictions and lengthy sentences for defendants:

- ◆ The United States prosecuted a defendant who traveled from Alabama to Texas for interstate stalking. He had been released from federal custody in Alabama for making interstate threatening phone calls to one ex-wife. In Texas, he terrorized another ex-wife and his three grown children. The defendant was convicted. At sentencing, the court considered the defendant's lengthy history of domestic abuse against four stalking victims -- a history that included beatings, torture, abandonment, threats to kill, stabbing and burning -- and departed upward from the sentencing guidelines to impose a maximum sentence of 20 years in federal prison.
- ◆ The United States prosecuted a defendant for shooting at his estranged wife while she was working in a preschool playground. At the time of the shooting, the defendant was subject to a qualifying protection order. Although the case was initially presented to the district attorney's office, state prosecution of attempted murder would have required proof of the defendant's intent at the time of the shooting. Federal prosecution instead required only possession of the firearm while subject to a qualifying protection order. The district attorney's office referred the case for federal prosecution and the defendant pled guilty to the

³ There are five federal domestic violence offenses: (1) Interstate Domestic Violence, 18 U.S.C. §2261; (2) Interstate Violation of a Protection Order, 18 U.S.C. §2262; (3) Interstate Stalking, 18 U.S.C. §2261A; (4) Prohibition Against Possession of a Firearm While Subject to a Protection Order, 18 U.S.C. §922(g)(8); and (5) Prohibition Against Possession of a Firearm After Conviction of a Domestic Violence Misdemeanor, 18 U.S.C. §922(g)(9).

federal charge. At sentencing, the court granted the federal prosecutor's request for an upward departure, based upon the danger presented to the young children in the playground, and sentenced the defendant to a 66-month term of imprisonment.

Working to Make Nationwide Enforcement of Protection Orders a Reality

The VAWA requires states and territories to honor protection orders issued by other jurisdictions if certain statutory requirements are met. The Department has adopted a strategy for implementing this full faith and credit provision that focuses on providing training, technical assistance, and grants to law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, and victim advocates. The Department funds the Full Faith and Credit Training and Technical Assistance Project of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, which provides nationwide assistance on a wide range of issues related to interstate and intertribal enforcement of protection orders. The Project also sponsored a national training conference in October 1997 that has led to several local and regional conferences. Tribes in Alaska, the southwest, and the midwest are also working to strengthen protection order enforcement between tribes, as well as between tribes and states.

The Department also has worked to develop, publish, and disseminate a series of brochures on interjurisdictional enforcement of protection orders for the different components of the criminal justice system. In October 1998, the Attorney General introduced a brochure for law enforcement that was developed with the International Association of the Chiefs of Police. A benchcard for judges was released in August 1999 at a meeting of the Conference of Chief Justices, and similar brochures for advocates, survivors, and prosecutors are being developed.

In order to help confirm the existence and terms of protection orders issued by jurisdictions nationwide, the FBI developed the National Crime Information Center Protection Order File, a national registry that came on line in May 1997. As of June 2, 2000, 29 states are

participating -- either by linking their existing state system to the national registry or by entering protection order information directly into it. The Department is assisting an ever-increasing number of states in developing their own protection order registries.

Addressing the Needs of Battered Immigrant Women

Prior to the enactment of the VAWA, many battered immigrants found themselves trapped between abuse and deportation because their abusers were authorized to act for them under the immigration law and refused to file immigration papers on their behalf. The VAWA responded to their plight by enabling the battered spouses and children of U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents to self-petition for permanent residency without depending on the help of their abusers. Since the enactment of the VAWA, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Violence Against Women Office have issued regulations to implement the self-petitioning provisions of the VAWA. In June 1997, INS centralized the filing of all VAWA self-petitions in the Vermont Service Center, where a specially-trained unit adjudicates these applications. To date, over 6,000 immigrant victims of domestic violence have been approved for lawful status under the VAWA.

Understanding Violence Against Women

The Department of Justice plays a unique role in collecting data on crime and increasing knowledge about the causes and consequences of crime and effective strategies for prevention and intervention. With the enactment of the VAWA, the Department has contributed to the expanding body of research on violence against women. The data and research make clear the gravity of the problem and demonstrate the need for our continuing efforts to end violence against women through the initiatives authorized by the VAWA.

The Department, through its National Institute of Justice (NIJ), a component of the Office of Justice Programs, continues to play a central role in supporting research to understand the nature, scope, causes, and consequences of violence against women. This research is used to develop strategies to prevent and respond effectively to violence against women. NIJ funds family violence research directly; it jointly conducts research with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and it participates in the Interagency Consortium for Research on Violence Against Women and Family Violence. Moreover, NIJ is making special efforts to support community-driven evaluations that promote partnerships between researchers and practitioners.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), a component of the Department's Office of Justice Programs, is the United States' primary source for criminal justice statistics. BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government.

A sampling of publications addressing violence against women include:

- *Intimate Partner Violence*, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C., March 2000;
- Tjaden, P. and Thoennes, N., *Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*, Research in Brief, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C., April 1998;
- Tjaden, P. and Thoennes, N., *Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*, Research in Brief, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C., November 1998;
- *Violence By Intimates*, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C., March 1998;
- *American Indians and Crime*, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C., February 1999; and
- American Bar Association Criminal Justice Section, *Legal Interventions in Family Violence: Research Findings and Policy Implications*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C., July 1998.

Providing National and International Leadership on Combating Violence Against Women

In 1995, President Clinton named former Iowa Attorney General Bonnie Campbell as the Director of the Violence Against Women Office at the Department of Justice. This office, housed in the Office of Justice Programs, administers the VAWA grant programs, coordinates Departmental efforts on violence against women, and provides national and international leadership to combat violence against women. Director Campbell works within the Federal government, representing the Department of Justice on the President's Interagency Council on Women and working to bring focus within the missions and jurisdictions of other agencies on issues of violence against women. Through the work of the Violence Against Women Office, the Department is collaborating with the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other federal agencies on a wide variety of initiatives to address violence against women. Director Campbell has traveled to every region of the country and has, on over 250 occasions, met with and spoken to prosecutors, law enforcement groups, judges, domestic violence advocacy groups, women's centers, colleges, universities, health professionals, and many others.

As the issue of violence against women has taken on global importance, Director Campbell and other Department staff have represented the Department internationally as well. For example, in September 1998, Violence Against Women Office senior staff, together with the Department's Office for Victims of Crime, led a workshop at the World Conference on Family Violence in Singapore. In October 1998, Director Campbell led a delegation of United States experts to the United States - Russian Conference on Domestic Violence in Moscow, the first high-level meeting on this issue in Russia. Other countries look to the United States Department of Justice for our leadership and technical assistance on strategies to develop laws, change policies, and promote public discourse on violence against women within their own societies. Director Campbell has been a leader within

this country and internationally not only on the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault, but also on trafficking in women, which, with increasing globalization, appears to be a growing form of violence against women in which women and girls are taken from one country to another and forced to work in dehumanizing conditions stripped of their rights, safety, and dignity.

In addition to Director Campbell's work, the Department makes sure that everything the Department is learning about violence against women is in the hands of advocates, prosecutors, judges, and others who need it most. Through newsletters, reports, and an actively maintained and ever expanding Internet website, the Department ensures that information about violence against women research, programs, and intervention strategies is readily available and accessible.

The Justice Department's Violence Against Women Office Internet website address is
<www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo>.

The National Domestic Violence Hotline is a toll-free number that offers shelter referrals and assistance to anyone who is in need: 1-800-799-SAFE. Funded by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Hotline has answered 478,366 calls for help from February 21, 1996 to May 31, 2000.

Technical Assistance on the interjurisdictional enforcement of protection orders is available from the Full Faith and Credit Project, a project of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence 1-800-256-5883 and from the Battered Women's Justice Project 1-800-903-0111, ext. 2.

The 43-member National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women advises the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services on outreach strategies and implementation of the VAWA and issue-related reports. The Council's membership includes representation from law enforcement, business, health and human services, academia, the sports industry, victims service providers, advocates, and religious organizations.

The Advisory Council has produced two widely requested and disseminated pamphlets: "A Community Checklist: Important Steps to End Violence Against Women" and "Stop the Cycle of Violence: What You Can Do," handbooks on what individuals and communities can do to fight violence against women and assist victims. The National Advisory Council is currently developing an "Agenda for the Nation to End Violence Against Women in the 21st Century," which will guide communities in their efforts to address this problem in the new millennium.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

As we look to the future, the Department will focus not only on the need to continue and expand our current efforts but also on new and emerging issues such as cyberstalking and trafficking in women that we must address if we are to succeed in stopping violence against women. Our efforts will include the following:

◆ The Civil Justice System's Response to Violence Against Women

The Department is developing a strategy to raise awareness of domestic and sexual violence issues in civil matters, provide training to civil justice system personnel, and improve coordination among different civil courts hearing matters involving the same family and between criminal and civil courts where domestic and sexual violence issues are present.

◆ Underserved Populations

The Department has a responsibility to ensure that efforts to improve the justice system's response to violence against women work for everyone in our communities. Race, ethnicity, income, and other factors may affect the way victims respond to violence and the options available to them for dealing with it. We must ensure that efforts to build a coordinated community response to violence against women address the needs of diverse and underserved populations, including racial or ethnic minorities, Native Americans, religious minorities, immigrants, the elderly, individuals with disabilities, and gays and lesbians.

◆ Cyberstalking

At the request of Vice President Gore, the Department has studied the problem of cyberstalking and has reported back with recommendations on how to protect people from this threat.

◆ Trafficking In Women

The Department supports enacting anti-trafficking legislation that will strengthen and institutionalize advances made, as well as provide new and necessary tools in the fight against trafficking in persons and the protection of trafficking victims.

◆ Federal Legislation

The Administration strongly supports a five-year reauthorization of the VAWA grant programs and looks forward to working with members of Congress to improve and strengthen the VAWA and our nation's response to violence against women.

Violence Against Women Act Event

Monday, June 12, 2000
12:30 pm – 1:30pm
President's Hall - Room 450, EEOB

AGENDA

Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady

Kathy Witt
Sheriff of Fayette County, Kentucky

The Honorable Barbara Boxer
United States Senate

J. Joseph Curran, Jr.
Attorney General for the State of Maryland

The Honorable Constance Morella
United States House of Representatives

Rose Pulliam
Associate Director, Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence

CLOSING

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Event
June 12, 2000

SPEAKERS

Rose Pulliam, Associate Director of the Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence. In addition to her current position, Ms. Pulliam has also served as the program director for the Family Service Center of Talladega, a local service program, and also as the executive director for Second Chance, Inc., a local battered women's shelter. Ms. Pulliam has worked in the domestic violence and sexual assault social services area in Alabama for over seven years, and has seen first-hand the impact that the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) has made on both a programmatic level and a community-response level. In Alabama, VAWA has helped fund the creation of 42 Domestic Violence Response Councils across the state which provide protocols involving law enforcement, the criminal justice system, and the social service providers. These protocols allow law enforcement and the shelter system to work in a coordinated way in order to combat violence against women. For instance, in Huntsville, Alabama, domestic violence advocates accompany law enforcement officers in responding to domestic violence calls, and, therefore, are able to provide assistance immediately. To date, Alabama has received over \$10 million in VAWA funding.

Kathryn Witt, Sheriff of Fayette County, Kentucky. Sheriff Witt has worked in law enforcement for over 15 years and has witnessed the dramatic impact of VAWA in addressing crimes of domestic violence. For example, protective orders in Kentucky are not effective until they are served. In Fayette County, VAWA funds have helped to fund the "zero tolerance" unit which serves emergency protective orders on batterers within 12 hours after they are issued – when women are the most vulnerable. VAWA funds have also been used to gather evidence for prosecutions such as photographs of injuries; and to provide cell phones to battered women so that they have immediate access to help in case their lives are endangered. Sheriff Witt's office has also used VAWA funding to employ a law enforcement/victim advocate who travels to victims' homes and helps them implement safety plans which include changing locks and providing outside lighting. To date, Kentucky has received over \$13 million in VAWA funding.

J. Joseph Curran, Jr., Maryland Attorney General. Mr. Curran has been Maryland's Attorney General since 1986. He has seen the tremendous difference that VAWA has made in his state. VAWA has allowed for the creation of programs where sheriffs, police officers, judges, prosecutors, and service providers respond in a coordinated fashion so that victims' needs are addressed and offenders are prosecuted. Mr. Curran has helped to create a state-wide Family Violence Council which assembled judges, law enforcement, and other experts in order to improve responses to violence against women. In Maryland, VAWA funds have helped to train law enforcement and help them adopt preferred arrest policies; train prosecutors and provide for specially trained prosecution units focusing on violence against women; and provide training to the judiciary. To date, Maryland has received over \$20 million in VAWA funding.



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

FAYETTE COUNTY

Kathy H. Witt

SHERIFF

July 10, 2000

Heather Howard
First Lady's Office
West Wing, 2nd Floor
White House
Washington, DC 20502

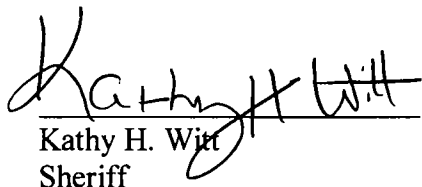
Dear Heather,

I would like to thank you for all that you did in enabling me to participate in the VAWA Reauthorization Event on Monday, June 12th. It was an honor that I will truly never forget. Throughout the entire event, your organization and your assistance were greatly appreciated.

I would also like to thank you for your commitment to battered women and children. Continued efforts like the VAWA Reauthorization Event will make a difference in their lives.

Thanks again for all of your hard work and commitment.

Sincerely,


Kathy H. Witt
Sheriff

KHW/jlp

KHW 148-A-00



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

FAYETTE COUNTY

Kathy H. Witt

SHERIFF

July 7, 2000

Honorable Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady of the United States
First Lady's Office
West Wing, 2nd Floor
White House
Washington, DC 20502

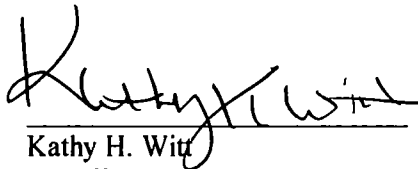
Dear Mrs. Clinton,

I would like to thank you for the incredible invitation to participate in the VAWA Reauthorization Event on Monday, June 12th. It was an honor that I will truly never forget. Because of the opportunity we all had to speak on behalf of domestic violence, victims in Kentucky, Alabama, Maryland, California, and all over the United States will receive the attention they deserve.

Your commitment to the Violence Against Women Act and to battered women and children everywhere is making a difference. Your passion for this issue and the recent opportunities I've had to speak on behalf of victims have given me a renewed energy for my work in the area of domestic violence.

Thank you again for allowing me to participate. I look forward to seeing the difference that our partnerships will make.

Sincerely,



Kathy H. Witt
Sheriff

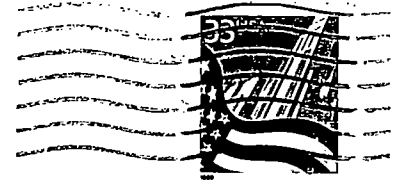
KHW/jlp

KHW 147-A-00

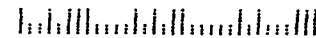


Kathy H. Witt
SHERIFF
FAYETTE COUNTY

136 Martin Luther King Blvd N. • Lexington, Kentucky 40507



Honorable Hillary Rodham Clinton
First Lady of the United States
First Lady's Office
West Wing, 2nd Floor
White House
Washington, DC 20502



TALKING POINTS FOR VICE PRESIDENT GORE

- Domestic violence is an epidemic in America. A 1998 Commonwealth Fund survey found that nearly one-third of American women – 31 percent – report being physically or sexually abused by a husband or boyfriend at some point in their lives.
- The Justice Department reports that, in 1998, 1,320 women were murdered by their husbands or boyfriends. That's more than three women killed every day by the men who promised to love them.
- Every community pays a terrible price for the domestic violence that is plaguing our society.
- I am proud to help lead an Administration that has done more to address this problem than any other Administration in our nation's history.
- We funded the National Domestic Violence Hotline, which has helped more than half a million victims of domestic violence since it opened four years ago, in 1996. We provided money to battered women's shelters, and to train police and judges through the Violence Against Women Act. And we are doing everything possible to press Congress to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act this year. We are creating new protections for women on the Internet, and making it easier for battered women to get new Social Security numbers to protect their identities. And we are doing much more.
- But, with all that, we know that much more work lies ahead if we are going to stop domestic violence. And, as we move forward, we need to pay particular attention to families in poverty, where lack of resources seriously complicate efforts to protect battered women and their children.
- I have talked a lot about the essential role that fathers play in family life, and in helping their children learn, thrive and become constructive members of society. We need fathers to take on this issue – to send the message that domestic violence is always wrong – to tell their kids that there's simply no excuse for abuse.
- We teach our children not to hit when they are young. We have to teach them not to hit when they are grown. And fathers can teach their sons that lesson much more effectively than government can, than teachers can, than anyone else can.
- Government has an important role to play in stopping domestic violence, but in the end government cannot do this work alone. A Gore Administration will continue and enhance the aggressive government efforts to address domestic violence. But we need to encourage fathers to be more involved with their children's lives, to lead by example, to teach their kids that domestic violence is wrong, and to speak out on this issue.

2/27

VAWA

Joel

RLPA - we are very comfortable w/ it -
we brokered the deal

cleared Repub side

Biden has hold-overs & other VAWA

20-3 items have held

Boxer

Durbin

?

Biden / Hatch talking + will bring in Boxer & Durbin

Still hope to move both -

RLPA or VAWA as amendment
or both pass indep.

It could then go to House + be considered
as suspension

Senate goes out today

- Joel facilitated - Hatch-Biden

Can let groups know it's in play

20 bills will pass by U.C.

Billy + Maria



Durbin backing off - gave him some of it

Boxer - \$ to Hospitals, etc. to train
doctors + nurses

earmarking some of it already there
Biden + Hatch ok of it

Kennedy - worried it will bring down RCPA

Joel - doesn't think we get as close as other

Durbin + Boxer lifted their hold

Repubs won't notice VAWA - can't clear

Joel will talk to Hatch + see if they can notice

①

U.C. 'd conflicting bill

7/19

VAWA call

- legislative stance -

House -

Senate -

- battered immigrant &

- Grant announcements - civil legal assistance STOP

- Breuninger fix

- outreach

Senate - sharing the log

trying to get U.C.

shared have log. - way incorporate amendments

likely not before August

from members - since
they could be around
in center

House - moving more slowly

will focus on it in August

Congress won't oppose putting on suspension in

referral is
not time limited

Ed + Workforce - Kildee ^(also) - numbers that Dems want to hold to avoid
any want to add guns going to court

Commerce - minority ~~wants~~ helpful

majority staff just looking at it

is Costello the problem

get folks in Senate to make calls

don't want to get Senate HELP involved - don't want to
to assist jurisdiction

grants -

STOP awards - mid-August

civil legal ant. - relig. basis starting soon

HHS - late in Fiscal Year -

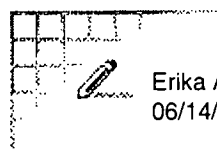
Joint Justice - HHS program

Follow up Natl. Council of Child

Shelters grants - late Sept.

Schumer - Brankala

Congress - "



Erika A. Batcheller
06/14/2000 09:54:22 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: VAWA story in the daily news

Copyright 2000 Daily News, L.P.
Daily News (New York)

June 13, 2000, Tuesday RACING FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 30 POLITICS 2000

LENGTH: 399 words

HEADLINE: BATTERED WOMEN'S LAW IN DANGER, HIL SAYS

BYLINE: By JOE MAHONEY and KENNETH R. BAZINET DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITERS

BODY:

WASHINGTON - There's new evidence a federal law that protects battered women is working, but First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton warned yesterday that if Congress doesn't reauthorize the measure, it will be a dangerous step backward.

"We know that violence against women is an equal-opportunity destroyer," Clinton said on a day of activities that straddled her role as First Lady and New York Senate candidate.

A campaign operative working for her Senate race opponent, Rep. Rick Lazio (R-Suffolk), this weekend accused the First Lady of using her position at the White House to manufacture a record while she runs for office.

But yesterday, Lazio simply said he backs extending the Violence Against Women Act. He noted that when it originally passed in 1994, he helped develop support for it.

The First Lady also hosted an event on sea and space exploration and was honored by the Orphan Foundation of America, along with House GOP Whip Tom DeLay (R-Tex.), a longtime Clinton nemesis.

She was joined at the White House by about a half-dozen cops, a dozen members of Congress and several women's rights advocates, who joined in the call to renew the act.

The five-year, \$2.6 billion law is expected to come up before Congress in the next month.

Under the law, more than a half-million women have used a national domestic abuse hotline and more than 300,000 battered women have been provided shelter, according to a study released yesterday by

the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services.

"Every eight seconds, a child is born in this country. . . . Every 15 seconds a woman is beaten in this country," said Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.).

There was concern among Democrats that the reauthorization could be jeopardized if it emerges as a campaign issue.

"With this Republican Congress, the last thing this bill needs is Mrs. Clinton's and Vice President Gore's campaigns making it an election issue," said a Capitol Hill source.

Clinton clings to a slight lead over her GOP opponent, according to a CBS/New York Times poll released yesterday. The survey gave the First Lady a 44%-to-39% edge over Lazio, with a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The poll suggests that Clinton may face a tighter race against Lazio than she would have had against Mayor Giuliani, who dropped out May 19. The same poll gave Clinton a 49%-to-41% lead in April.

LOAD-DATE: June 13, 2000

Message Sent To:

Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP
Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP@EOP
Eric J. Morse/OPD/EOP@EOP
Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP@EOP
Lissa Muscatine/WHO/EOP@EOP

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. letter	Jullian Irving Grante to Heather Howard (partial) (1 page)	07/05/2000	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Heather Howard (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21197

FOLDER TITLE:

VAWA [Violence Against Women Act] [Binder] [3]

2012-0254-S
rc675

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

J. Irving & Draper

P6/(b)(6)

[801]

July 5, 2000

Ms. Heather Howard, Director
White House Domestic Policy Council
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Ms. Howard:

I am in receipt of Mrs. Clinton's June 15th letter to me on efforts to continue funding for the Violence Against Women Act of 1994. I was honored to receive her correspondence.

Thank you for your input on the Violence Against Women Act. I write to offer my support for continued funding of this important program. As a judicial advocate, I work directly with children who are victims of physical and sexual abuse as well as with women who have been subjected to various forms of abuse. I have testified before Congress on the impact of abuse on our Criminal Justice System and support stronger penalties for abusers.

P6/(b)(6)

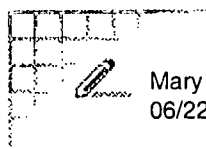
I have a 6-year old grandson and find little compassion for an individual who abuses a child. I believe all children are a precious gift from God. America needs to do more to protect them. A majority of child abuse cases can be directly related to domestic violence.

Please advise me of how I may be of service to you and Mrs. Clinton in your efforts to protect women from domestic violence. One woman or child abused, is one too many!

Sincerely,



Jullian Irving Grante
Senior Partner



Mary L. Smith
06/22/2000 05:21:36 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP, Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Task Force Alert - 6/22/00

----- Forwarded by Mary L. Smith/WHO/EOP on 06/22/2000 05:21 PM -----



Rachel Little <rlittle@nowldef.org>
06/22/2000 05:13:42 PM

Record Type: Record

To: rlittle@nowldef.org

cc:

Subject: Task Force Alert - 6/22/00

National Task Force to End Sexual and Domestic Violence Against Women
c/o NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund
1522 K Street NW, Suite 550
Washington, DC 20005
Ph: (202) 326-0040
Fx: (202) 589-0511

TASK FORCE ALERT

- 1) Special Events/Lobby Corps meeting changed from 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm
- 2) House VAWA Reauthorization Mark-Up
- 3) Status of Senate VAWA bill

MEETING CHANGE

For D.C.-based groups, the Special Events/Lobby Corps meeting scheduled for Friday, June 23, 2000 HAS BEEN MOVED TO 3:00 PM. The meeting will still be held at the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence - 1532 16th Street NW, (202) 745-1211.

VAWA REAUTHORIZATION UPDATE

The House Judiciary Committee met yesterday, June 21st, to begin marking up the VAWA Reauthorization Bill, H.R. 1248. Numerous amendments were passed by the committee and a summary by the National Network to End Domestic Violence is included below. The Committee did not finish the mark-up and will continue its work on Tuesday of next week. We expect the Democrats on the Judiciary Committee to offer up several additional amendments at that time, but it is uncertain whether these amendments will pass. Congratulations and thanks to everyone for your hard work on this legislation. Our next step will be to get this bill to the floor for a vote by the House!!

Forwarded from our coalition partner, the National Network to End Domestic Violence: NEW AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 1248 AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

State Coalitions

The definition has been corrected, and the amount has been increased to 2.5% for state domestic violence coalitions and 2.5% for sexual assault coalitions. You will remember that the subcommittee mark had decreased this amount to 2.5% total. This means state domestic violence coalitions will receive 2.5% of STOP grant funding that will come directly from DOJ to the state coalition. If STOP levels stay as they are now, this should mean approximately \$80,000 for state coalitions to assist in VAWA implementation. The definition of a state coalition is as follows:

"the term domestic violence coalition means a statewide nonprofit, nongovernmental membership organization of a majority of domestic violence programs within the State, commonwealth, territory, or lands under military, Federal, or tribal authority that among other activities provides training and technical assistance to domestic violence programs within the State, commonwealth, territory, or lands under military, Federal or tribal authority"

Dating Violence

Instead of adding dating violence language back into the domestic violence definition, the markup creates a new definition of dating violence, and inserts dating violence language into STOP grants, grant to encourage arrests, and rural grants. This language is not consistent across the board, and is missing in some key places. However, McCollum agreed to further address where the language needs to go to cover all grant programs. The dating violence definition is as follows:

"The term dating violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship; the type of relationship; and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship."

Full Faith and Credit

This language has been taken from the Senate bill, and includes technical corrections and grant programs within Grants to Encourage Arrests to provide technical assistance and computer and other equipment to police departments, prosecutors, courts and tribal jurisdiction to facilitate enforcement of protective orders. The problem of enforcement of protective orders on tribal lands has not been addressed as far as we can see on initial reading.

Filing Fees and Other Costs

The markup includes Senate language that makes grantees under Grants to Encourage Arrest and STOP grants certify that their laws, policies and practices do not require that the victim bear costs associated with criminal or civil orders.

Transitional Housing

McCollum offered a separate amendment that was adopted on transitional housing. This mirrors the Senate language, and creates a grant program under HHS for housing assistance and supportive services. The authorization level is \$25 million for 2001-2003, and then \$30,000 2004-2005.

Safe Havens for Children

This section of the markup creates pilot programs for supervised visitation and exchange in DOJ. The authorization level is \$15 million.

Elder Abuse

Rep. Tammy Baldwin (D-Wisconsin) offered an amendment that creates grants for training programs and curriculum development for law enforcement and prosecutors at an authorization of \$15 million per year. This was the only Democratic amendment so far to have passed the committee.

Civil Legal Assistance

Rep Hutchinson (R- Arkansas) offered an amendment to create a version of the Civil Legal Assistance Programs. The language improves upon the Senate version by requiring training for legal service providers that must be developed with input from the state, local, or tribal domestic violence or sexual assault program or coalitions; by ensuring that providers do not require mediation; and requiring that grantees notify domestic violence programs and coalitions of their programs. The markup also increases the authorization levels from the \$35 million per year in the Senate bill to \$35 million in 2001 increasing to \$55 million by 2005. The language in the markup is not as strong as the language in Rep. Nita Lowey's bill, but it is improved over the Senate version, and includes the issues we discussed with McCollum's staff. The main focus of debate on this amendment was language that prohibits grantees from using any funds for abortion related litigation or legal assistance (**for more information about this provision, please contact NOW LDEF.**). There is similar language in the Senate bill which parallels restrictions that currently exist in Legal Services Corporation funding.

SENATE VAWA

Senators Biden and Hatch are close to finishing their negotiations on the Senate VAWA Reauthorization bill and we expect it to be introduced as early as tomorrow and marked up by the Senate Judiciary Committee next Thursday. A bill number and summary will be available in the next few days. To receive a copy, please contact Angie Smolka at policy2@nowldef.org or (202) 326-0040.

UANA

6/25
foreign
ops

full center strategy -
don't strike back long & add bus

just add bus - don't ^{put} speech restrictions
as an int. org's that can't
do domestic

Then it becomes a conference issue

2 restrictions on legal aid

- underlying USC act - no legal ast. w/ respect
to any proceeding seeking to secure
untherapeutic abate

- no financial ast. to person entity that participates
in litigation

Biden p. 26 - references ^{USC act} ~~as appropriate~~

Biden is better, more narrow

but still - DOJ grants restricted

in some ways he is ~~restricted~~ restricting

I might legal ast. to get Medicaid to pay for
abortion - if state is in flagrant disregard
of Hyde exception

1944

1000

1. What is the purpose of the study?

with a pencil

	02
--	----

London was visited on 15th

4. "A good teacher" is a good friend of the

[illegible]

From: Lisa J. Macecevic on 06/22/2000 10:36:37 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: Richard E. Green/OMB/EOP@EOP, Jeffrey J. Ladik/OMB/EOP@EOP, James J. Jukes/OMB/EOP@EOP

Subject: H. Judiciary markup on VAWA, Flatow bill, and outlook for INS restructuring

CQ MONITOR NEWS

HOUSE PANEL GETS STARTED ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

By Amy Fagan, CQ Staff Writer

June 21, 2000 - The House Judiciary Committee began but did not complete on Wednesday consideration of legislation to reauthorize federal grant programs designed to combat violence against women, with Democrats consistently pushing to expand the bill.

The measure (**HR 1248**), by Constance A. Morella, R-Md., would reauthorize a section of the 1994 omnibus anti-crime bill (PL 103-322) known as the **Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)**. Among other things, the act created grant programs that provide funds to state and local entities for shelters for battered women, rape crisis centers and related programs. Those programs are set to end this year.

The bill would reauthorize all existing programs, create some new ones and double the overall funding, according to its sponsors. The VAWA package has received \$1.5 billion over the past five years. The bill would authorize roughly \$600 million each year for five years, for a total of more than \$3 billion.

The panel expanded the bill further by adopting, by voice votes, an amendment by Bill McCollum, R-Fla., that would create a transitional housing program for victims, and another amendment, offered by Tammy Baldwin, D-Wis., that would establish a program to combat violence against the elderly.

But panel Democrats said the bill still was not comprehensive enough and supported a much broader measure sponsored by ranking Democrat John Conyers Jr., Mich., that, among other things, would include new programs to combat violence against immigrant women, the elderly and those with disabilities. It also would create additional programs for battered children and would prevent employers from taking action against women who have been victims of domestic violence.

Conyers offered the bill as an amendment, but withdrew it after it was ruled non-germane.

Members became entrenched in a debate over whether victims of domestic violence should be able to sue to obtain abortions. An amendment by Asa Hutchinson, R-Ark., adopted by voice vote, established legal service assistance programs for victims, but prohibited the funds from being used for abortions. Democrats made several unsuccessful attempts to make exceptions in cases of rape or incest or when the life or health of the mother is in danger. All were defeated along party-line votes.

Democrats also tried to restore changes made to the bill in subcommittee. An amendment that would have restored dating violence to the definition of domestic violence was defeated 11-14. Conyers also offered an amendment, defeated 11-16, that would have added sexual orientation, religion and alien status to "underserved populations" that are targeted to receive more funds under the bill.

McCollum had removed both provisions from the bill during subcommittee. In his manager's

amendment, adopted Wednesday by voice vote, he added dating violence to the victim services and law enforcement training portions of the bill, but Democrats complained that the move was not enough.

His amendment also would provide \$30 million over two years for a new "safe haven" program to ensure that families have supervised visits in divorce cases when there has been domestic violence in the past.

[INS Restructuring] The panel plans to finish the bill on Tuesday and also tackle a slew of others on the agenda, including a controversial bill (**HR 3918**) that would split the embattled Immigration and Naturalization Service into two separate agencies.

[Flatow] · Frozen assets. Earlier in the day, the panel gave voice vote approval to a bill (**HR 3485**) that would allow U.S. courts to tap the frozen assets of countries considered sympathetic to terrorists when awarding damages to victims of terrorism.

The Clinton administration has blocked such use of frozen assets, citing national security concerns. The legislation would allow the president to protect only diplomatic assets, allowing commercial assets to be used. Some committee Democrats defended the administration position, arguing that frozen assets can be a bargaining tool and warning that enactment of the legislation could trigger retaliatory actions against the United States.

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Round-the-clock coverage of news from Capitol Hill.
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Message Sent To: _____

andy Schwartzman 454-5681
(from Lachman)

Medic Access Project

-public interest law firm
doing communications

Pres. Exec. Order - March 7

Commission on Alternative &
Complementary Medicine

(diff from Adv. Council on
NIH)

-who's involved, who's staffing it

AGENDA FOR VAWA CALL:

1. Thank you's for help with HRC's VAWA event

2. Update on House markup.

- what happened on Wednesday
- what's left
- dating relationships
- abortion language
- Ed and Workforce referral? + Commerce

3. Senate markup - what to expect?

McCollum - add dating violence to ^{STOP} arrest
purpose areas - not definition of
- but not all

Hutchison - civil legal assistance - limited in terms of legal
services - not seeking public benefits

Baldwin - new grant program for elderly

McCollum - transitional housing, ^{grant} program (similar to Bach
but puts it at DOT - not HHS - ^{not})

→
diff → of disabilities
research
custodial sexual assault
guys

Senate - Hatch holding VAWA prisoners
to class action.

outreach → health
faith based
immigrant

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. note	re: meeting (2 pages)	08/24	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Heather Howard (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 21197

FOLDER TITLE:

VAWA [Violence Against Women Act] [Binder] [3]

2012-0254-S
rc675

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Meet w/ HHS and spst.

Home w/ Biden -
marriage's amendment -
amendment on cyberstalking

Trafficking still in play -
Whichever mouse first
may attack to other

(Conference report - mini-Omnibus)

World be awesome

y Senate bill - can't be
amended
wait + see



Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report

May 2000, NCJ 178247

Intimate Partner Violence

By Callie Marie Rennison, Ph.D.
and Sarah Welchans
BJS Statisticians

Estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) indicate that in 1998 about 1 million violent crimes were committed against persons by their current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. Such crimes, termed *intimate partner violence*, are committed primarily against women. About 85% of victimizations by intimate partners in 1998, about 876,340, were against women.

Intimate partner violence made up 22% of violent crime against women between 1993 and 1998. By contrast, during this period intimate partners committed 3% of the violence against men.

Women experienced intimate partner violence at lower rates in 1998 than in 1993. From 1993 to 1997 the rate of intimate partner violence fell from 9.8 to 7.5 per 1,000 women. In 1998 the rate was virtually unchanged from that in 1997 (7.7 per 1,000 women). Males experienced intimate partner violence at similar rates in 1993 and 1998 (1.6 and 1.5 per 1,000 men, respectively).

In 1998 about 1,830 murders were attributable to intimate partners, down substantially from the 3,000 murders in 1976.

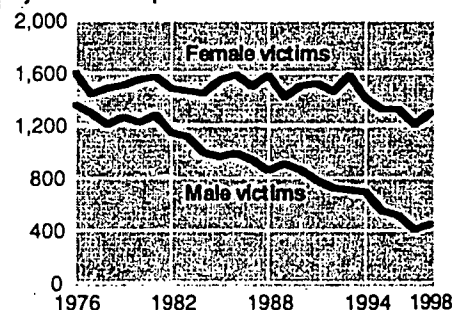
Highlights

Intimate partners: current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends

Violent crimes include lethal (homicide) and nonlethal (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) offenses.

Lethal

Number of victims murdered by an intimate partner



- Intimate partners committed fewer murders in each of the 3 years 1996, 1997, and 1998 than in any other year since 1976.

- Between 1976 and 1998, the number of male victims of intimate partner homicide fell an average 4% per year and the number of female victims fell an average 1%.

- In 1998 women were nearly 3 out of 4 victims of the 1,830 murders attributable to intimate partners. In 1976 women were just over half the approximate 3,000 victims.

- The percentage of female murder victims killed by intimate partners has remained at about 30% since 1976.

Nonlethal

- The number of female victims of intimate violence declined from 1993 to 1998. In 1998 women experienced an estimated 876,340 violent offenses at the hands of an intimate, down from 1.1 million in 1993.

- In both 1993 and 1998, men were victims of about 160,000 violent crimes by an intimate partner.

- Between 1993 and 1998 women ages 16 to 24 experienced the highest per capita rates of intimate violence (19.6 per 1,000 women).

- About half the intimate partner violence against women, 1993-98, was reported to the police; black women were more likely than other women to report such violence.

- About 4 of 10 female victims of intimate partner violence lived in households with children under age 12. Population estimates suggest that 27% of U.S. households were home to children under 12.

- Half of female victims of intimate partner violence reported a physical injury. About 4 in 10 of these victims sought professional medical treatment.

Measuring intimate partner victimization

This report updates findings presented in *Violence by Intimates* (March 1998, NCJ 167237) and provides more complete statistics of intimate partner violence against men.

Data

Findings regarding violent crime came from National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The NCVS collects data about criminal victimizations from an ongoing nationally representative sample of households in the United States. Homicide data were collected by the FBI under the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR).

Definitions

As defined in this report, intimate relationships involve current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. These individuals may be of the same gender.

Violent acts examined include murder, rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Definitions of these violent crimes are provided in the definitions section on page 9.

Rate of violence by an intimate partner, by gender, 1993-98

Number of victimizations by an intimate partner per 1,000 persons of each gender age 12 or older

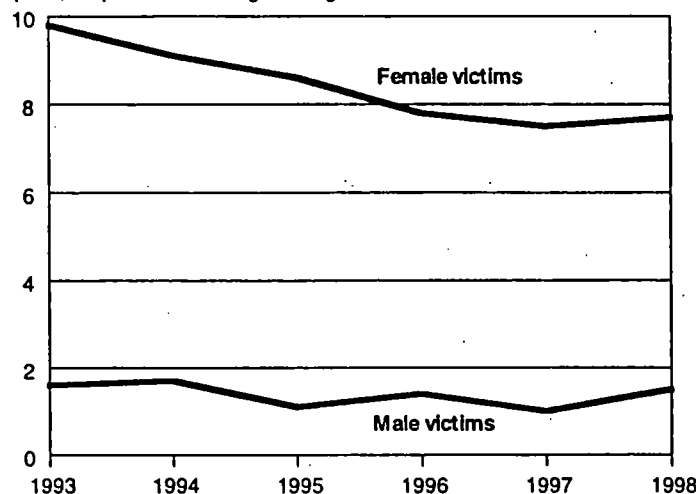


Figure 1

Intimate partner violence in 1998

In 1998 women were victims in about 876,340 violent crimes and men were victims in about 157,330 violent crimes committed by an intimate partner (table 1). Women were victims of intimate partner violence at a rate about 5 times that of males (767 versus 146 per 100,000 persons, respectively). Women were more likely to be victimized by a nonstranger, which includes a friend, family member, or intimate partner, while men were more likely to be victimized by a stranger (appendix table 2, page 10). Sixty-five percent of all intimate partner violence against women and 68% of intimate partner violence against men involved a simple assault, the least serious form of violence studied.

In 1998 intimate partner homicides accounted for about 11% of all murders nationwide. Of the 1,830 persons murdered by intimates in 1998, 72% or 1,320 were women. Female murder victims were substantially more likely than male murder victims to have been killed by an intimate partner. In 1998 intimate partner homicides comprised about 33% of the murders of women but about 4% of the murders of men.

Trends in violence against intimate partners, 1993-98

The rate of intimate partner violence against women decreased 21% from 1993 to 1998. The estimated number of violent crimes against women by intimate partners decreased from the 1993 level of about 1.1 million to 848,480 in 1997. The victimization rate over the same period fell from 9.8 to 7.5 per 1,000 women. A nominal but not statistically significant increase in female intimate partner violence rates occurred from 1997 to 1998 (7.5 to 7.7 per 1,000 women) (figure 1, table 2, appendix table 2).

Intimate partner victimization rates for males were similar in 1993 and 1998 (1.6 and 1.5 men victimized per 1,000 males), despite some fluctuation during intervening years. The rate of victimization of male intimate partners in 1998 represented an increase from 1.0 per 1,000 in 1997.

Table 1. Violence by intimate partners, by type of crime and gender, 1998

	Intimate partner violence by gender					
	Total		Female		Male	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 persons	Number	Rate per 100,000 persons	Number	Rate per 100,000 persons
Overall violent crime	1,033,660	465.9	876,340	766.8	157,330	146.2
Murder	1,830	0.8	1,320	1.2	510	0.5
Rape/sexual assault	63,490	28.6	63,490	55.6	--	--
Robbery	103,940	46.8	101,830	89.1	--	--
Aggravated assault	187,970	84.7	140,050	122.5	47,910	44.5
Simple assault	676,440	304.9	569,650	498.4	106,790	99.2

Note: Rates for this table only are the number of victimizations per 100,000 persons. Rates reported in other tables are the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons. Populations for calculation of rates are presented in appendix table 9, page 11. The difference in male and female intimate partner victimization rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level within each victimization category presented.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Homicide of intimate partners, 1976-98

Overall, the number of women killed by an intimate partner was stable between 1976 and 1993 and then declined 23% between 1993 and 1997. The number of women murdered by an intimate partner increased 8% between 1997 and 1998. The number of men murdered by an intimate partner fell 60% from 1976 to 1998 (*Highlights* figure, page 1).

Most victims of intimate partner homicide are killed by their spouses, although much less so in recent years. In 1998 murders by spouses represented 53% of all intimate partner

homicides, down from 45% in 1976 (figure 2).

White females represent the only category of victims for whom intimate partner homicide has not decreased substantially since 1976 (figure 3). The number of intimate partner homicides for all other racial and gender groups declined during the period. The number of black females killed by intimates dropped 45%; black males, 74%; and white males, 44%. Between 1997 and

Homicides of intimate partners, by victim-offender relationship, 1976-98

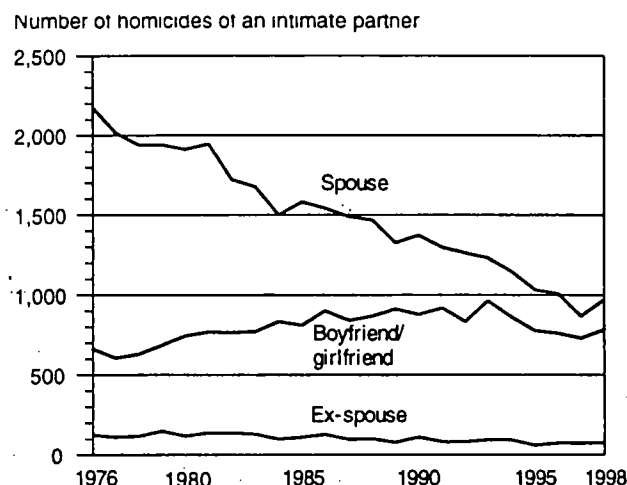


Figure 2

In 1998 the number of white females killed by an intimate partner increased 15%.

For additional information on trends of intimate partner homicide, refer to the BJS website: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/intimates.htm>.

Characteristics of intimate partner violence victims, 1993-98

Regardless of the demographic characteristics considered, women experienced intimate partner violence

at higher rates than men between 1993 and 1998.* Among women, being black, young, divorced or separated, earning lower incomes, living in rental housing, and living in an urban area were all associated with higher rates of intimate partner victimization between 1993 and 1998. Men who were young, black, divorced or separated, or living in rented housing had significantly higher rates of intimate partner violence than other men.

*The remainder of the report examines nonlethal violent victimization, although inclusion of homicides would not affect the findings.

Table 2: Violence by intimate partners, by gender, 1993-98

Year	Violent victimization by intimate partners		Violent victimization by intimate partners	
	Female victims	Rate per 1,000	Male victims	Rate per 1,000
1993	1,072,090	9.8	163,570	1.6
1994	1,003,180	9.1	176,180	1.7
1995	953,700	8.6	115,490	1.1
1996	879,290	7.8	150,730	1.4
1997	848,480	7.5	107,850	1.0
1998	876,340	7.7	157,330	1.5

Note: See appendix table 9, page 11, for the populations used to calculate rates.

The difference between male and female rates of intimate partner victimization for every year is significant at the 95%-confidence level. The rates for males in 1993 and 1998 were not significantly different. Male intimate partner victimization rates fell significantly between 1994 and 1995, fell slightly between 1996 and 1997, and increased significantly between 1997 and 1998. Rates of intimate partner violence against females declined from 1994 to 1997 and slightly between 1994 and 1998.

Homicides of intimate partners, by gender and race of the victims, 1976-98

Number of victims killed by an intimate partner

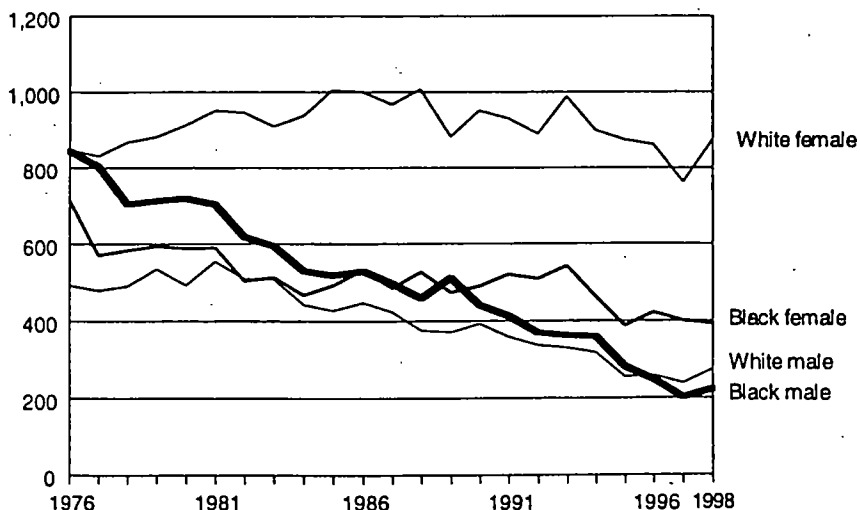


Figure 3

Rate of intimate partner violence, by victim's race, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males of each race

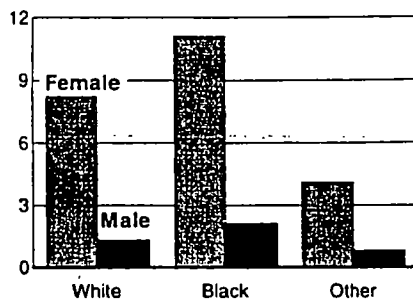


Figure 4

Rate of intimate partner violence, by victim's ethnicity, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males of each group

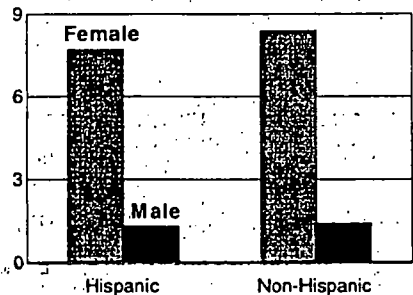


Figure 5

Race and ethnicity

Overall, blacks were victimized by intimate partners at significantly higher rates than persons of any other race between 1993 and 1998 (figure 4, appendix table 3). Black females experienced intimate partner violence

Rate of intimate partner violence, by annual household income, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males at each household income level

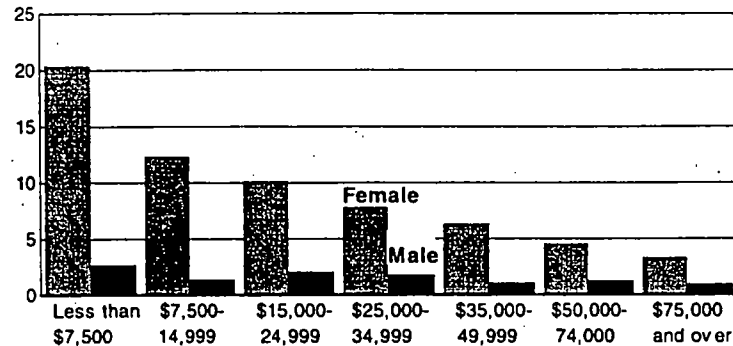


Figure 7

at a rate 35% higher than that of white females, and about 2½ times the rate of women of other races. Black males experienced intimate partner violence at a rate about 62% higher than that of white males and about 2½ times the rate of men of other races.

No difference in intimate partner victimization rates between Hispanic and non-Hispanic persons emerged, regardless of gender (figure 5).

Age

For both women and men, rates of violence by an intimate partner were below 3 victimizations per 1,000 persons under age 16 or over age 50 (figure 6 and appendix table 4). Women ages 20-24 were victimized by an intimate partner at the highest rate, 21 per 1,000 women. This rate was about 8 times the peak rate for men

(3 victimizations per 1,000 men ages 25-34).

Household income

Women living in households with lower annual household incomes experienced intimate partner violence at significantly higher rates than women in households with higher annual incomes (figure 7, appendix table 5). Intimate partners victimized women living in households with the lowest annual household income at a rate nearly 7 times that of women living in households with the highest annual household income (20 versus 3 per 1,000). No discernible relationship emerged between intimate partner violence against males and household income.

Rate of intimate partner violence, by marital status, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males in each status

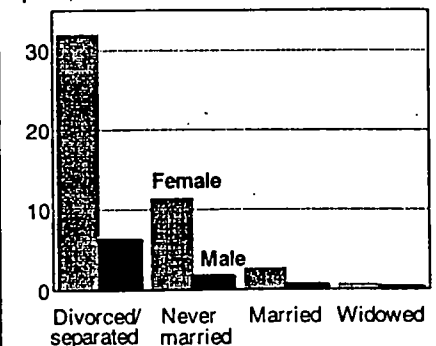


Figure 8

Rate of intimate partner violence, by age, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males in each age category

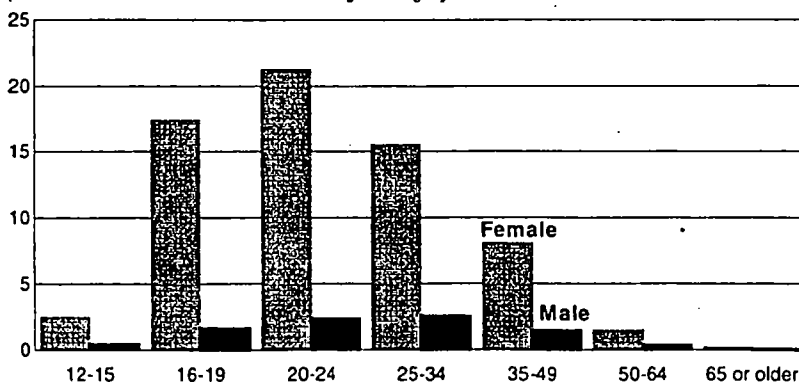


Figure 6

Marital status

For both men and women, divorced or separated persons were subjected to the highest rates of intimate partner victimization, followed by never-married persons (figure 8, appendix table 6). Because the NCVS reflects a respondent's marital status at the time of the interview, it is not possible to determine whether a person was separated or divorced at the time of the victimization or whether separation or divorce followed the violence.

Home ownership

Intimate partner victimization rates were significantly higher for persons living in rental housing regardless of the victim's gender (figure 9, appendix table 7). Females residing in rental housing were victimized by intimate partner violence at more than 3 times the rate of women living in owned housing, and males residing in rental housing were victimized by an intimate partner at more than twice the rate of men living in purchased housing.

Urban, suburban, and rural households

Women in urban areas were victims of intimate partner violence at significantly higher rates than suburban women and at somewhat higher rates than rural women. Ten per thousand urban women were victims of intimate partner violence compared to 8 per 1,000 women in suburban and rural areas between 1993 and 1998.

Urban and suburban males were victims of intimate partner violence at similar rates. Men in urban areas experienced violence at a rate slightly higher than that of men in rural areas. No significant difference emerged between the rates for suburban and rural men.

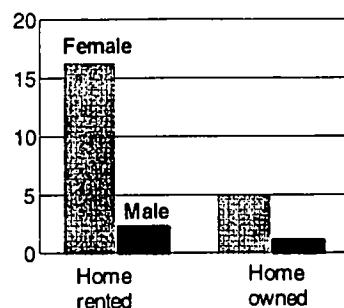
The nature of intimate partner victimization

Location and time

Between 1993 and 1998 almost two-thirds of intimate partner violence

Rate of intimate partner violence, by home ownership and location of household, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males in each status



Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males in each type of area

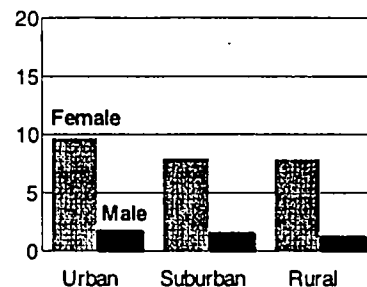


Figure 9

Table 3. Location and time of intimate partner violence, by gender of victim, 1993-98

Location and time	Female average annual		Male average annual	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total intimate partner victims	937,490	100%	144,620	100%
Victim's home	590,030	63%*	74,480	52%
Near victim's home	81,600	9*	23,910	17
Friend/neighbor's home	115,430	12	22,300	15
Commercial place	24,020	3	5,820	4
Parking lot or garage	34,800	4	5,860	4
School	11,350	1	---	---
Other	80,260	9	9,630	7
Daytime (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	353,560	38%	58,900	41%
Nighttime	558,130	60	84,910	59
Don't know	25,800	3	---	---

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference between male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Table 4. Households with children under age 12, by gender of victims of intimate partner violence, 1993-98

	Total annual average		Female average annual		Male average annual	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Present						
Total intimate partner victims	1,082,110	100%	937,490	100%	144,620	100%
Children in household	459,590	43%	424,140	45%	35,450	25%
Children not in household	462,090	43	364,720	39	97,370	67
Unknown	160,430	15	148,630	16	11,800	8

Note: The difference between male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level for each category shown. The difference in having children as household members and not having them is significant at the 95%-confidence level for both women and men.

against women, and about half of all intimate partner violence against men, occurred in the victim's home (table 3). Intimate partner violence occurred most often between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., accounting for about 6 in 10 female

and male victimizations by intimate partners (60% and 59%).

Table 5. Percent of threats, attempted attacks, and physical attacks in intimate partner violent crimes, 1993-98

Type of violence	Victims of intimate partners	
	Female	Male
Attempt or threat	31%	35%
Threatened to kill	32	27
Threatened to rape	1	--
Threatened in "other" way	52*	41
Threatened with a weapon	18	22
Threw object at victim	4*	11
Followed/surrounded victim	4	--
Tried to hit, slap, or knock down victim	13	15
Physically attacked	69%	65%

Note: Detail may not add to total because victims may have reported more than one type of threat.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference between male and female percentages is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Children less than 12 present in the household

Between 1993 and 1998 children under the age of 12 resided in 43% of the households where intimate partner violence occurred (table 4). Population estimates suggest that in general, 27% of households in the United States were home to children under the age 12. This study is not able to determine the extent to which young children witnessed intimate partner violence.

Injuries and treatment

Between 1993 and 1998, about two-thirds of the male and female victims of intimate partner violence were physically attacked (table 5). The remaining third were victims of threats or attempted violence. Though percentages of males and females being attacked were similar, the outcome of these attacks differed (table 6). Fifty percent of female victims of intimate partner violence were injured by an intimate partner versus 32% of male victims.

Percent of intimate partner victimization reported to police, by gender, race, and ethnicity, 1993-98

Percent of intimate partner violence reported to police

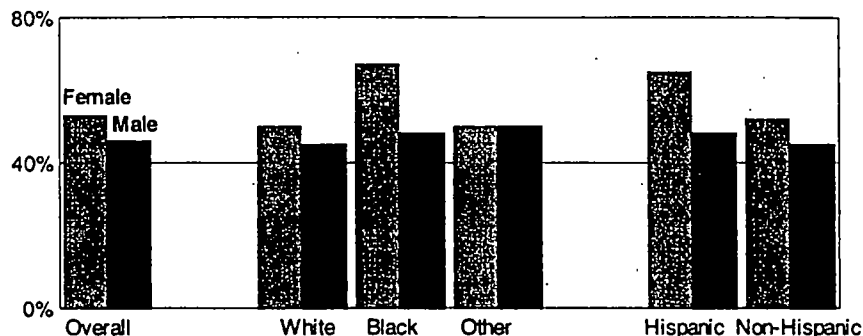


Figure 10

Among those injured, similar percentages of men and women suffered serious injuries (4% and 5%, respectively). A significantly higher percentage of women than men sustained minor injuries (more than 4 in 10 females and fewer than 3 in 10 males).

Most victims injured by an intimate partner did not report seeking profes-

sional medical treatment for their injuries. About 6 in 10 female and male victims of intimate partner violence were injured but not treated. In general, injuries were minor, involving cuts and bruises. Most of those injured who were treated received care at home or at the scene of the victimization (17% of women and 24% of men).

Table 6. Injuries and treatment as a result of intimate partner violence, by gender, 1993-98

Injury and treatment	Female average annual		Male average annual	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total intimate partner victims	937,490	100%	144,620	100%
Not injured	466,380	50%*	97,620	68%
Injured	471,110	50*	47,000	32
Serious injury	43,910	5	6,380	4
Gunshot wound	--	--	--	--
Knife wounds	5,410	1	--	--
Internal injuries	10,170	1	--	--
Broken bones	16,380	2	--	--
Knocked unconscious	9,240	1	--	--
Other serious injuries	--	--	--	--
Rape/sexual assault without additional injuries	33,260	4	--	--
Minor injuries only	392,810	42*	39,690	27
Injuries unknown	--	--	--	--
Injured	471,110	100%	47,000	100%
Injured, not treated	297,800	63	28,090	60
Treated for injury	173,310	37	18,910	40
At scene or home	82,200	17*	11,240	24
Doctor's office or clinic	23,000	5	--	--
Hospital	--	--	--	--
Not admitted	16,990	4	--	--
Emergency, not admitted	39,850	8	--	--
Emergency, admitted	5,840	1	--	--
Other locale	5,020	1	--	--
Don't know	--	--	--	--

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference in male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Reporting to police

About half of all victims of intimate partner violence between 1993 and 1998 reported the violence to law enforcement authorities (53% of women and 46% of men) (table 7, figure 10, and appendix table 8).

The percentage of victims reporting to police differed by race and ethnicity. Black women (67%) reported their victimization to police at significantly higher percentages than black men (48%), white men (45%), and white women (50%). No difference in white male and female percentages reporting emerged (45% versus 50%). Hispanic females reported intimate partner violence to the police at higher percentages than did non-Hispanic females (65% versus 52%).

Among victims of violence by an intimate partner, the percentage of women who reported the crime was greater in 1998 (59%) than in 1993 (48%). There was no significant difference between 1993 and 1998 in the percentage of men's reporting their victimization to the police.

In 1997 and 1998 a significantly higher percentage of female intimate partner violence victims reported the victimizations to the police than did not. Prior to 1997 similar percentages of females reported and did not report.

For males, for all years but 1997, approximately half the victims did not report their victimization to the police. In 1997 a slightly higher percentage of male victims did not report to the authorities. About half of the male victims' reasons and a third of the female victims' reasons for not reporting their intimate partner victimization to the police was because it was a "private or personal matter" (table 8). While this reason was the most often

Table 7. Percent of reporting intimate partner violence to police, by gender, 1993-98

Type of victim	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1993-98
Female total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported	48%	50%	52%	53%	58%	59%	53%
Not reported	52	50	47	46 [†]	42*	41*	47*
Don't know	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Male total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported	47%	48%	49%	46%	38%	49%	46%
Not reported	53	50	51	52	60 [†]	51	53
Don't know	0	2	0	2	2	0	1

*The difference in percent of within gender reporting and not reporting is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

†The difference in percent of within gender reporting and not reporting is significant at the 90%-confidence level.

Table 8. Reasons intimate partner violence was not reported to the police, by gender of victim, 1993-98

Reasons for not reporting to police	Female average annual		Male average annual	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total victimizations not reported	480,060		85,400	
Private or personal matter	151,900	35%*	39,690	52%
Afraid of reprisal	83,090	19	--	--
Minor crime	29,270	7*	11,480	15
Police will not bother	25,440	6	--	--
Protect offender	13,580	3*	8,400	11
Police biased	12,200	3%	--	--
Inconvenient	14,190	3	--	--
Reported to another official	11,910	3	--	--
Police ineffectiveness	15,290	4	--	--
Not clear a crime occurred	7,010	2	--	--
Don't know why I did not report it	7,100	2%	--	--
Other reason given	109,070	25	14,500	19

Note: Detail may not add to total because victims may have reported more than one reason and because of values not shown in instances in which the sample cases were fewer than 10.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference in male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

given by both male and female victims, it was given by male victims in a significantly higher percentage than female victims.

Fear of reprisal by the perpetrator made up 19% of the reasons females did not report their victimization to the police. About 1 in 10 male victims and fewer than 1 in 10 female victims said they did not report the crime to the police because they did not want to get the offender in trouble with the law.

Methodology

Except for homicide data obtained from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this report presents data from the BJS National Crime Victimization Survey. The NCVS gathers data about crimes using an ongoing, nationally representative sample of households in the United States. NCVS data include information about crime victims (age, gender, race, ethnicity, marital status, income, and educational level), criminal offenders (gender, race, approximate age, and victim-offender relations) and the nature of the crime

(for example, time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences). NCVS victimization data include incidents reported and not reported to police.

Between 1993 and 1998 approximately 293,400 households and 574,000 individuals age 12 or older were interviewed. For the NCVS data presented, response rates varied between 93% and 96% of eligible households, and between 89% and 92% of eligible individuals. The 1998 data presented in this report were collected during the calendar year being estimated. Data for 1993 to 1997 are based on crimes occurring during the year.

Appendix table 1. Average annual number and percentage of series and nonseries violent victimizations, 1993-98

Type of crime	Number of victimizations			Percent of victimizations		
	Total	Nonseries	Series	Total	Nonseries	Series
Violent victimizations	10,098,920	9,493,160	605,770	100%	94%	6%
Rape/sexual assault	394,600	368,430	26,170	100	93	7
Robbery	1,142,380	1,111,500	30,880	100	97	3
Aggravated assault	2,167,920	2,063,920	104,000	100	95	5
Simple assault	6,394,030	5,949,310	444,720	100	93	7
Intimate partner violence						
Female victims	937,490	835,850	101,630	100%	89%	11%
Male victims	144,620	132,030	12,600	100	91	9

Because the NCVS samples households, it does not capture the experiences of homeless individuals or those living in institutional settings such as homeless or battered persons' shelters. The experiences and esti-

mates of intimate partner violence in this report reflect those of the individuals residing in households.

The exact impact of this sampling limitation is unknown. Several studies

Definitions of intimate partner

Intimate partner relationships involve current spouses, former spouses, current boy/girlfriends, or former boy/girlfriends. Individuals involved in an intimate partner relationship may be of the same gender. The FBI does not report former boy/girlfriends in categories separate from current boy/girlfriends. Rather, they are included in the boy/girlfriend category during the data collection process.

The FBI, through the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), and BJS, using the NCVS, gather information about the victim's and offender's relationship, using different relationship categories. In this report responses to the victim-offender question from both datasets are collapsed into four relationship groups: intimate, friend/acquaintance, other family, and stranger. These groups are created from the following original response categories:

	NCVS categories	SHR categories
Intimate	Spouse Ex-spouse Boyfriend/girlfriend Ex-girlfriend/ex-boyfriend	Husband/wife Common-law husband or wife Ex-husband/ex-wife Boyfriend/girlfriend Homosexual relationship
Friend/ acquaintance	Friend/ex-friend Roommate/boarder Schoolmate Neighbor Someone at work/customer Other non-relative	Acquaintance Friend Neighbor Employee Employer Other known
Other family	Parent or step parent Own child or stepchild Brother/sister Other relative	Mother/father Son/daughter Brother/sister In-law Stepfather/stepmother Stepson/stepdaughter Other family
Stranger	Stranger Known by sight only	Stranger

partner violence has on homelessness or on residing in shelters for homeless or battered persons. One study suggested that 50% of homeless women and children became homeless after fleeing abuse (Zorza, 1991). A 1998 study conducted in 10 cities in the United States estimated that of 777 homeless parents (most of whom were mothers) 22% stated they left their previous home due to intimate partner violence (*Homes for the Homeless*, 1998). A survey by the U.S. Conference of Mayors suggested that 46% felt that intimate partner violence was a primary cause of homelessness (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1998).

Standard error computations for NCVS estimates

Comparisons of percentages and rates in this report were tested to determine if differences were statistically significant. Differences described in the text as higher, lower, or different and changes over time characterized as having increased or decreased passed a hypothesis test at the .05 level of statistical significance (95%-confidence level). That is, the tested difference in the estimates was greater than twice the standard error of that difference. For comparisons that were statistically significant at the .10 level of statistical significance (90%-confidence level), the terms *somewhat different*, *marginally different*, or *slight difference* are

used to note the nature of the difference.

Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in the text. What may appear to be large differences may not test as statistically significant at the 95%- or the 90%-confidence level. Significance testing calculations were conducted at the Bureau of Justice Statistics using statistical programs developed specifically for the NCVS by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These programs take into consideration many aspects of the complex NCVS sample design when calculating generalized variance estimates.

FBI homicide data

Homicide data presented in this report are collected by the FBI, under the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). The homicide data provide incident-level data on about 92% of the homicides in the United States, including the victim and offender relationship.

Definitions

An important consideration in generating intimate partner violence estimates using NCVS data is the treatment of "series data." Series data are defined as six or more incidents similar in nature, for which the victim is unable to furnish details of each incident separately. Because no information for each incident is available, information on the most recent incident in the series is collected. Generally, series victimizations represent 6%-7% of all violent victimizations recorded by the NCVS, though some variation exists among the types of crime and victim characteristics (appendix table 1).

Series crimes are problematic in estimation because how or whether these victimizations should be combined with the other crime incidents is unclear. BJS continues to study how these types of victimizations should be handled in our published estimates. Currently, series victimizations are excluded from the annual BJS estimates but included in Special Reports. In addition, series data are included for analyses where repeat victimization is an important aspect of the subject being analyzed. This report includes series victimizations in estimation of intimate partner violence, counting a series as one victimization.

Violent acts covered in this report include murder, rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Definitions used in this report are as follows:

- Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.
- Rape is forced sexual intercourse, including both psychological coercion and physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object such as a bottle. Also included are attempted rapes, male and female victims, and heterosexual and homosexual rape.
- Sexual assault covers a wide range of victimizations, distinct from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include completed or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between the victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

- Robbery is a completed or attempted theft directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapons, and with or without an injury.

- Aggravated assault is defined as a completed or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether or not an injury occurred, and an attack without a weapon in which the victim is seriously injured.

- Simple assault is an attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury (such as bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling) or an undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Simple assaults also include attempted assaults without a weapon.

References

Homes for the Homeless. Ten Cities 1997-1998: A Snapshot of Family Homelessness Across America. Available from Homes for the Homeless & the Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003; 212/529-5252.

Homicide Trends in the United States, a section of the BJS website, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm>

U.S. Conference of Mayors. *A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1998.* Washington, DC.

Violence by Intimates: Analysis of Data on Crimes by Current or Former Spouses, Boyfriends, and Girlfriends. BJS report, NCJ 167237, March 1998.

Zorza, Joan. "Woman Battering: A Major Cause of Homelessness," in *Clearinghouse Review*. Vol. 25, no. 4, 1991.

Appendix table 2. Victim-offender relationship, by gender, 1993-98

Gender of victim and victim-offender relationship	Rate of violent victimization						1993-98
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Female victim							
Intimate partners	9.8	9.1	8.6	7.8	7.5	7.7*	8.4
Other relatives	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.8
Friends/acquaintances	17.1	16.7	15.2	14.5	14.1	12.5*	15.0
Stranger	15.4	16.8	13.2	11.8	10.7	9.5*	12.9
Male victim							
Intimate partners	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4
Other relatives	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.8
Friends/acquaintances	23.0	21.5	19.3	19.1	18.5	17.2*	19.7
Stranger	38.8	38.2	33.8	29.2	26.6	24.9*	31.8

*The difference between 1993 and 1998 violent victimization rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Source: BJS, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), and FBI, Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), 1993-98.

Appendix table 4. Intimate partner violence, by age, 1993-98

Age of victim	Rate of nonlethal intimate partner violence (per 1,000 males and females)	
	Female	Male
12-15	2.5	0.6
16-19	17.4	1.7
20-24	21.3	2.4
25-34	15.5	2.6
35-49	8.1	1.5
50-64	1.5	0.4
65 or older	0.2	--

Note: The difference between male and female intimate partner violence rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level for every age group.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Appendix table 5. Intimate partner violence, by household income, 1993-98

Household income of victim	Rate of nonlethal intimate partner violence (per 1,000 males and females)	
	Female	Male
Less than \$7,500	20.3	2.6
\$7,500 to \$14,999	12.3	1.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10.1	2.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.8	1.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6.3	1.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4.5	1.2
\$75,000 or more	3.3	0.9

Note: The difference between male and female intimate partner violence rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level for every income category shown.

Appendix table 3. Intimate partner violence, by race and ethnicity, 1993-98

Victims	Rate of nonlethal intimate partner violence (per 1,000 males and females)	
	Female victims	Male victims
Race		
White	8.2	1.3
Black	11.1	2.1
Other race*	4.1	--
Ethnicity		
Hispanic ^b	7.7	1.3
Non-Hispanic	8.4	1.4

Note: The difference between male and female intimate partner violence rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level for each race and ethnicity shown. Female intimate partner violence rates among races differ at the 95%-confidence level between Hispanic and non-Hispanic rates emerged. Male intimate partner violence rates differed at the 95%-confidence level between whites and blacks and between blacks and persons of other races. No difference in the rates for white males and other race males emerged.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*Denotes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives, and American Indians.

^bHispanic or Latino persons could be of any race.

Appendix table 6. Intimate partner violence, by marital status, 1993-98

Victim's marital status	Rate of nonlethal intimate violence (per 1,000 persons)	
	Female	Male
Divorced/separated	31.9	6.2*
Never married	11.3	1.6*
Married	2.6	0.5*
Widowed	0.6	--

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference between male and female rates of intimate partner violence is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Appendix table 7. Intimate partner violence, by urbanization and housing, 1993-98

Area in which victim lives	Rate of nonlethal intimate partner violence (per 1,000 males and females)	
	Female	Male
Home owned	4.8	1.0
Home rented	16.2	2.2
Urban	9.5	1.6
Suburban	7.8	1.4
Rural	8.1	1.1

Note: The difference in male and female intimate partner violence victimization rates for each housing category is significant at the 95%-confidence level. Among females, intimate partner violence rates differ at the 95%-confidence level between urban and suburban areas and at the 90%-confidence level between urban and rural areas. Among males, rural rates differed significantly from urban rates.

Appendix table 8. Reporting intimate partner violence to police, by race and ethnicity, 1993-98

Victim	Female			Male		
	Number reported	Number of victims	Percent	Number reported	Number of victims	Percent
Total	498,210	937,490	53%	67,110	144,620	46%
White	384,030	763,100	50%	53,090	116,830	45%
Black	105,720	157,480	67*	11,910	24,780	48
Other	8,470	16,900	50	--	--	--
Hispanic	50,650	78,390	65%*	6,010	12,470	48%
Non-Hispanic	442,470	847,210	52	58,710	129,060	45

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference in male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Appendix table 9. Resident population of the United States age 12 or older, by gender, 1993-98

	Populations Used to calculate victimization rates					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	211,524,770	213,747,270	215,709,450	217,967,370	220,433,520	221,880,960
Female	109,176,670	110,378,010	111,440,640	112,490,440	113,540,360	114,285,430
Male	102,348,090	103,369,260	104,268,820	105,476,930	106,893,170	107,595,530

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D., is director.

BJS Special Reports address a specific topic in depth from one or more datasets that cover many topics.

Callie Marie Rennison, Ph.D., and Sarah Welchans wrote this report. Cathy Maston provided statistical review. Tina Dorsey produced and edited the report under the supervision of Tom Hester. Jayne Robinson prepared the report for final publication.

May 2000, NCJ 178247

The primary source of data for tables presented in this report is the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Data for lethal violence or homicide were collected by the FBI, under the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR).

Data presented in this report can be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. When at the archive site, search for dataset ICPSR 6406.

The archive may also be accessed through the BJS website, where the report, data, and supporting documentation are available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

Larry Kramer

W. Post 5/23/00

The Arrogance of the Court

In 1994, after four years of very public debate, including testimony from hundreds of experts in dozens of hearings, Congress enacted the Violence Against Women Act. This month, a bare 5 to 4 majority of the Supreme Court brushed all that aside and struck the law down. Why? Not because Congress cannot regulate intrastate matters that "affect" interstate commerce. On the contrary, the majority agreed that this is permitted by the Constitution, reaffirming a long-standing point of law. But, the court said, whether the effects are "substantial" enough to warrant federal regulation "is ultimately a judicial rather than a legislative question, and can be settled finally only by this Court." And the majority just was not persuaded.

This is an astonishing ruling from a court that professes to care about democratic majorities and respect the political process. The justices did much more in this decision than sweep the act off the books. Under a pretense of interpreting the Constitution, they declared that they have the final say about the expediency of an important, and potentially very large, class of federal laws: not just laws under the Commerce Power, which constitute the bulk of modern federal legislation, but many other laws as well. For the limits of all Congress's powers turn eventually on judgments about the need for federal action.

This is radical stuff. Previous courts have exercised aggressive judicial review, but never like this. Nothing in the Constitution's language or history supports letting the Supreme Court strike down laws just because it disagrees with Congress's assessment of how much they are needed. Except for

a brief period in the 1930s when an earlier court tried to stop FDR's New Deal and was decisively repudiated, the court's role has always ended once it was clear that legislation was rationally related to the exercise of a constitutional power. As Alexander Hamilton observed back in 1792, rejecting the very same argument as that made by the court today, "the degree in which a measure is necessary can never be a test of the legal right to adopt it."

The Founding generation understood, in a way our generation seems to have forgotten, that judicial review must be contained or we lose the essence of self-government. They saw that, while courts have a vital role to play in protecting individuals and minorities from laws that trample their rights, Congress's decisions respecting the need to exercise its legislative power must otherwise be left to voters and elections. They foresaw that questions would arise over the limits of federal authority vis-a-vis the states. But, they said (over and over again), those battles must be waged in the political arena. And so they have been, until now.

What kind of government is it when five justices of the Supreme Court, appointed for life by presidents whose mandates expired long ago, can cavalierly override the decision of a democratically elected legislature not on the ground that it acted irrationally but because they do not like its reasoning? By what right do these judges claim the authority to second-guess what Justice Souter in dissent accurately described as a "mountain of data" based on nothing more than their contrary intuitions?

This is important. We have become way too complacent about letting the Supreme Court run our lives, and the current court has exploited this apathy to extend its authority to unheard of lengths. Everyone in the country should be incensed by this decision: not because the Violence Against Women Act was so wonderful or so necessary, but because deciding that it is not—and make no mistake, that is all the majority did—is none of the Supreme Court's business. Yet liberals will sit awkwardly by because they liked the judicial activism we got from the Warren court, though that court could not touch this one for activism. And, of course, conservatives will gleefully hold their tongues because they never much liked this law in the first place, and because they adore the court's new federalism (not to mention the chance to see liberals hoist by their own petard). In the meantime, only democratic government suffers. Ironies this thick would be comical were the stakes not so high.

The majority opinion is animated by a sense that the Framers of our Constitution never imagined the federal government enacting laws such as the violence act. I am sure they are right; the Framers would be astounded at the changes in society that have brought us to this juncture. But nowhere near as flabbergasted as they would be at the presumptuousness of five judges in casting aside the considered judgment of the national legislature for no better reasons than these—or at the complacency of the citizenry in the face of such outrageous conduct.

The writer is a law professor at New York University.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



The Department of Justice
and
The Department of Health and Human Services



May 15, 2000

The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch
Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Six years ago, Congress passed, and the President signed, the landmark Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Thanks to your leadership and that of Senator Biden, the Violence Against Women Act has become an important tool in this country's effort to combat domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault. During the past 6 years, this law has made a critical difference in the lives of countless women and children. In implementing the Act, the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) have forged a new partnership to expand our prevention efforts, ensure the safety of more victims, and hold perpetrators of violence accountable for their acts.

Overall, more than \$1.5 billion in VAWA grant funds have supported the work of prosecutors, law enforcement officials, the courts, victim advocates, and intervention and prevention programs to address violence against women at the federal, tribal, state, and local levels. Under five discretionary grant programs, DOJ has awarded more than 900 grants and has also awarded 280 STOP (Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors) formula grants to the states and territories. More than 6,500 STOP subgrants have supported community partnerships to address violence against women. To date, DOJ has prosecuted 242 cases in the federal system involving interstate domestic violence, interstate stalking, interstate violation of a protection order, or possession of a firearm while under a protection order or after conviction for a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence. Through VAWA funding, HHS has provided grant funds to shelter more than 300,000 women and their dependents each year and the National Domestic Violence Hotline has responded to approximately 500,000 calls. VAWA resources for community-based domestic violence and sexual assault programs and the training of health care and social services professionals have ensured that more women seeking help after being sexually assaulted or battered can receive the assistance they need in their own communities.

The programs and initiatives that we have established are only the beginning of our struggle to end violence against women in our Nation. Violence still devastates the lives of many women and children. Our national statistics are sobering:

- Nearly one-third of women murdered each year are killed by their intimate partners.
- Violence by intimates accounts for over 20 percent of all violent crime against women.
- Approximately one million women are stalked each year.

~~Women were raped and sexually assaulted 307,000 times in 1998 alone.~~

The Federal Government alone cannot solve the problem. But we can help provide to states and communities the tools they need to prevent and fight violence and to assist victims, and we can make certain that federal law enforcement is unhindered in its pursuit of those offenders who violate federal law. Congress and this Administration have an opportunity now to build on our strong record opposing violence against women. We therefore urge Congress to continue its unprecedented bipartisan leadership on this issue and both re-authorize the Violence Against Women Act and make critical improvements to the statute. We believe that the following provisions are essential to include in violence against women legislation.¹

1. Re-authorize and improve the Violence Against Women Act grant programs.

The Violence Against Women Act of 1994 authorized and funded critically important grant programs to forge partnerships among federal, state, tribal, and local governments, between the criminal justice system and victim advocates, and within communities. The VAWA grant programs assist state, tribal, and local governments and agencies in training personnel, enforcing laws, developing policies and procedures, assisting victims of violence, and holding perpetrators accountable. Over the past six years, victim services providers, including battered women's shelters and rape crisis programs, victim advocates, law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, health care providers, and community organizations have all received crucial VAWA funding.

¹ Today's decision by the Supreme Court in United States v. Morrison, which invalidated VAWA's federal civil remedy for victims of gender-motivated violence, does not implicate or affect Congress's ability to re-authorize and strengthen VAWA in the manner proposed in this letter.

These grant programs have proved to be an effective tool in our fight against violence against women. The following steps, which are included in the Administration's proposed crime bill, would help to continue and improve these programs:

- Re-authorize through fiscal year 2005 the critical DOJ and HHS programs so we can expand investigation and prosecution of crimes and provide greater numbers of victims with much needed assistance. It is particularly important to ensure that funding for domestic violence and sexual assault programs is adequate to respond to the increasing demand for their services as the criminal justice, medical and social services systems more regularly identify and refer victims to them.
- Re-authorize the Battered Women's Shelter program to expand and provide services to more of those who are currently underserved, such as women of color, older women, women with disabilities, and women in rural areas.
- Re-authorize the National Domestic Violence Hotline at a level adequate to continue the high quality services currently provided and to expand the training and knowledge of the staff to deal with related issues, such as sexual assault.
- Provide authorizing legislation for the Domestic Violence Victims' Civil Legal Assistance Program, which currently operates only under appropriations acts. This vital program offers victims legal representation in cases related to their safety and well-being.
- Continue to support research and evaluation in order to provide sound data for ongoing improvement of policies, practices and programs for reducing violence against women.
- Provide authorizing language to allow HHS to utilize funds for administrative purposes, such as monitoring and stewardship, to support the programs and services provided to victims of domestic violence.
- Extend to fiscal year 2005 the authorization of the Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campuses Grant Program, which focuses on the safety of women at institutions of higher education.
- Amend the definition of domestic violence under all VAWA grant programs to permit support of services for victims of dating violence in all funded jurisdictions.

The recent, tragic death of a young Columbia University student at the hands of her boyfriend in February 2000 underscores the need to protect young people trapped in violent relationships.

- Direct critical resources toward traditionally underserved populations. Adding these populations to the "purposes" sections of existing grant programs will reinforce our commitment to serve these victims.
 - Set aside 5 percent of Department of Justice grant funds for tribes. A recent study by the Bureau of Justice Statistics found the rates of violent victimization were substantially higher among Native Americans. The rate of violent crime experienced by Native American women is estimated to be more than twice that experienced by women generally. We can best combat this violence by helping tribes to provide focused, culturally appropriate assistance to victims in their communities.
 - Include a specific allocation for courts in the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP program) and re-authorize the State Justice Institute VAWA grants for model judicial training programs, so that judges and other court personnel can receive the training and resources they need to enhance their handling of domestic violence and sexual assault cases. Educated judges ensure that orders enhance victim safety and that offenders are held accountable through graduated sanctions.
 - Amend VAWA to include a re-allotment provision in the STOP program so that funds that remain unobligated after 2 years may be reallocated to support victim services projects.
 - Re-authorize through fiscal year 2005 rape prevention and education programs that help to supplement the rape crisis centers and state sexual assault coalitions.
 - Re-authorize through fiscal year 2005 the Community Coordinated Response programs that support the development and implementation of coordinated community intervention and prevention activities concerning violence against women.
2. Amend Title 18 to strengthen federal domestic violence laws and protect Native American and other women.

The Violence Against Women Act and subsequent legislation added criminal provisions to Title 18 that authorized federal law

enforcement officials to investigate and prosecute crimes of interstate domestic violence, stalking, and violations of protection orders. Based on our experience implementing the VAWA criminal provisions, we now have identified ways in which these provisions of Title 18 can be made more effective. To this end, we support a number of changes to the VAWA criminal provisions that would improve our ability to protect Native American victims of violence. Native American women are suffering from domestic violence and sexual assault at extraordinary rates. Minor statutory changes will clarify that victims who live in Indian Country enjoy the full protection of federal law and will enable us to apprehend and prosecute offenders who victimize Native American women or cross tribal boundaries to pursue or abuse their victims. We also advocate other technical amendments that are designed to clarify the elements of the VAWA offenses, ensure consistency in their statutory language, and close loopholes that hamper effective prosecution of these crimes.

3. Authorize federal law enforcement officials to protect victims in dating relationships with their abusers.

The Violence Against Women Act empowered federal law enforcement officials to bring certain dangerous offenders to justice. Data collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics indicate that domestic violence occurs at the highest rates among young persons aged 16-19 and 20-24 and that more than four in ten incidents of domestic violence involve non-married persons. The Violence Against Women Act as enacted in 1994, however, does not authorize federal law enforcement personnel to apprehend and prosecute offenders who prey on these young victims. Just as it is essential to cover "dating relationships" in grants to all jurisdictions, we believe that it is critical to clarify specifically that the VAWA criminal provisions cover "dating relationships" in order to close a dangerous loophole in federal law.

4. Protect immigrant women and children from domestic violence.

The Violence Against Women Act included important provisions to protect battered immigrant women and children. The central premise of these protections was that no one should be forced to choose between deportation and abuse - that is, an abuser should not be able to use United States immigration laws as a means to coerce, control, or intimidate a spouse or child. Since the enactment of the immigration provisions of VAWA, more than 6,000 battered immigrants are now eligible for lawful permanent residence based on their approved self-petitions, enabling them to work and provide for a safe future for themselves and their families. However, the complexities of immigration law have undermined the relief created by VAWA. Consequently, many women

and children with approved self-petitions are unable to seek adjustment of status. It is essential to pass amendments that redress these undesired effects while ensuring that domestic abusers with immigrant victims are brought to justice and that the battered immigrants Congress sought to help under VAWA are able to escape the abuse.

5. Amend the full faith and credit provision of the Violence Against Women Act.

Enforcement of protection orders is a cornerstone of victim safety. To improve such enforcement, the Violence Against Women Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2265, requires states and territories to give ~~full faith and credit to protection orders issued by the courts~~ of other states, territories, or tribes. As we have worked with jurisdictions on implementing this provision, we have identified two aspects of the statute that should be clarified in order to enhance enforcement across all jurisdictions in our Nation.

Currently, a few states require victims with protection orders from other jurisdictions to register those orders in their courts, creating an unnecessary and dangerous prerequisite to enforcement. Some jurisdictions notify abusers that such orders have been registered, gravely endangering victims who have relocated to hide from their abusers. To secure the safety of these victims, we urge you to amend the full faith and credit provision of VAWA to prohibit registration as a prerequisite to enforcement of foreign orders and to prohibit notification of a batterer without the victim's consent when a foreign protection order is registered in a new jurisdiction.

We must reinforce that protection orders issued by tribes are entitled to full faith and credit by states. Tribal orders are essential to protecting Native American victims and deserve the same recognition as state orders. In addition, we must make it clear that Indian tribes have jurisdiction to enforce protection orders and hold offenders, both Indian and non-Indian, accountable.

6. Facilitate filing and service of protection orders for victims.

Recipients of STOP formula grant funds under the Violence Against Women Act should be required, as a condition of their grant, to facilitate filing and service without cost to the victim in both civil and criminal cases. Current federal law regarding eligibility criteria for states and tribes to receive grants under the STOP program does not clearly prohibit charging fees for all of these services, leaving many victims struggling with the cost of initiating protection order proceedings and serving the orders. We cannot permit financial resources to

The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch
Page 7

determine victim safety and access to the protections of our legal system.

7. Ensure that children remain in the custody of non-abusive parents.

We can reduce the impact of domestic violence on children by helping to ensure that children remain in the custody of non-abusive parents. We believe that the federal Parental Kidnaping Prevention Act should be amended to enhance the ability of victims fleeing from abuse with their children to obtain custody orders without returning to dangerous jurisdictions.

~~We also support establishing courts for supervised~~
visitation centers to help preserve families and protect children from violence by creating safe places for visitation and exchange of children. These centers help protect victims of domestic violence and their children and minimize the danger of parental abduction.

These seven points are critical elements of a federal legislative plan to reduce violence against women. We also want to express our support for other programs that combat violence against women that do not fall under the authority of the Department of Justice or the Department of Health and Human Services. Members of Congress have introduced legislation that contains many important programs, including employment protections, housing assistance initiatives, and protection for victims of abuse who experience insurance discrimination, that will dramatically improve the lives of victims and their families.

Thank you again for your thoughtful consideration of these issues and for all the important work that you have done to safeguard lives and support victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. We cannot rest while so many women and children live in terror and experience violence. We have made great strides in the last 6 years, and we are proud of our joint accomplishments. But even that progress has demonstrated the need to do more. We look forward to working with you as we renew our efforts to free our Nation of violence against women.

Sincerely,


Janet Reno


Donna E. Shalala

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT



BACKGROUND:

In a setback for America's women, on May 15, the Supreme Court struck down part of the 1994 Violence Against Women Act. The court, in *United States vs. Morrison*, by the narrow majority of 5 to 4, held that Congress exceeded its authority in a section of the law that allowed women who were victims of gender-motivated violence, such as rape, to sue their attackers in federal court. The court said the law intruded on states' power to regulate crime.

At a May 15th press conference, Rep. Juanita Millender-McDonald pointed out, "This is wrong. The Court's decision is a major step backward for women and our civil fundamental rights. This civil remedy enabled women to sue their attackers – a critical right women must have."

At the May 15th press conference, Rep. Carolyn Maloney also pointed out, "It is important to note that the remaining provisions of the Violence Against Women Act remain constitutional and firmly in place. This landmark law needs to be re-authorized this year, and Congress must take action this year."

BACKGROUND MATERIALS:

- ! Press release of Rep. Carolyn Maloney from May 15th press conference criticizing the Supreme Court's decision.
- ! Press release of Rep. Juanita Millender-McDonald from May 15th press conference criticizing the Supreme Court's decision.
- ! Photograph from *The Hill* from the May 15th press conference criticizing the Supreme Court's decision.
- ! Article from *CQ Weekly* providing an overview of the Supreme Court's decision.

14th District • New York



Congresswoman

Carolyn Maloney

Reports

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1651 Third Avenue • Suite 311 • New York, NY 10128 • 212-860-0606

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 15, 2000

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(202) 225-7944

REP. MALONEY: SUPREME COURT RULING ON BRZONKALA IS A STEP BACK FOR WOMEN

WASHINGTON - Rep. Carolyn Maloney, Co-Chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, made the following statement today after the Supreme Court, in a narrow 5-4 decision, invalidated one provision of the Violence Against Women Act, which gives women who are raped the right to sue in federal court for damages:

"This is a sad day for American women. The decision of the conservative Court majority is overly simplistic legally and callous emotionally. To suggest that rape does not pose a significant impediment to the conduct of interstate commerce is to ignore every woman's basic right to feel safe in her home, on her street and in her community.

"Too often in our society, women who are raped are victimized a second time by the judicial system. Unfortunately, today's ruling doubly victimizes Miss Brzonkala. This is a giant step backward for the women of this nation.

"The Violence Against Women Act was passed in 1994 with overwhelmingly bipartisan support. This law bolstered prosecution of child abuse, sexual assault, and domestic violence cases, increased victim services; increased resources for law enforcement; and created a National Domestic Violence Hotline.

"It is important to note that the remaining provisions of the Violence Against Women Act remain Constitutional and firmly in place. However, this landmark law needs to be re-authorized this year, and Congress must take action this year "

###



**Congresswoman
Juanita Millender-McDonald
California's 37th District
*Press Release***

**For Immediate Release
May 24, 2000**

**Contact: Jeff Logan (phone 202-225-7924)
Communications Director/Press Secretary**

**REP. MILLENDER-McDONALD STANDS UP FOR
VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

Washington, DC – Today, Rep. Juanita Millender-McDonald (D-CA), Co-Vice Chair of the Congressional Women's Caucus, joined Co-Chair Carolyn Maloney (D-NY) in opposing the Supreme Court's decision to deny victims of sexual violence critical remedies.

Standing at the foot of the steps to the Supreme Court, Millender-McDonald declared, "This is wrong. The Court's decision is a major step backward for women and our civil fundamental rights. This civil remedy enabled women to sue their attackers – a critical right women must have."

The decision invalidates a portion of the Violence Against Women Act that was designed to guarantee victims of sexual assaults the opportunity to sue assailants in federal and state court.

"We should strive to provide as many avenues as possible for crime victims to pursue justice, particularly, since rape remains the single most unreported crime and most often results in a significantly reduced plea bargained sentence. The Violence Against Women Act's civil remedy was an important one, and the Supreme Court's decision closes a door to victims," said Millender-McDonald.

###

The Hill, 5/17/00

SPEAKING OUT



XFRIQUA GARFINKEL

Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.) joined four House Democrats Tuesday to protest a Supreme Court decision handed down Monday limiting the rights of victims of domestic violence. Left to right are Reps. Patsy Mink (Hawaii), Sheila Jackson Lee (Texas), Carolyn Maloney (N.Y.) and Juanita Millender-McDonald (Calif.).

High Court Further Circumscribes Congress' Power in Ruling On Violence Against Women Act

The Supreme Court's May 15 decision striking down part of the 1994 Violence Against Women Act continues a pattern by the court's conservative majority of drawing sharp new limits on congressional power.

The court, ruling 5-4 in *United States v. Morrison*, held that Congress exceeded its authority in a section of the law that allowed women who were victims of gender-motivated violence, such as rape, to sue their attackers in federal court. The court said the law intruded on states' power to regulate crime.

Congress included the provision in a broader initiative to curb violence against women. Other provisions of the law (PL 103-322), including an anti-stalking statute, were not affected by the court's ruling. (CQ Weekly, p. 60, 1994 Almanac, p. 273)

The decision was a victory for the court's federalist majority — although dozens of states had sent briefs to the court in support of the law.

Lawmakers blasted the ruling, but most said they recognized that the broadly written decision precluded them from redrafting the provision to pass muster. Legislation (HR 1248) to reauthorize Violence Against Women grant programs is moving through Congress and could have provided a vehicle. (CQ Weekly, p. 1110)

Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr., D-Del., a prime sponsor of the 1994 act, said the decision shows that "the Supreme Court has become bolder and bolder in stripping the federal government of the ability to make decisions on behalf of the American people."

Biden said he could not figure out a way to rewrite the law to allow rape victims to circumvent the ruling. Asked by The Associated Press if there were any changes that could be made to make federal rape lawsuits legal, he replied: "Yes, two new justices."

The decision could provide ammunition for Democrats who are trying to use the court's makeup as an issue in the fall's

presidential election. Three justices have been mentioned as potential near-term retirees: conservative Antonin Scalia, liberal John Paul Stevens and Sandra Day O'Connor, a moderate who tends to side with conservatives on federalism issues. Any new justice appointed by a new president could shift the balance on defining the boundaries of congressional power.

Defining Commerce

In writing the law, Congress relied on its constitutional authority to regulate interstate commerce and its 14th Amendment power to provide equal protection under the law. Writing for the majority, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist held that Congress does not have the power under the commerce clause to regulate non-economic activity. "Gender-motivated crimes of violence are not, in any sense of the phrase, economic activity," he wrote.

The case involved Christy Brzonkala, who as a freshman at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1994 alleged that she was raped by two students, Antonio Morrison and James Crawford. Although the school determined that there was sufficient evidence to punish Morrison, it did not do so.

Brzonkala sued under the 1994 law. The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, based in Richmond, threw out the lawsuit, arguing that the law exceeded congressional powers.

While Rehnquist was sensitive to the situation that had brought the case before the court, he said the victim needed to look closer to home for a solution. "If the allegations here are true, no civilized system of justice could fail to provide her a remedy. . . . But under our federal system that remedy must be provided by the Commonwealth of Virginia," he wrote.

Though Congress had assembled what dissenting Justice David H. Souter called a "mountain of data" about the interstate economic effects of violence against women, Rehnquist said the congressional finding was not persuasive.

Quoting a previous decision, he wrote that "simply because Congress may conclude that a particular activity substantially affects interstate commerce does not necessarily make it so."

The quote was from a 1995 case, *United States v. Lopez*, in which the court, again by a 5-4 majority, struck down a federal law prohibiting possession of a gun within 1,000 feet of a school. (1995 Almanac, p. 6-40)

Rehnquist relied heavily on the court's reasoning in *Lopez* in the *Morrison* ruling. "The Constitution requires a distinction between what is truly national and what is truly local," he wrote. "The concern we expressed in *Lopez* that Congress might use the Commerce Clause to completely obliterate the Constitution's distinction between national and local authority seems well founded."

Rehnquist also found that Congress could not rely on its authority under the 14th Amendment because that protection applies only to states or "state actors," not to private individuals.

Joining Rehnquist in the majority were Justices O'Connor, Scalia, Anthony M. Kennedy and Clarence Thomas. Souter wrote the dissent, joined by Justices Stevens, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen G. Breyer.

Souter found that Congress had provided more than enough testimony and evidence, over four years of hearings, to justify finding an economic interstate interest in combating violence against women. "The fact of such a substantial effect is not an issue for the courts in the first instance, but for the Congress, whose institutional capacity for gathering evidence and taking testimony far exceeds ours," he wrote. "The sufficiency of the evidence before Congress to provide a rational basis for the finding cannot seriously be questioned."

He closed with a shot at the majority opinion: "All of this convinces me that today's ebb of the commerce power rests on error, and at the same time leads me to doubt that the majority's view will prove to be enduring law." ♦

By Elizabeth A. Palmer



Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report

May 2000, NCJ 178247

Intimate Partner Violence

By Carrie Marie Herrison, Ph.D.
and Sarah Welchans
BJS Statisticians

Estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) indicate that in 1998 about 1 million violent crimes were committed against persons by their current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. Such crimes, termed *intimate partner violence*, are committed primarily against women. About 85% of victimizations by intimate partners in 1998, about 876,340, were against women.

Intimate partner violence made up 22% of violent crime against women between 1993 and 1998. By contrast, during this period intimate partners committed 3% of the violence against men.

Women experienced intimate partner violence at lower rates in 1998 than in 1993. From 1993 to 1997 the rate of intimate partner violence fell from 9.8 to 7.5 per 1,000 women. In 1998 the rate was virtually unchanged from that in 1997 (7.7 per 1,000 women). Males experienced intimate partner violence at similar rates in 1993 and 1998 (1.6 and 1.5 per 1,000 men, respectively).

In 1998 about 1,830 murders were attributable to intimate partners, down substantially from the 3,000 murders in 1976.

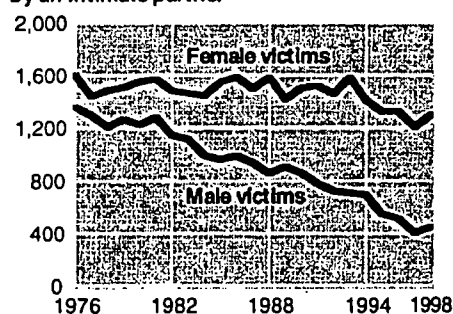
Highlights

Intimate partners: current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends

Violent crimes include lethal (homicide) and nonlethal (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) offenses.

Lethal

Number of victims murdered
by an intimate partner



- Intimate partners committed fewer murders in each of the 3 years 1996, 1997, and 1998 than in any other year since 1976.

- Between 1976 and 1998, the number of male victims of intimate partner homicide fell an average 4% per year and the number of female victims fell an average 1%.

- In 1998 women were nearly 3 out of 4 victims of the 1,830 murders attributable to intimate partners. In 1976 women were just over half the approximate 3,000 victims.

- The percentage of female murder victims killed by intimate partners has remained at about 30% since 1976.

Nonlethal

- The number of female victims of intimate violence declined from 1993 to 1998. In 1998 women experienced an estimated 876,340 violent offenses at the hands of an intimate, down from 1.1 million in 1993.

- In both 1993 and 1998, men were victims of about 160,000 violent crimes by an intimate partner.

- Between 1993 and 1998 women ages 16 to 24 experienced the highest per capita rates of intimate violence (19.6 per 1,000 women).

- About half the intimate partner violence against women, 1993-98, was reported to the police; black women were more likely than other women to report such violence.

- About 4 of 10 female victims of intimate partner violence lived in households with children under age 12. Population estimates suggest that 27% of U.S. households were home to children under 12.

- Half of female victims of intimate partner violence reported a physical injury. About 4 in 10 of these victims sought professional medical treatment.

Measuring intimate partner victimization

This report updates findings presented in *Violence by Intimates* (March 1998, NCJ 167237) and provides more complete statistics of intimate partner violence against men.

Data

Findings regarding violent crime came from National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The NCVS collects data about criminal victimizations from an ongoing nationally representative sample of households in the United States. Homicide data were collected by the FBI in the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR).

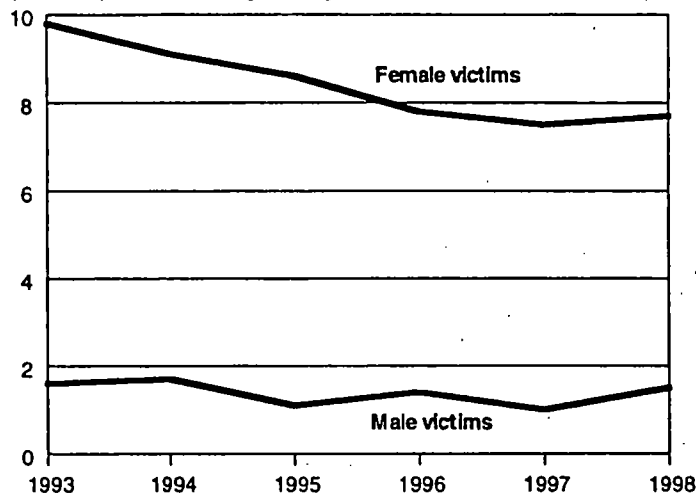
Definitions

As defined in this report, intimate relationships involve current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. These individuals may be of the same gender.

Violent acts examined include murder, rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Definitions of these violent crimes are provided in the definitions section on page 9.

Rate of violence by an intimate partner, by gender, 1993-98

Number of victimizations by an intimate partner per 1,000 persons of each gender age 12 or older



Intimate partner violence in 1998

In 1998 women were victims in about 876,340 violent crimes and men were victims in about 157,330 violent crimes committed by an intimate partner (table 1). Women were victims of intimate partner violence at a rate about 5 times that of males (767 versus 146 per 100,000 persons, respectively). Women were more likely to be victimized by a nonstranger, which includes a friend, family member, or intimate partner, while men were more likely to be victimized by a stranger (appendix table 2, page 10). Sixty-five percent of all intimate partner violence against women and 68% of intimate partner violence against men involved a simple assault, the least serious form of violence studied.

In 1998 intimate partner homicides accounted for about 11% of all murders nationwide. Of the 1,830 persons murdered by intimates in 1998, 72% or 1,320 were women. Female murder victims were substantially more likely than male murder victims to have been killed by an intimate partner. In 1998 intimate partner homicides comprised about 33% of the murders of women but about 4% of the murders of men.

Trends in violence against intimate partners, 1993-98

The rate of intimate partner violence against women decreased 21% from 1993 to 1998. The estimated number of violent crimes against women by intimate partners decreased from the 1993 level of about 1.1 million to 848,480 in 1997. The victimization rate over the same period fell from 9.8 to 7.5 per 1,000 women. A nominal but not statistically significant increase in female intimate partner violence rates occurred from 1997 to 1998 (7.5 to 7.7 per 1,000 women) (figure 1, table 2, appendix table 2).

Intimate partner victimization rates for males were similar in 1993 and 1998 (1.6 and 1.5 men victimized per 1,000 males), despite some fluctuation during intervening years. The rate of victimization of male intimate partners in 1998 represented an increase from 1.0 per 1,000 in 1997.

Table 1. Violence by intimate partners, by type of crime and gender, 1998

	Intimate partner violence by gender					
	Total		Female		Male	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 persons	Number	Rate per 100,000 persons	Number	Rate per 100,000 persons
Overall violent crime	1,033,660	465.9	876,340	766.8	157,330	146.2
Murder	1,830	0.8	1,320	1.2	510	0.5
Rape/sexual assault	63,490	28.6	63,490	55.6	--	--
Robbery	103,940	46.8	101,830	89.1	--	--
Aggravated assault	187,970	84.7	140,050	122.5	47,910	44.5
Simple assault	676,440	304.9	569,650	498.4	106,790	99.2

Note: Rates for this table only are the number of victimizations per 100,000 persons. Rates reported in other tables are the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons. Populations for calculation of rates are presented in appendix table 9, page 11. The difference in male and female intimate partner victimization rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level within each victimization category presented.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Homicide of intimate partners, 1976-98

Overall, the number of women killed by an intimate partner was stable between 1976 and 1993 and then declined 23% between 1993 and 1997. The number of women murdered by an intimate partner increased 8% between 1997 and 1998. The number of men murdered by an intimate partner fell 60% from 1976 to 1998 (*Highlights* figure, page 1).

Most victims of intimate partner homicide are killed by their spouses, although much less so in recent years. In 1998 murders by spouses represented 53% of all intimate partner

homicides, down from 75% in 1976 (figure 2).

White females represent the only category of victims for whom intimate partner homicide has not decreased substantially since 1976 (figure 3). The number of intimate partner homicides for all other racial and gender groups declined during the period. The number of black females killed by intimates dropped 45%; black males, 74%; and white males, 44%. Between 1997 and

Homicides of intimate partners, by victim-offender relationship, 1976-98

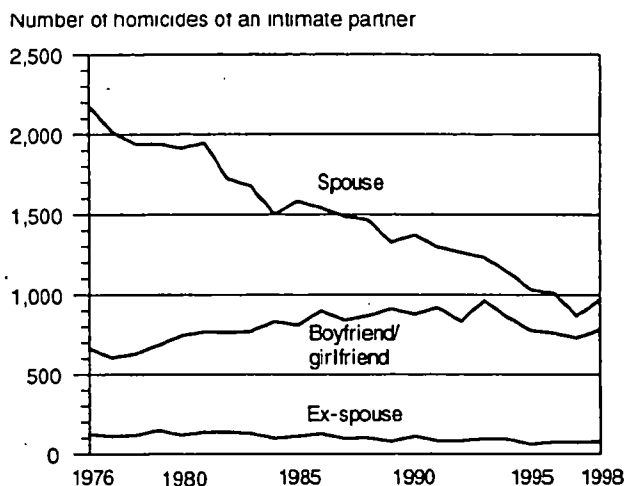


Figure 2

In 1998 the number of white females killed by an intimate partner increased 15%.

For additional information on trends of intimate partner homicide, refer to the BJS website: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/intimates.htm>

Characteristics of intimate partner violence victims, 1993-98

Regardless of the demographic characteristics considered, women experienced intimate partner violence

at higher rates than men between 1993 and 1998.* Among women, being black, young, divorced or separated, earning lower incomes, living in rental housing, and living in an urban area were all associated with higher rates of intimate partner victimization between 1993 and 1998. Men who were young, black, divorced or separated, or living in rented housing had significantly higher rates of intimate partner violence than other men.

*The remainder of the report examines nonlethal violent victimization, although inclusion of homicides would not affect the findings.

Table 2. Violence by intimate partners, by gender, 1993-98

Year	Violent victimization by intimate partners			
	Female victims		Male victims	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1993	1,072,090	9.8	163,570	1.6
1994	1,003,180	9.1	176,180	1.7
1995	953,700	8.6	115,490	1.1
1996	879,290	7.8	150,730	1.4
1997	848,480	7.5	107,850	1.0
1998	876,340	7.7	157,330	1.5

Note: See appendix table 9, page 11, for the populations used to calculate rates.

The difference between male and female rates of intimate partner victimization for every year is significant at the 95%-confidence level. The rates for males in 1993 and 1998 were not significantly different. Male intimate partner victimization rates fell significantly between 1994 and 1995, fell slightly between 1996 and 1997, and increased significantly between 1997 and 1998. Rates of intimate partner violence against females declined from 1994 to 1997 and slightly between 1994 and 1998.

Homicides of intimate partners, by gender and race of the victims, 1976-98

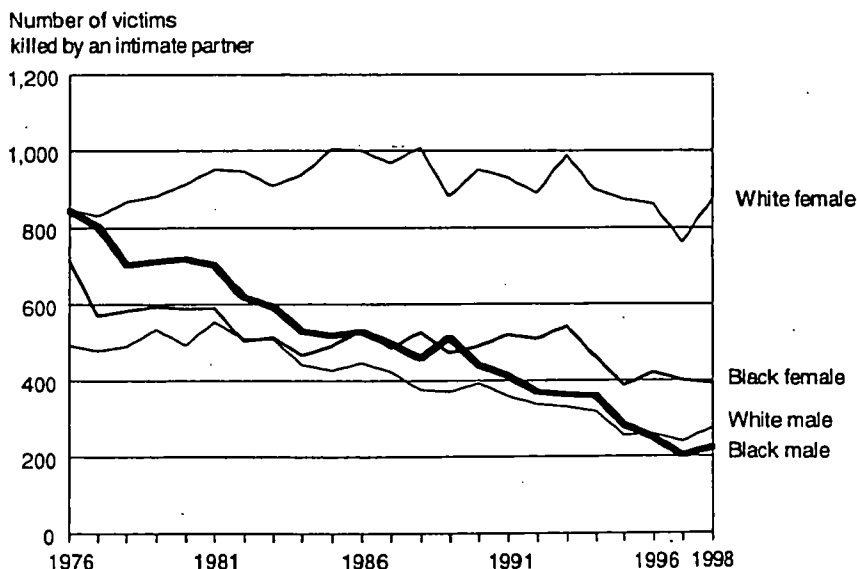


Figure 3

Rate of intimate partner violence, by victim's race, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males of each race

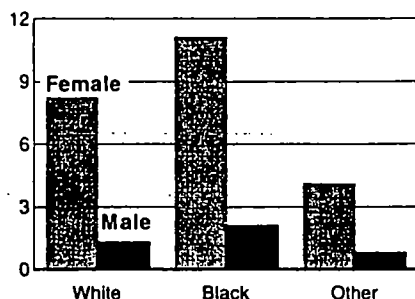


Figure 4

Rate of intimate partner violence, by victim's ethnicity, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males of each group

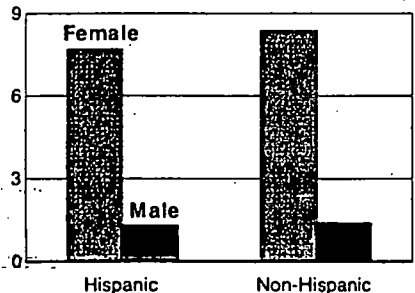


Figure 5

Race and ethnicity

Overall, blacks were victimized by intimate partners at significantly higher rates than persons of any other race between 1993 and 1998 (figure 4, appendix table 3). Black females experienced intimate partner violence

Rate of intimate partner violence, by annual household income, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males at each household income level

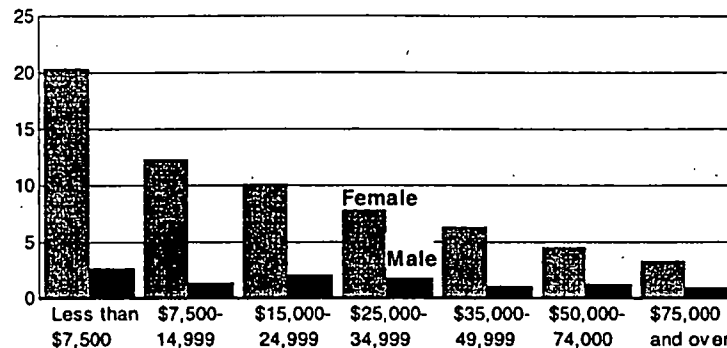


Figure 7

at a rate 35% higher than that of white females, and about 2½ times the rate of women of other races. Black males experienced intimate partner violence at a rate about 62% higher than that of white males and about 2½ times the rate of men of other races.

No difference in intimate partner victimization rates between Hispanic and non-Hispanic persons emerged, regardless of gender (figure 5).

Age

For both women and men, rates of violence by an intimate partner were below 3 victimizations per 1,000 persons under age 16 or over age 50 (figure 6 and appendix table 4). Women ages 20-24 were victimized by an intimate partner at the highest rate, 21 per 1,000 women. This rate was about 8 times the peak rate for men

(3 victimizations per 1,000 men ages 25-34).

Household income

Women living in households with lower annual household incomes experienced intimate partner violence at significantly higher rates than women in households with higher annual incomes (figure 7, appendix table 5). Intimate partners victimized women living in households with the lowest annual household income at a rate nearly 7 times that of women living in households with the highest annual household income (20 versus 3 per 1,000). No discernible relationship emerged between intimate partner violence against males and household income.

Rate of intimate partner violence, by age, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males in each age category

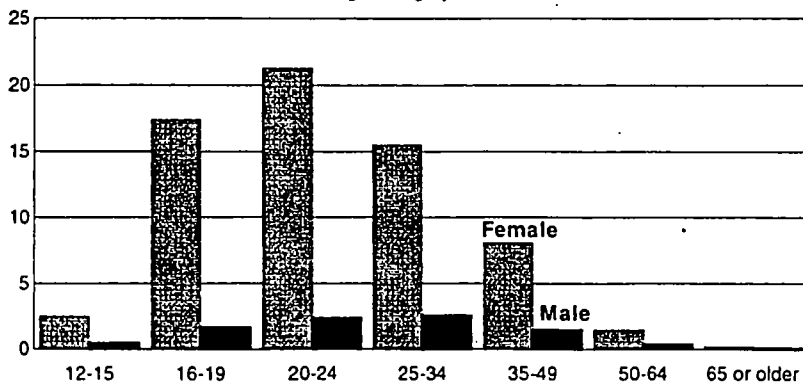


Figure 6

Rate of intimate partner violence, by marital status, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males in each status

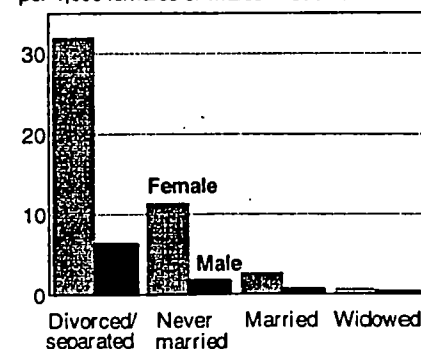


Figure 8

Marital status

For both men and women, divorced or separated persons were subjected to the highest rates of intimate partner victimization, followed by never-married persons (figure 8, appendix table 6). Because the NCVS reflects a respondent's marital status at the time of the interview, it is not possible to determine whether a person was separated or divorced at the time of the victimization or whether separation or divorce followed the violence.

Home ownership

Intimate partner victimization rates were significantly higher for persons living in rental housing regardless of the victim's gender (figure 9, appendix table 7). Females residing in rental housing were victimized by intimate partner violence at more than 3 times the rate of women living in owned housing, and males residing in rental housing were victimized by an intimate partner at more than twice the rate of men living in purchased housing.

Urban, suburban, and rural households

Women in urban areas were victims of intimate partner violence at significantly higher rates than suburban women and at somewhat higher rates than rural women. Ten per thousand urban women were victims of intimate partner violence compared to 8 per 1,000 women in suburban and rural areas between 1993 and 1998.

Urban and suburban males were victims of intimate partner violence at similar rates. Men in urban areas experienced violence at a rate slightly higher than that of men in rural areas. No significant difference emerged between the rates for suburban and rural men.

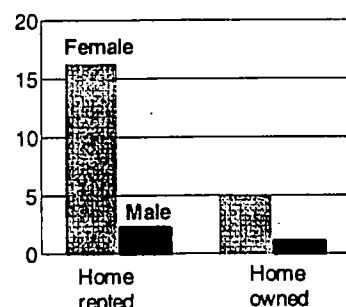
The nature of intimate partner victimization

Location and time

Between 1993 and 1998 almost two-thirds of intimate partner violence

Rate of intimate partner violence, by home ownership and location of household, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males in each status



Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males in each type of area

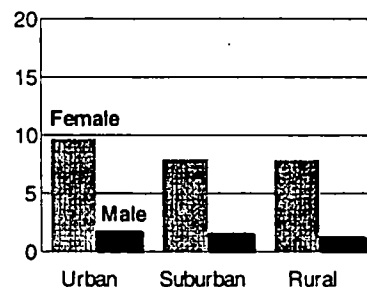


Figure 9

Table 3. Location and time of intimate partner violence, by gender of victim, 1993-98

Location and time	Female average annual		Male average annual	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total intimate partner victims	937,490	100%	144,620	100%
Victim's home	590,030	63%*	74,480	52%
Near victim's home	81,600	9*	23,910	17
Friend/neighbor's home	115,430	12	22,300	15
Commercial place	24,020	3	5,820	4
Parking lot or garage	34,800	4	5,860	4
School	11,350	1	--	--
Other	80,260	9	9,630	7
Daytime (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	353,560	38%	58,900	41%
Nighttime	558,130	60	84,910	59
Don't know	25,800	3	--	--

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference between male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Table 4. Households with children under age 12, by gender of victims of intimate partner violence, 1993-98

	Total annual average		Female average annual		Male average annual	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Present						
Total intimate partner victims	1,082,110	100%	937,490	100%	144,620	100%
Children in household	459,590	43%	424,140	45%	35,450	25%
Children not in household	462,090	43	364,720	39	97,370	67
Unknown	160,430	15	148,630	16	11,800	8

Note: The difference between male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level for each category shown. The difference in having children as household members and not having them is significant at the 95%-confidence level for both women and men.

against women, and about half of all intimate partner violence against men, occurred in the victim's home (table 3). Intimate partner violence occurred most often between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., accounting for about 6 in 10 female

and male victimizations by intimate partners (60% and 59%).

Table 5. Percent of threats, attempted attacks, and physical attacks in intimate partner violent crimes, 1993-98

Type of violence	Victims of intimate partners	
	Female	Male
Attempt or threat	31%	35%
Threatened to kill	32	27
Threatened to rape	1	--
Threatened in "other" way	52*	41
Threatened with a weapon	18	22
Threw object at victim	4*	11
Followed/surrounded victim	4	--
Tried to hit, slap, or knock down victim	13	15
Physically attacked	69%	65%

Note: Detail may not add to total because victims may have reported more than one type of threat.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference between male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Children less than 12 present in the household

Between 1993 and 1998 children under the age of 12 resided in 43% of the households where intimate partner violence occurred (table 4). Population estimates suggest that in general, 27% of households in the United States were home to children under the age 12. This study is not able to determine the extent to which young children witnessed intimate partner violence.

Injuries and treatment

Between 1993 and 1998, about two-thirds of the male and female victims of intimate partner violence were physically attacked (table 5). The remaining third were victims of threats or attempted violence. Though percentages of males and females being attacked were similar, the outcome of these attacks differed (table 6). Fifty percent of female victims of intimate partner violence were injured by an intimate partner versus 32% of male victims.

Percent of intimate partner victimization reported to police, by gender, race, and ethnicity, 1993-98

Percent of intimate partner violence reported to police

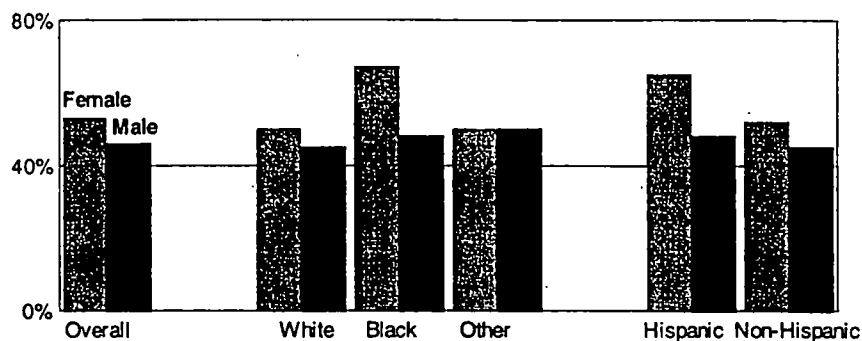


Figure 10

Among those injured, similar percentages of men and women suffered serious injuries (47% and 50%, respectively). A significantly higher percentage of women than men sustained minor injuries (more than 4 in 10 females and fewer than 3 in 10 males).

Most victims injured by an intimate partner did not report seeking profes-

sional medical treatment for their injuries. About 6 in 10 female and male victims of intimate partner violence were injured but not treated. In general, injuries were minor, involving cuts and bruises. Most of those injured who were treated received care at home or at the scene of the victimization (17% of women and 24% of men).

Table 6. Injuries and treatment as a result of intimate partner violence, by gender, 1993-98

Injury and treatment	Female average annual		Male average annual	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total intimate partner victims	937,490	100%	144,620	100%
Not Injured	466,380	50%*	97,620	68%
Injured	471,110	50*	47,000	32
Serious injury	43,910	5	6,380	4
Gunshot wound	--	--	--	--
Knife wounds	5,410	1	--	--
Internal injuries	10,170	1	--	--
Broken bones	16,380	2	--	--
Knocked unconscious	9,240	1	--	--
Other serious injuries	--	--	--	--
Rape/sexual assault without additional injuries	33,260	4	--	--
Minor injuries only	392,810	42*	39,690	27
Injuries unknown	--	--	--	--
Injured	471,110	100%	47,000	100%
Injured, not treated	297,800	63	28,090	60
Treated for injury	173,310	37	18,910	40
At scene or home	82,200	17*	11,240	24
Doctor's office or clinic	23,000	5	--	--
Hospital	--	--	--	--
Not admitted	16,990	4	--	--
Emergency, not admitted	39,850	8	--	--
Emergency, admitted	5,840	1	--	--
Other locale	5,020	1	--	--
Don't know	--	--	--	--

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference in male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Reporting to police

About half of all victims of intimate partner violence between 1993 and 1998 reported the violence to law enforcement authorities (53% of women and 46% of men) (table 7, figure 10, and appendix table 8).

The percentage of victims reporting to police differed by race and ethnicity. Black women (67%) reported their victimization to police at significantly higher percentages than black men (48%), white men (45%), and white women (50%). No difference in white male and female percentages reporting emerged (45% versus 50%). Hispanic females reported intimate partner violence to the police at higher percentages than did non-Hispanic females (65% versus 52%).

Among victims of violence by an intimate partner, the percentage of women who reported the crime was greater in 1998 (59%) than in 1993 (48%). There was no significant difference between 1993 and 1998 in the percentage of men's reporting their victimization to the police.

In 1997 and 1998 a significantly higher percentage of female intimate partner violence victims reported the victimizations to the police than did not. Prior to 1997 similar percentages of females reported and did not report.

For males, for all years but 1997, approximately half the victims did not report their victimization to the police. In 1997 a slightly higher percentage of male victims did not report to the authorities. About half of the male victims' reasons and a third of the female victims' reasons for not reporting their intimate partner victimization to the police was because it was a "private or personal matter" (table 8). While this reason was the most often

Table 7. Percent of reporting intimate partner violence to police, by gender, 1993-98

Type of victim	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1993-98
Female total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported	48%	50%	52%	53%	58%	59%	53%
Not reported	52	50	47	46 [†]	42*	41*	47*
Don't know	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Male total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported	47%	48%	49%	46%	38%	49%	46%
Not reported	53	50	51	52	60 [†]	51	53
Don't know	0	2	0	2	2	0	1

*The difference in percent of within gender reporting and not reporting is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

†The difference in percent of within gender reporting and not reporting is significant at the 90%-confidence level.

Table 8. Reasons intimate partner violence was not reported to the police, by gender of victim, 1993-98

Reasons for not reporting to police	Female average annual		Male average annual	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total victimizations not reported	480,060		85,400	
Private or personal matter	151,900	35%*	39,690	52%
Afraid of reprisal	83,090	19	--	--
Minor crime	29,270	7*	11,480	15
Police will not bother	25,440	6	--	--
Protect offender	13,580	3*	8,400	11
Police biased	12,200	3%	--	--
Inconvenient	14,190	3	--	--
Reported to another official	11,910	3	--	--
Police ineffectiveness	15,290	4	--	--
Not clear a crime occurred	7,010	2	--	--
Don't know why I did not report it	7,100	2%	--	--
Other reason given	109,070	25	14,500	19

Note: Detail may not add to total because victims may have reported more than one reason and because of values not shown in instances in which the sample cases were fewer than 10.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference in male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

given by both male and female victims, it was given by male victims in a significantly higher percentage than female victims.

Fear of reprisal by the perpetrator made up 19% of the reasons females did not report their victimization to the police. About 1 in 10 male victims and fewer than 1 in 10 female victims said they did not report the crime to the police because they did not want to get the offender in trouble with the law.

Methodology

Except for homicide data obtained from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this report presents data from the BJS National Crime Victimization Survey. The NCVS gathers data about crimes using an ongoing, nationally representative sample of households in the United States. NCVS data include information about crime victims (age, gender, race, ethnicity, marital status, income, and educational level), criminal offenders (gender, race, approximate age, and victim-offender relations) and the nature of the crime

(for example, time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences). NCVS victimization data include incidents reported and not reported to police.

Between 1993 and 1998 approximately 293,400 households and 574,000 individuals age 12 or older were interviewed. For the NCVS data presented, response rates varied between 93% and 96% of eligible households, and between 89% and 92% of eligible individuals. The 1998 data presented in this report were collected during the calendar year being estimated. Data for 1993 to 1997 are based on crimes occurring during the year.

Appendix table 1. Average annual number and percentage of series and nonseries violent victimizations, 1993-98

Type of crime	Number of victimizations			Percent of victimizations		
	Total	Nonseries	Series	Total	Nonseries	Series
Violent victimizations	10,098,920	9,493,160	605,770	100%	94%	6%
Rape/sexual assault	394,600	368,430	26,170	100	93	7
Robbery	1,142,380	1,111,500	30,880	100	97	3
Aggravated assault	2,167,920	2,063,920	104,000	100	95	5
Simple assault	6,394,030	5,949,310	444,720	100	93	7
Intimate partner violence						
Female victims	937,490	835,850	101,630	100%	89%	11%
Male victims	144,620	132,030	12,600	100	91	9

Because the NCVS samples households, it does not capture the experiences of homeless individuals or those living in institutional settings such as homeless or battered persons' shelters. The experiences and esti-

mates of intimate partner violence in this report reflect those of the individuals residing in households.

The exact impact of this sampling limitation is unknown. Several studies estimate the impact that intimate partner violence has on homelessness or on residing in shelters for homeless or battered persons. One study suggested that 50% of homeless women and children became homeless after fleeing abuse (Zorza, 1991). A 1998 study conducted in 10 cities in the United States estimated that of 777 homeless parents (most of whom were mothers) 22% stated they left their previous home due to intimate partner violence (*Homes for the Homeless*, 1998). A survey by the U.S. Conference of Mayors suggested that 46% felt that intimate partner violence was a primary cause of homelessness (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1998).

Definitions of intimate partner

Intimate partner relationships involve current spouses, former spouses, current boy/girlfriends, or former boy/girlfriends. Individuals involved in an intimate partner relationship may be of the same gender. The FBI does not report former boy/girlfriends in categories separate from current boy/girlfriends. Rather, they are included in the boy/girlfriend category during the data collection process.

The FBI, through the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), and BJS, using the NCVS, gather information about the victim's and offender's relationship, using different relationship categories. In this report responses to the victim-offender question from both datasets are collapsed into four relationship groups: intimate, friend/acquaintance, other family, and stranger. These groups are created from the following original response categories:

	NCVS categories	SHR categories
Intimate	Spouse	Husband/wife
	Ex-spouse	Common-law husband or wife
	Boyfriend/girlfriend	Ex-husband/ex-wife
	Ex-girlfriend/ex-boyfriend	Boyfriend/girlfriend
		Homosexual relationship
Friend/ acquaintance	Friend/ex-friend	Acquaintance
	Roommate/boarder	Friend
	Schoolmate	Neighbor
	Neighbor	Employee
	Someone at work/customer	Employer
	Other non-relative	Other known
Other family	Parent or step parent	Mother/father
	Own child or stepchild	Son/daughter
	Brother/sister	Brother/sister
	Other relative	In-law
		Stepfather/stepmother
		Stepson/stepdaughter
Stranger	Stranger	Other family
	Known by sight only	Stranger

Standard error computations for NCVS estimates

Comparisons of percentages and rates in this report were tested to determine if differences were statistically significant. Differences described in the text as higher, lower, or different and changes over time characterized as having increased or decreased passed a hypothesis test at the .05 level of statistical significance (95%-confidence level). That is, the tested difference in the estimates was greater than twice the standard error of that difference. For comparisons that were statistically significant at the .10 level of statistical significance (90%-confidence level), the terms *somewhat different*, *marginally different*, or *slight difference* are

used to note the nature of the difference.

Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in the text. What may appear to be large differences may not test as statistically significant at the 95%- or the 90%-confidence level. Significance testing calculations were conducted at the Bureau of Justice Statistics using statistical programs developed specifically for the NCVS by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These programs take into consideration many aspects of the complex NCVS sample design when calculating generalized variance estimates.

FBI homicide data

Homicide data presented in this report are collected by the FBI, under the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). The homicide data provide incident-level data on about 92% of the homicides in the United States, including the victim and offender relationship.

Definitions

An important consideration in generating intimate partner violence estimates using NCVS data is the treatment of "series data." Series data are defined as six or more incidents similar in nature, for which the victim is unable to furnish details of each incident separately. Because no information for each incident is available, information on the most recent incident in the series is collected. Generally, series victimizations represent 6%-7% of all violent victimizations recorded by the NCVS, though some variation exists among the types of crime and victim characteristics (appendix table 1).

Series crimes are problematic in estimation because how or whether these victimizations should be combined with the other crime incidents is unclear. BJS continues to study how these types of victimizations should be handled in our published estimates. Currently, series victimizations are excluded from the annual BJS estimates but included in Special Reports. In addition, series data are included for analyses where repeat victimization is an important aspect of the subject being analyzed. This report includes series victimizations in estimation of intimate partner violence, counting a series as one victimization.

Violent acts covered in this report

include murder, rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Definitions used in this report are as follows:

- Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.
- Rape is forced sexual intercourse, including both psychological coercion and physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object such as a bottle. Also included are attempted rapes, male and female victims, and heterosexual and homosexual rape.
- Sexual assault covers a wide range of victimizations, distinct from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include completed or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between the victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

- Robbery is a completed or attempted theft directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapons, and with or without an injury.

- Aggravated assault is defined as a completed or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether or not an injury occurred, and an attack without a weapon in which the victim is seriously injured.

- Simple assault is an attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury (such as bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling) or an undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Simple assaults also include attempted assaults without a weapon.

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U.S. Conference of Mayors. *A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1998.* Washington, DC.

Violence by Intimates: Analysis of Data on Crimes by Current or Former Spouses, Boyfriends, and Girlfriends. BJS report, NCJ 167237, March 1998.

Zorza, Joan. "Woman Battering: A Major Cause of Homelessness," in *Clearinghouse Review*. Vol. 25, no. 4, 1991.

Appendix table 2. Victim-offender relationship, by gender, 1993-98

Gender of victim and victim-offender relationship	Rate of violent victimization						1993-98
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Female victim							
Intimate partners	9.8	9.1	8.6	7.8	7.5	7.7*	8.4
Other relatives	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.8
Friends/acquaintances	17.1	16.7	15.2	14.5	14.1	12.5*	15.0
Stranger	15.4	16.8	13.2	11.8	10.7	9.5*	12.9
Male victim							
Intimate partners	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4
Other relatives	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.8
Friends/acquaintances	23.0	21.5	19.3	19.1	18.5	17.2*	19.7
Stranger	38.8	38.2	33.8	29.2	26.6	24.9*	31.8

*The difference between 1993 and 1998 violent victimization rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Source: BJS, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), and FBI, Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), 1993-98.

Appendix table 3. Intimate partner violence, by race and ethnicity, 1993-98

Victims	Rate of nonlethal intimate partner violence (per 1,000 males and females)	
	Female victims	Male victims
Race		
White	8.2	1.3
Black	11.1	2.1
Other race*	4.1	--
Ethnicity		
Hispanic ^b	7.7	1.3
Non-Hispanic	8.4	1.4

Note: The difference between male and female intimate partner violence rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level for each race and ethnicity shown. Female intimate partner violence rates among races

between Hispanic and non-Hispanic rates emerged. Male intimate partner violence rates differed at the 95%-confidence level between whites and blacks and between blacks and persons of other races. No difference in the rates for white males and other race males emerged.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*Denotes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives, and American Indians.

^bHispanic or Latino persons could be of any race.

Appendix table 4. Intimate partner violence, by age, 1993-98

Age of victim	Rate of nonlethal intimate partner violence (per 1,000 males and females)	
	Female	Male
12-15	2.5	0.6
16-19	17.4	1.7
20-24	21.3	2.4
25-34	15.5	2.6
35-49	8.1	1.5
50-64	1.5	0.4
65 or older	0.2	--

Note: The difference between male and female intimate partner violence rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level for every age group.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Appendix table 5. Intimate partner violence, by household income, 1993-98

Household income of victim	Rate of nonlethal intimate partner violence (per 1,000 males and females)	
	Female	Male
Less than \$7,500	20.3	2.6
\$7,500 to \$14,999	12.3	1.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10.1	2.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.8	1.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6.3	1.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4.5	1.2
\$75,000 or more	3.3	0.9

Note: The difference between male and female intimate partner violence rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level for every income category shown.

Appendix table 6. Intimate partner violence, by marital status, 1993-98

Victim's marital status	Rate of nonlethal intimate violence (per 1,000 persons)	
	Female	Male
Divorced/separated	31.9	6.2*
Never married	11.3	1.6*
Married	2.6	0.5*
Widowed	0.6	--

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference between male and female rates of intimate partner violence is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Appendix table 7. Intimate partner violence, by urbanization and housing, 1993-98

Area in which victim lives	Rate of nonlethal intimate partner violence (per 1,000 males and females)	
	Female	Male
Home owned	4.8	1.0
Home rented	16.2	2.2
Urban	9.5	1.6
Suburban	7.8	1.4
Rural	8.1	1.1

Note: The difference in male and female intimate partner violence victimization rates for each housing category is significant at the 95%-confidence level. Among females, intimate partner violence rates differ at the 95%-confidence level between urban and suburban areas and at the 90%-confidence level between urban and rural areas. Among males, total rates differed significantly from urban rates.

Appendix table 8. Reporting intimate partner violence to police, by race and ethnicity, 1993-98

Victim	Female			Male		
	Number reported	Number of victims	Percent	Number reported	Number of victims	Percent
Total	498,210	937,490	53%	67,110	144,620	46%
White	384,030	763,100	50%	53,090	116,830	45%
Black	105,720	157,480	67*	11,910	24,780	48
Other	8,470	16,900	50	--	--	--
Hispanic	50,650	78,390	65%*	6,010	12,470	48%
Non-Hispanic	442,470	847,210	52	58,710	129,060	45

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference in male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Appendix table 9. Resident population of the United States age 12 or older, by gender, 1993-98

	Populations used to calculate victimization rates					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	211,524,770	213,747,270	215,709,450	217,967,370	220,433,520	221,880,960
Female	109,176,670	110,378,010	111,440,640	112,490,440	113,540,360	114,285,430
Male	102,348,090	103,369,260	104,268,820	105,476,930	106,893,170	107,595,530

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D., is director.

BJS Special Reports address a specific topic in depth from one or more datasets that cover many topics.

Callie Marie Rennison, Ph.D., and Sarah Welchans wrote this report. Cathy Maston provided statistical review. Tina Dorsey produced and edited the report under the supervision of Tom Hester. Jayne Robinson prepared the report for final publication.

May 2000, NCJ 178247

The primary source of data for tables presented in this report is the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Data for lethal violence or homicide were collected by the FBI, under the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR).

Data presented in this report can be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. When at the archive site, search for dataset ICPSR 6406.

The archive may also be accessed through the BJS website, where the report, data, and supporting documentation are available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>



Department of Justice

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202/307-0784

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN DECLINED FROM 1993 THROUGH 1998

One-Third of All Murdered Females Were Killed by Partner

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Violence against women by intimate partners fell by 21 percent from 1993 through 1998, the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) announced today. An estimated 876,340 violent victimizations against women by intimate partners occurred during 1998—down from 1.1 million in 1993. In both 1993 and 1998 men were the victims of about 160,000 violent crimes by an intimate partner (current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend).

On average each year from 1993-1998, 22 percent of all female victims of violence in the United States were attacked by an intimate partner, compared to 3 percent of all male violence victims.

The data are from BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey, in which a nationally representative sample of men and women age 12 years old and older are interviewed twice a year.

Intimate partners committed fewer murders in 1996, 1997 or 1998 than in any other year since 1976. Between 1976 and 1998 the number of male victims of intimate partner murder fell an average 4 percent per year, and the number of female victims fell an average 1 percent.

(MORE)

During 1998 women were the victims of intimate partner violence about five times more often than males. There were 767 female victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 women that year, compared to 146 male victims.

According to data compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, about 11 percent of all murders in 1998 (1,830 homicides) were the result of intimate partner violence, compared to about 3,000 such homicides in 1976. In 72 percent of the intimate partner homicides the victim was female (1,320 incidents), compared to 50 percent in 1976.

~~The number of white female intimate partner homicide victims rose 3 percent between 1976 and~~
1998, while the number of black females killed by intimates fell 45 percent, black males fell 74 percent and white males fell 44 percent. Between 1997 and 1998, the number of white females murdered by an intimate partner increased 15 percent.

Between 1993 and 1998 women from 16 to 24 years old experienced the highest per capita rates of intimate victimization--19.6 per 1,000 women.

About half of the intimate partner violence against women was reported to police during the six-year period. Black women were more likely than other women to report such violence.

Among victims of violence by a domestic partner, the percentage of women who reported the violence to police was higher in 1998 (59 percent) than in 1993 (48 percent).

Half of the female intimate violence victims told the survey they were physically injured, and 37 percent of these victims sought professional medical treatment.

About 45 percent of the female intimate violence victims lived in households with children younger than 12 years old. Among all U.S. households, 27 percent were homes to children younger than

(MORE)

12 years. However, it is not known to what extent young children in households with intimate violence witnessed that violence.

The special report "Intimate Partner Violence" (NCJ-178247), was written by BJS statisticians Callie Marie Rennison and Sarah Welchans. Single copies may be obtained from the BJS fax-on-demand system by dialing 301/519-5550, listening to the complete menu and selecting document number 170. Or call the BJS clearinghouse number: 1-800-732-3277. Fax orders for mail delivery to 410/792-4358.

Additional information on intimate partner homicide trends may be found on the Internet at:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/intimates.htm>

The BJS Internet site is:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

Additional criminal justice materials can be obtained from the Office of Justice Programs homepage at:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>

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Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report

May 2000, NCJ 178247

Intimate Partner Violence

By ~~Colin M. Renshaw, Ph.D.~~
and Sarah Welchans
BJS Statisticians

Estimates from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) indicate that in 1998 about 1 million violent crimes were committed against persons by their current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. Such crimes, termed *intimate partner violence*, are committed primarily against women. About 85% of victimizations by intimate partners in 1998, about 876,340, were against women.

Intimate partner violence made up 22% of violent crime against women between 1993 and 1998. By contrast, during this period intimate partners committed 3% of the violence against men.

Women experienced intimate partner violence at lower rates in 1998 than in 1993. From 1993 to 1997 the rate of intimate partner violence fell from 9.8 to 7.5 per 1,000 women. In 1998 the rate was virtually unchanged from that in 1997 (7.7 per 1,000 women). Males experienced intimate partner violence at similar rates in 1993 and 1998 (1.6 and 1.5 per 1,000 men, respectively).

In 1998 about 1,830 murders were attributable to intimate partners, down substantially from the 3,000 murders in 1976.

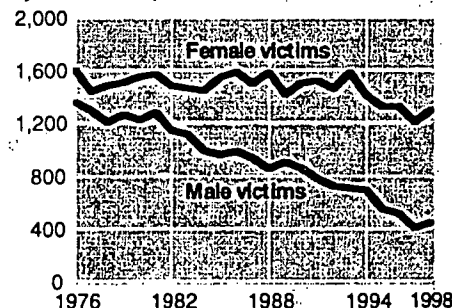
Highlights

Intimate partners: current or former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends

Violent crimes include lethal (homicide) and nonlethal (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) offenses.

Lethal

Number of victims murdered by an intimate partner



- Intimate partners committed fewer murders in each of the 3 years 1996, 1997, and 1998 than in any other year since 1976.

- Between 1976 and 1998, the number of male victims of intimate partner homicide fell an average 4% per year and the number of female victims fell an average 1%.

- In 1998 women were nearly 3 out of 4 victims of the 1,830 murders attributable to intimate partners. In 1976 women were just over half the approximate 3,000 victims.

- The percentage of female murder victims killed by intimate partners has remained at about 30% since 1976.

Nonlethal

- The number of female victims of intimate violence declined from 1993 to 1998. In 1998 women experienced an estimated 876,340 violent offenses at the hands of an intimate, down from 1.1 million in 1993.

- In both 1993 and 1998, men were victims of about 160,000 violent crimes by an intimate partner.

- Between 1993 and 1998 women ages 16 to 24 experienced the highest per capita rates of intimate violence (19.6 per 1,000 women).

- About half the intimate partner violence against women, 1993-98, was reported to the police; black women were more likely than other women to report such violence.

- About 4 of 10 female victims of intimate partner violence lived in households with children under age 12. Population estimates suggest that 27% of U.S. households were home to children under 12.

- Half of female victims of intimate partner violence reported a physical injury. About 4 in 10 of these victims sought professional medical treatment.

Measuring intimate partner victimization

This report updates findings presented in *Violence by Intimates* (March 1998, NCJ 167237) and provides more complete statistics of intimate partner violence against men.

Data

Findings regarding violent crime came from National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The NCVS collects data about criminal victimizations from an ongoing nationally representative sample of households in the United States. Homicide data were collected by the FBI under the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR).

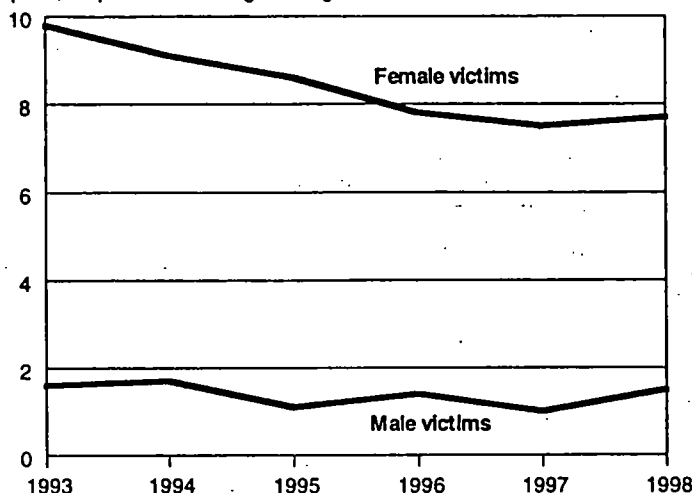
Definitions

As defined in this report, intimate relationships involve current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. These individuals may be of the same gender.

Violent acts examined include murder, rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Definitions of these violent crimes are provided in the definitions section on page 9.

Rate of violence by an intimate partner, by gender, 1993-98

Number of victimizations by an intimate partner per 1,000 persons of each gender age 12 or older



Intimate partner violence in 1998

In 1998 women were victims in about 876,340 violent crimes and men were victims in about 157,330 violent crimes committed by an intimate partner (table 1). Women were victims of intimate partner violence at a rate about 5 times that of males (767 versus 146 per 100,000 persons, respectively). Women were more likely to be victimized by a nonstranger, which includes a friend, family member, or intimate partner, while men were more likely to be victimized by a stranger (appendix table 2, page 10). Sixty-five percent of all intimate partner violence against women and 68% of intimate partner violence against men involved a simple assault, the least serious form of violence studied.

In 1998 intimate partner homicides accounted for about 11% of all murders nationwide. Of the 1,830 persons murdered by intimates in 1998, 72% or 1,320 were women. Female murder victims were substantially more likely than male murder victims to have been killed by an intimate partner. In 1998 intimate partner homicides comprised about 33% of the murders of women but about 4% of the murders of men.

Trends in violence against intimate partners, 1993-98

The rate of intimate partner violence against women decreased 21% from 1993 to 1998. The estimated number of violent crimes against women by intimate partners decreased from the 1993 level of about 1.1 million to 848,480 in 1997. The victimization rate over the same period fell from 9.8 to 7.5 per 1,000 women. A nominal but not statistically significant increase in female intimate partner violence rates occurred from 1997 to 1998 (7.5 to 7.7 per 1,000 women) (figure 1, table 2, appendix table 2).

Intimate partner victimization rates for males were similar in 1993 and 1998 (1.6 and 1.5 men victimized per 1,000 males), despite some fluctuation during intervening years. The rate of victimization of male intimate partners in 1998 represented an increase from 1.0 per 1,000 in 1997.

Table 1. Violence by intimate partners, by type of crime and gender, 1998

	Intimate partner violence by gender					
	Total		Female		Male	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 persons	Number	Rate per 100,000 persons	Number	Rate per 100,000 persons
Overall violent crime	1,033,660	465.9	876,340	766.8	157,330	146.2
Murder	1,830	0.8	1,320	1.2	510	0.5
Rape/sexual assault	63,490	28.6	63,490	55.6	--	--
Robbery	103,940	46.8	101,830	89.1	--	--
Aggravated assault	187,970	84.7	140,050	122.5	47,910	44.5
Simple assault	676,440	304.9	569,650	498.4	106,790	99.2

Note: Rates for this table only are the number of victimizations per 100,000 persons. Rates reported in other tables are the number of victimizations per 1,000 persons. Populations for calculation of rates are presented in appendix table 9, page 11. The difference in male and female intimate partner victimization rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level within each victimization category presented.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Homicide of intimate partners, 1976-98

Overall, the number of women killed by an intimate partner was stable between 1976 and 1993 and then declined 23% between 1993 and 1997. The number of women murdered by an intimate partner increased 8% between 1997 and 1998. The number of men murdered by an intimate partner fell 60% from 1976 to 1998 (*Highlights* figure, page 1).

Most victims of intimate partner homicide are killed by their spouses, although much less so in recent years. In 1998 murders by spouses represented 53% of all intimate partner homicides, down from 75% in 1976 (figure 2).

White females represent the only category of victims for whom intimate partner homicide has not decreased substantially since 1976 (figure 3). The number of intimate partner homicides for all other racial and gender groups declined during the period. The number of black females killed by intimates dropped 45%; black males, 74%; and white males, 44%. Between 1997 and

Homicides of intimate partners, by victim-offender relationship, 1976-98

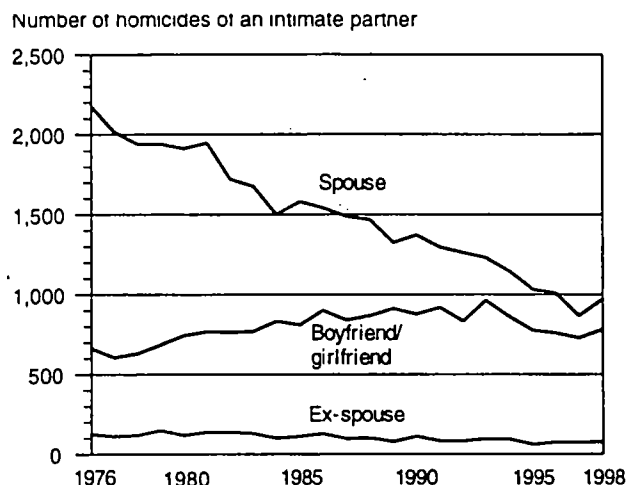


Figure 2

In 1998 the number of white females killed by an intimate partner increased 15%.

For additional information on trends of intimate partner homicide, refer to the BJS website: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/intimates.htm>

Characteristics of intimate partner violence victims, 1993-98

Regardless of the demographic characteristics considered, women experienced intimate partner violence

at higher rates than men between 1993 and 1998.* Among women, being black, young, divorced or separated, earning lower incomes, living in rental housing, and living in an urban area were all associated with higher rates of intimate partner victimization between 1993 and 1998. Men who were young, black, divorced or separated, or living in rented housing had significantly higher rates of intimate partner violence than other men.

*The remainder of the report examines nonlethal violent victimization, although inclusion of homicides would not affect the findings.

Table 2. Violence by intimate partners, by gender, 1993-98

Year	Violent victimization by intimate partners			
	Female victims		Male victims	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1993	1,072,090	9.8	163,570	1.6
1994	1,003,180	9.1	176,180	1.7
1995	953,700	8.6	115,490	1.1
1996	879,290	7.8	150,730	1.4
1997	848,480	7.5	107,850	1.0
1998	876,340	7.7	157,330	1.5

Note: See appendix table 9, page 11, for the populations used to calculate rates.

The difference between male and female rates of intimate partner victimization for every year is significant at the 95%-confidence level. The rates for males in 1993 and 1998 were not significantly different. Male intimate partner victimization rates fell significantly between 1994 and 1995, fell slightly between 1996 and 1997, and increased significantly between 1997 and 1998. Rates of intimate partner violence against females declined from 1994 to 1997 and slightly between 1994 and 1998.

Homicides of intimate partners, by gender and race of the victims, 1976-98

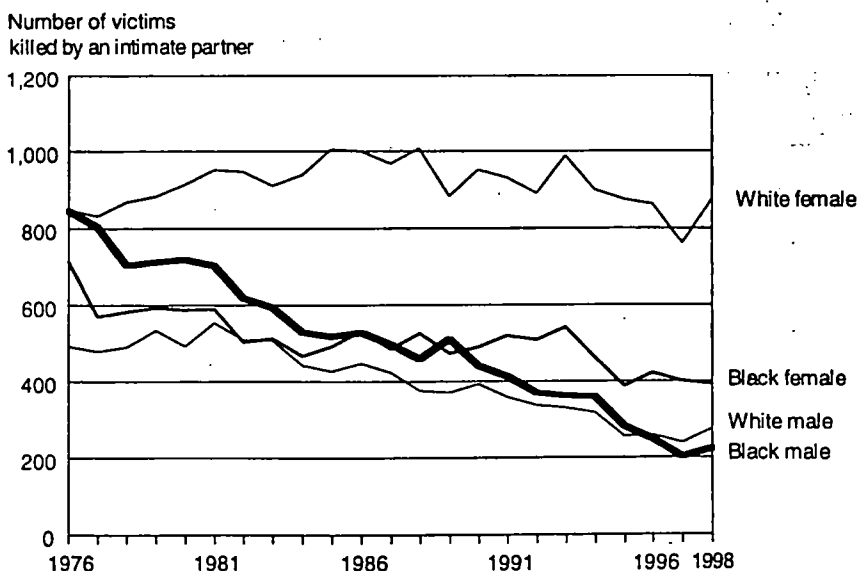


Figure 3

Rate of intimate partner violence, by victim's race, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males of each race

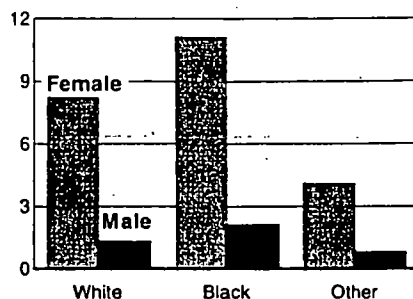


Figure 4

Rate of intimate partner violence, by victim's ethnicity, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males of each group

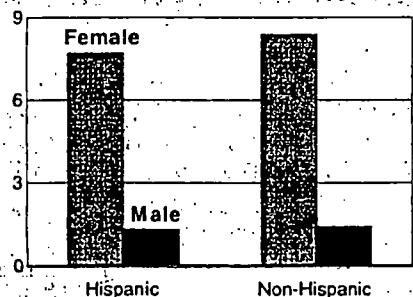


Figure 5

Race and ethnicity

Overall, blacks were victimized by intimate partners at significantly higher rates than persons of any other race between 1993 and 1998 (figure 4, appendix table 3). Black females experienced intimate partner violence

Rate of intimate partner violence, by annual household income, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males at each household income level

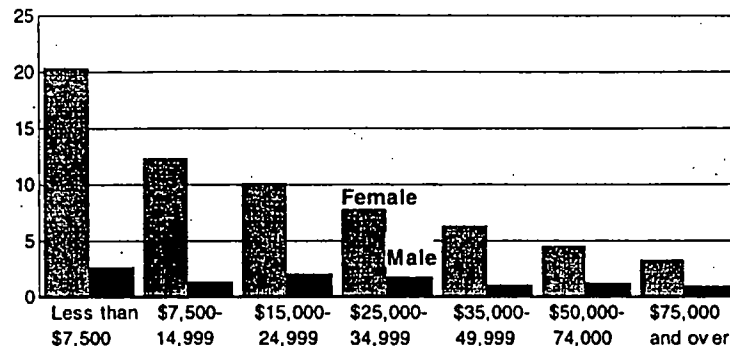


Figure 7

at a rate 35% higher than that of white females, and about 2½ times the rate of women of other races. Black males experienced intimate partner violence at a rate about 62% higher than that of white males and about 2½ times the rate of men of other races.

No difference in intimate partner victimization rates between Hispanic and non-Hispanic persons emerged, regardless of gender (figure 5).

Age

For both women and men, rates of violence by an intimate partner were below 3 victimizations per 1,000 persons under age 16 or over age 50 (figure 6 and appendix table 4). Women ages 20-24 were victimized by an intimate partner at the highest rate, 21 per 1,000 women. This rate was about 8 times the peak rate for men

(3 victimizations per 1,000 men ages 25-34).

Household income

Women living in households with lower annual household incomes experienced intimate partner violence at significantly higher rates than women in households with higher annual incomes (figure 7, appendix table 5). Intimate partners victimized women living in households with the lowest annual household income at a rate nearly 7 times that of women living in households with the highest annual household income (20 versus 3 per 1,000). No discernible relationship emerged between intimate partner violence against males and household income.

Rate of intimate partner violence, by age, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males in each age category

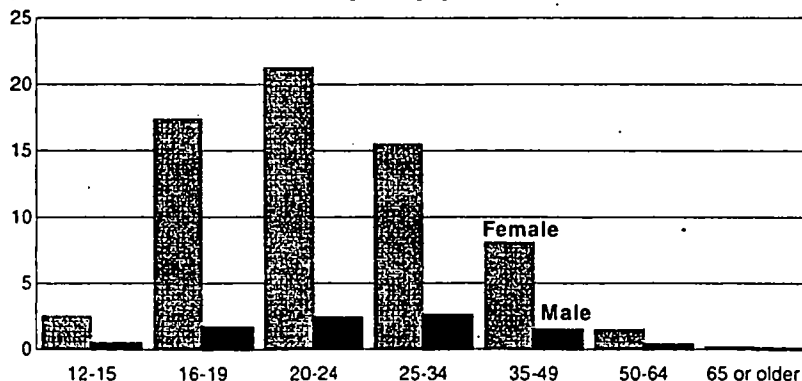


Figure 6

Rate of intimate partner violence, by marital status, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males in each status

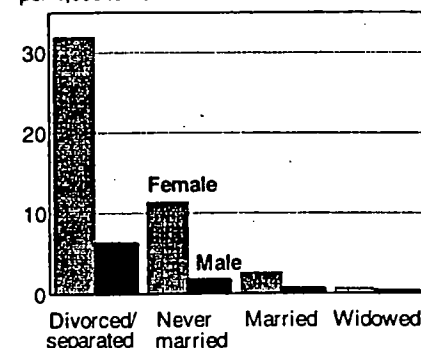


Figure 8

Marital status

For both men and women, divorced or separated persons were subjected to the highest rates of intimate partner victimization, followed by never-married persons (figure 8, appendix table 6). Because the NCVS reflects a respondent's marital status at the time of the interview, it is not possible to determine whether a person was separated or divorced at the time of the victimization or whether separation or divorce followed the violence.

Home ownership

Intimate partner victimization rates were significantly higher for persons living in rental housing regardless of the victim's gender (figure 9, appendix table 7). Females residing in rental housing were victimized by intimate partner violence at more than 3 times the rate of women living in owned housing, and males residing in rental housing were victimized by an intimate partner at more than twice the rate of men living in purchased housing.

Urban, suburban, and rural households

Women in urban areas were victims of intimate partner violence at significantly higher rates than suburban women and at somewhat higher rates than rural women. Ten per thousand urban women were victims of intimate partner violence compared to 8 per 1,000 women in suburban and rural areas between 1993 and 1998.

Urban and suburban males were victims of intimate partner violence at similar rates. Men in urban areas experienced violence at a rate slightly higher than that of men in rural areas. No significant difference emerged between the rates for suburban and rural men.

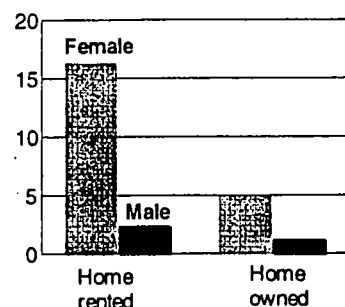
The nature of intimate partner victimization

Location and time

Between 1993 and 1998 almost two-thirds of intimate partner violence

Rate of intimate partner violence, by home ownership and location of household, 1993-98

Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males in each status



Intimate partner violence per 1,000 females or males in each type of area

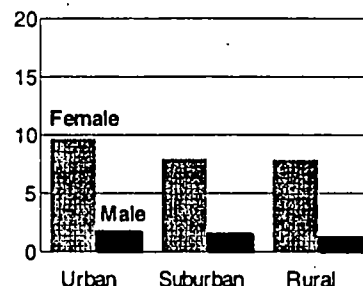


Figure 9

Table 3. Location and time of intimate partner violence, by gender of victim, 1993-98

Location and time	Female average annual		Male average annual	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total intimate partner victims	937,490	100%	144,620	100%
Victim's home	590,030	63%*	74,480	52%
Near victim's home	81,600	9	23,910	17
Friend/neighbor's home	115,430	12	22,300	15
Commercial place	24,020	3	5,820	4
Parking lot or garage	34,800	4	5,860	4
School	11,350	1		
Other	80,260	9	9,630	7
Daytime (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	353,560	38%	58,900	41%
Nighttime	558,130	60	84,910	59
Don't know	25,800	3		

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference between male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Table 4. Households with children under age 12, by gender of victims of intimate partner violence, 1993-98

Present	Total annual average		Female average annual		Male average annual	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total intimate partner victims	1,082,110	100%	937,490	100%	144,620	100%
Children in household	459,590	43%	424,140	45%	35,450	25%
Children not in household	462,090	43	364,720	39	97,370	67
Unknown	160,430	15	148,630	16	11,800	8

Note: The difference between male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level for each category shown. The difference in having children as household members and not having them is significant at the 95%-confidence level for both women and men.

against women, and about half of all intimate partner violence against men, occurred in the victim's home (table 3). Intimate partner violence occurred most often between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., accounting for about 6 in 10 female

and male victimizations by intimate partners (60% and 59%).

Table 5. Percent of threats, attempted attacks, and physical attacks in intimate partner violent crimes, 1993-98

Type of violence	Victims of intimate partners	
	Female	Male
Attempt or threat	31%	35%
Threatened to kill	32	27
Threatened to rape	1	--
Threatened in "other" way	52*	41
Threatened with a weapon	18	22
Threw object at victim	4*	11
Followed/surrounded victim	4	--
Tried to hit, slap, or knock down victim	13	15
Physically attacked	69%	65%

Note: Detail may not add to total because victims may have reported more than one type of threat.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference between male and female percentages is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Children less than 12 present in the household

Between 1993 and 1998 children under the age of 12 resided in 43% of the households where intimate partner violence occurred (table 4). Population estimates suggest that in general, 27% of households in the United States were home to children under the age 12. This study is not able to determine the extent to which young children witnessed intimate partner violence.

Injuries and treatment

Between 1993 and 1998, about two-thirds of the male and female victims of intimate partner violence were physically attacked (table 5). The remaining third were victims of threats or attempted violence. Though percentages of males and females being attacked were similar, the outcome of these attacks differed (table 6). Fifty percent of female victims of intimate partner violence were injured by an intimate partner versus 32% of male victims.

Percent of intimate partner victimization reported to police, by gender, race, and ethnicity, 1993-98

Percent of intimate partner violence reported to police

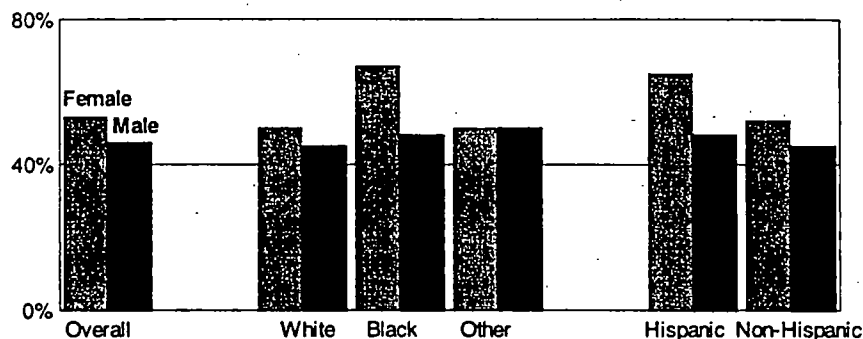


Figure 10

Among those injured, similar percentages of men and women suffered serious injuries (4% and 5%, respectively). A significantly higher percentage of women than men sustained minor injuries (more than 4 in 10 females and fewer than 3 in 10 males).

Most victims injured by an intimate partner did not report seeking profes-

sional medical treatment for their injuries. About 6 in 10 female and male victims of intimate partner violence were injured but not treated. In general, injuries were minor, involving cuts and bruises. Most of those injured who were treated received care at home or at the scene of the victimization (17% of women and 24% of men).

Table 6. Injuries and treatment as a result of intimate partner violence, by gender, 1993-98

Injury and treatment	Female average annual		Male average annual	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total intimate partner victims	937,490	100%	144,620	100%
Not Injured	466,380	50%*	97,620	68%
Injured	471,110	50%*	47,000	32
Serious injury	43,910	5	6,380	4
Gunshot wound	--	--	--	--
Knife wounds	5,410	1	--	--
Internal injuries	10,170	1	--	--
Broken bones	16,380	2	--	--
Knocked unconscious	9,240	1	--	--
Other serious injuries	--	--	--	--
Rape/sexual assault without additional injuries	33,260	4	--	--
Minor injuries only	392,810	42*	39,690	27
Injuries unknown	--	--	--	--
Injured	471,110	100%	47,000	100%
Injured, not treated	297,800	63	28,090	60
Treated for injury	173,310	37	18,910	40
At scene or home	82,200	17*	11,240	24
Doctor's office or clinic	23,000	5	--	--
Hospital	--	--	--	--
Not admitted	16,990	4	--	--
Emergency, not admitted	39,850	8	--	--
Emergency, admitted	5,840	1	--	--
Other locale	5,020	1	--	--
Don't know	--	--	--	--

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference in male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Reporting to police

About half of all victims of intimate partner violence between 1993 and 1998 reported the violence to law enforcement authorities (53% of women and 46% of men) (table 7, figure 10, and appendix table 8).

The percentage of victims reporting to police differed by race and ethnicity. Black women (67%) reported their victimization to police at significantly higher percentages than black men (48%), white men (45%), and white women (50%). No difference in white male and female percentages reporting emerged (45% versus 50%). Hispanic female victims reported intimate partner violence to the police at higher percentages than did non-Hispanic females (65% versus 52%).

Among victims of violence by an intimate partner, the percentage of women who reported the crime was greater in 1998 (59%) than in 1993 (48%). There was no significant difference between 1993 and 1998 in the percentage of men's reporting their victimization to the police.

In 1997 and 1998 a significantly higher percentage of female intimate partner violence victims reported the victimizations to the police than did not. Prior to 1997 similar percentages of females reported and did not report.

For males, for all years but 1997, approximately half the victims did not report their victimization to the police. In 1997 a slightly higher percentage of male victims did not report to the authorities. About half of the male victims' reasons and a third of the female victims' reasons for not reporting their intimate partner victimization to the police was because it was a "private or personal matter" (table 8). While this reason was the most often

Table 7. Percent of reporting intimate partner violence to police, by gender, 1993-98

Type of victim	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1993-98
Female total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported	48%	50%	52%	53%	58%	59%	53%
Not reported	52	50	47	46 [†]	42*	41*	47*
Don't know	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Male total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported	47%	48%	49%	46%	38%	49%	46%
Not reported	53	50	51	52	60 [†]	51	53
Don't know	0	2	0	2	2	0	1

*The difference in percent of within gender reporting and not reporting is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

†The difference in percent of within gender reporting and not reporting is significant at the 90%-confidence level.

Table 8. Reasons intimate partner violence was not reported to the police, by gender of victim, 1993-98

Reasons for not reporting to police	Female average annual		Male average annual	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total victimizations not reported	480,060		85,400	
Private or personal matter	151,900	35%*	39,690	52%
Afraid of reprisal	83,090	19	--	--
Minor crime	29,270	7*	11,480	15
Police will not bother	25,440	6	--	--
Protect offender	13,580	3*	8,400	11
Police biased	12,200	3%	--	--
Inconvenient	14,190	3	--	--
Reported to another official	11,910	3	--	--
Police ineffectiveness	15,290	4	--	--
Not clear a crime occurred	7,010	2	--	--
Don't know why I did not report it	7,100	2%	--	--
Other reason given	109,070	25	14,500	19

Note: Detail may not add to total because victims may have reported more than one reason and because of values not shown in instances in which the sample cases were fewer than 10.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference in male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

given by both male and female victims, it was given by male victims in a significantly higher percentage than female victims.

Fear of reprisal by the perpetrator made up 19% of the reasons females did not report their victimization to the police. About 1 in 10 male victims and fewer than 1 in 10 female victims said they did not report the crime to the police because they did not want to get the offender in trouble with the law.

Methodology

Except for homicide data obtained from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this report presents data from the BJS National Crime Victimization Survey. The NCVS gathers data about crimes using an ongoing, nationally representative sample of households in the United States. NCVS data include information about crime victims (age, gender, race, ethnicity, marital status, income, and educational level), criminal offenders (gender, race, approximate age, and victim-offender relations) and the nature of the crime

(for example, time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences). NCVS victimization data include incidents reported and not reported to police.

Between 1993 and 1998 approximately 293,400 households and 574,000 individuals age 12 or older were interviewed. For the NCVS data presented, response rates varied between 93% and 96% of eligible households, and between 89% and 92% of eligible individuals. The 1998 data presented in this report were collected during the calendar year being estimated. Data for 1993 to 1997 are based on crimes occurring during the year.

Appendix table 1. Average annual number and percentage of series and nonseries violent victimizations, 1993-98

Type of crime	Number of victimizations			Percent of victimizations		
	Total	Nonseries	Series	Total	Nonseries	Series
Violent victimizations	10,098,920	9,493,160	605,770	100%	94%	6%
Rape/sexual assault	394,600	368,430	26,170	100	93	7
Robbery	1,142,380	1,111,500	30,880	100	97	3
Aggravated assault	2,167,920	2,063,920	104,000	100	95	5
Simple assault	6,394,030	5,949,310	444,720	100	93	7
Intimate partner violence						
Female victims	937,490	835,850	101,630	100%	89%	11%
Male victims	144,620	132,030	12,600	100	91	9

Because the NCVS samples households, it does not capture the experiences of homeless individuals or those living in institutional settings such as homeless or battered persons' shelters. The experiences and esti-

mates of intimate partner violence in this report reflect those of the individuals residing in households.

The exact impact of this sampling limitation is unknown. Several studies

estimate that intimate partner violence has on homelessness or on residing in shelters for homeless or battered persons. One study suggested that 50% of homeless women and children became homeless after fleeing abuse (Zorza, 1991). A 1998 study conducted in 10 cities in the United States estimated that of 777 homeless parents (most of whom were mothers) 22% stated they left their previous home due to intimate partner violence (*Homes for the Homeless*, 1998). A survey by the U.S. Conference of Mayors suggested that 46% felt that intimate partner violence was a primary cause of homelessness (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1998).

Standard error computations for NCVS estimates

Comparisons of percentages and rates in this report were tested to determine if differences were statistically significant. Differences described in the text as higher, lower, or different and changes over time characterized as having increased or decreased passed a hypothesis test at the .05 level of statistical significance (95%-confidence level). That is, the tested difference in the estimates was greater than twice the standard error of that difference. For comparisons that were statistically significant at the .10 level of statistical significance (90%-confidence level), the terms *somewhat different*, *marginally different*, or *slight difference* are

Definitions of intimate partner

Intimate partner relationships involve current spouses, former spouses, current boy/girlfriends, or former boy/girlfriends. Individuals involved in an intimate partner relationship may be of the same gender. The FBI does not report former boy/girlfriends in categories separate from current boy/girlfriends. Rather, they are included in the boy/girlfriend category during the data collection process.

The FBI, through the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), and BJS, using the NCVS, gather information about the victim's and offender's relationship, using different relationship categories. In this report responses to the victim-offender question from both datasets are collapsed into four relationship groups: intimate, friend/acquaintance, other family, and stranger. These groups are created from the following original response categories:

	NCVS categories	SHR categories
Intimate	Spouse Ex-spouse Boyfriend/girlfriend Ex-girlfriend/ex-boyfriend	Husband/wife Common-law husband or wife Ex-husband/ex-wife Boyfriend/girlfriend Homosexual relationship
Friend/ acquaintance	Friend/ex-friend Roommate/boarder Schoolmate Neighbor Someone at work/customer Other non-relative	Acquaintance Friend Neighbor Employee Employer Other known
Other family	Parent or step parent Own child or stepchild Brother/sister Other relative	Mother/father Son/daughter Brother/sister In-law Stepfather/stepmother Stepson/stepdaughter Other family
Stranger	Stranger Known by sight only	Stranger

used to note the nature of the difference.

Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in the text. What may appear to be large differences may not test as statistically significant at the 95%- or the 90%-confidence level. Significance testing calculations were conducted at the Bureau of Justice Statistics using statistical programs developed specifically for the NCVS by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These programs take into consideration many aspects of the complex NCVS sample design when calculating generalized variance estimates.

FBI homicide data

Homicide data presented in this report are collected by the FBI, under the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). The homicide data provide incident-level data on about 92% of the homicides in the United States, including the victim and offender relationship.

Definitions

An important consideration in generating intimate partner violence estimates using NCVS data is the treatment of "series data." Series data are defined as six or more incidents similar in nature, for which the victim is unable to furnish details of each incident separately. Because no information for each incident is available, information on the most recent incident in the series is collected. Generally, series victimizations represent 6%-7% of all violent victimizations recorded by the NCVS, though some variation exists among the types of crime and victim characteristics (appendix table 1).

Series crimes are problematic in estimation because how or whether these victimizations should be combined with the other crime incidents is unclear. BJS continues to study how these types of victimizations should be handled in our published estimates. Currently, series victimizations are excluded from the annual BJS estimates but included in Special Reports. In addition, series data are included for analyses where repeat victimization is an important aspect of the subject being analyzed. This report includes series victimizations in estimation of intimate partner violence, counting a series as one victimization.

Violent acts covered in this report include murder, rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Definitions used in this report are as follows:

- Murder and non-negligent manslaughter is defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.
- Rape is forced sexual intercourse, including both psychological coercion and physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category includes incidents where the penetration is from a foreign object such as a bottle. Also included are attempted rapes, male and female victims, and heterosexual and homosexual rape.
- Sexual assault covers a wide range of victimizations, distinct from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include completed or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between the victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

- Robbery is a completed or attempted theft directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapons, and with or without an injury.

- Aggravated assault is defined as a completed or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether or not an injury occurred, and an attack without a weapon in which the victim is seriously injured.

- Simple assault is an attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury (such as bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling) or an undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Simple assaults also include attempted assaults without a weapon.

References

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Appendix table 2. Victim-offender relationship, by gender, 1993-98

Gender of victim and victim-offender relationship	Rate of violent victimization						1993-98
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Female victim							
Intimate partners	9.8	9.1	8.6	7.8	7.5	7.7*	8.4
Other relatives	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.8
Friends/acquaintances	17.1	16.7	15.2	14.5	14.1	12.5*	15.0
Stranger	15.4	16.8	13.2	11.8	10.7	9.5*	12.9
Male victim							
Intimate partners	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4
Other relatives	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.8
Friends/acquaintances	23.0	21.5	19.3	19.1	18.5	17.2*	19.7
Stranger	38.8	38.2	33.8	29.2	26.6	24.9*	31.8

*The difference between 1993 and 1998 violent victimization rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Source: BJS, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), and FBI, Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), 1993-98.

Appendix table 4. Intimate partner violence, by age, 1993-98

Age of victim	Rate of nonlethal intimate partner violence (per 1,000 males and females)	
	Female	Male
12-15	2.5	0.6
16-19	17.4	1.7
20-24	21.3	2.4
25-34	15.5	2.6
35-49	8.1	1.5
50-64	1.5	0.4
65 or older	0.2	--

Note: The difference between male and female intimate partner violence rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level for every age group.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Appendix table 5. Intimate partner violence, by household income, 1993-98

Household income of victim	Rate of nonlethal intimate partner violence (per 1,000 males and females)	
	Female	Male
Less than \$7,500	20.3	2.6
\$7,500 to \$14,999	12.3	1.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10.1	2.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.8	1.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6.3	1.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4.5	1.2
\$75,000 or more	3.3	0.9

Note: The difference between male and female intimate partner violence rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level for every income category shown.

Appendix table 3. Intimate partner violence, by race and ethnicity, 1993-98

Victims	Rate of nonlethal intimate partner violence (per 1,000 males and females)	
	Female victims	Male victims
Race		
White	8.2	1.3
Black	11.1	2.1
Other race*	4.1	--
Ethnicity		
Hispanic ^b	7.7	1.3
Non-Hispanic	8.4	1.4

Note: The difference between male and female intimate partner violence rates is significant at the 95%-confidence level for each race and ethnicity shown. Female intimate partner violence rates among races

emerged. Male intimate partner violence rates differed at the 95%-confidence level between whites and blacks and between blacks and persons of other races. No difference in the rates for white males and other race males emerged.

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*Denotes Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, Alaska Natives, and American Indians.

^bHispanic or Latino persons could be of any race.

Appendix table 6. Intimate partner violence, by marital status, 1993-98

Victim's marital status	Rate of nonlethal intimate violence (per 1,000 persons)	
	Female	Male
Divorced/separated	31.9	6.2*
Never married	11.3	1.6*
Married	2.6	0.5*
Widowed	0.6	--

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference between male and female rates of intimate partner violence is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Appendix table 7. Intimate partner violence, by urbanization and housing, 1993-98

Area in which victim lives	Rate of nonlethal intimate partner violence (per 1,000 males and females)	
	Female	Male
Home owned	4.8	1.0
Home rented	16.2	2.2
Urban	9.5	1.6
Suburban	7.8	1.4
Rural	8.1	1.1

Note: The difference in male and female intimate partner violence victimization rates for each housing category is significant at the 95%-confidence level. Among females, intimate partner violence rates differ at the 95%-confidence level between urban and suburban areas and at the 90%-confidence level between urban and rural areas. Among males, rural rates differed significantly from urban rates.

Appendix table 8. Reporting intimate partner violence to police, by race and ethnicity, 1993-98

Victim	Female			Male		
	Number reported	Number of victims	Percent	Number reported	Number of victims	Percent
Total	498,210	937,490	53%	67,110	144,620	46%
White	384,030	763,100	50%	53,090	116,830	45%
Black	105,720	157,480	67*	11,910	24,780	48
Other	8,470	16,900	50	--	--	--
Hispanic	50,650	78,390	65%*	6,010	12,470	48%
Non-Hispanic	442,470	847,210	52	58,710	129,060	45

--Based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

*The difference in male and female percentages is significant at the 95%-confidence level.

Appendix table 9. Resident population of the United States age 12 or older, by gender, 1993-98

Populations used to calculate victimization rates						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	211,524,770	213,747,270	215,709,450	217,967,370	220,433,520	221,880,960
Female	109,176,670	110,378,010	111,440,640	112,490,440	113,540,360	114,285,430
Male	102,348,090	103,369,260	104,268,820	105,476,930	106,893,170	107,595,530

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D., is director.

BJS Special Reports address a specific topic in depth from one or more datasets that cover many topics.

Callie Marie Rennison, Ph.D., and Sarah Welchans wrote this report. Cathy Maston provided statistical review. Tina Dorsey produced and edited the report under the supervision of Tom Hester. Jayne Robinson prepared the report for final publication.

May 2000, NCJ 178247

The primary source of data for tables presented in this report is the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Data for lethal violence or homicide were collected by the FBI, under the Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR).

Data presented in this report can be obtained from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan, 1-800-999-0960. When at the archive site, search for dataset ICPSR 6406.

The archive may also be accessed through the BJS website, where the report, data, and supporting documentation are available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

Reauthorization of Domestic Violence Act Is at Risk

By JULIET EILPERIN
Washington Post Staff Writer

The congressional gridlock that has stalled such high-profile issues as gun control and prescription drug coverage is poised to claim a more unlikely target: the Violence Against Women Act.

The landmark legislation, enacted in 1994, has been widely praised as one of the most effective vehicles for combating domestic violence. But the bill reauthorizing the act has become

enmeshed in fierce turf battles on Capitol Hill, and the law will expire at the end of the month unless it comes to the House floor for a vote.

Although the act enjoys broad bipartisan support—the judiciary committees on both sides of the Capitol have approved it—House GOP leaders have shown little enthusiasm for pushing the bill when they're struggling to dispatch with more pressing legislative priorities before heading home to campaign for reelection.

Supporters of the bill remain optimistic it will make it into law this year but are anxious that the ongoing turmoil in Washington could scuttle it.

"Time's a wasting," said Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.), the bill's original author. "The Republican leadership controls this whole thing. If the Republican leadership doesn't pull the trigger, this thing's done."

Democrats raised the issue yesterday in a meeting with GOP leaders and the president and sent

a letter to House Speaker J. Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) demanding a vote. House Minority Leader Richard A. Gephardt (D-Mo.) said yesterday he had visited a recently opened battered women's shelter in his district Sunday that was partially funded by the act. It had 25 beds that were filled in one day.

"This is an epidemic problem in this country, and we need to put the federal government behind this effort," Gephardt said.

Some Republicans have ques-

tioned the cost of the revised bill—the House version would allocate \$3.8 billion over the next five years, while the Senate would provide \$3.2 billion—but most of their objections concern jurisdictional issues.

After the bill was put on a legislative fast track in the Senate, Budget Committee Chairman Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) put a hold on the measure, arguing that it infringed on his authority be-

lieve violence programs. But women's advocates fear that many initiatives would fall through the cracks and that communities would have less of an opportunity to coordinate their efforts.

"The idea behind VAWA was to create a system that got everybody together to solve the problem of sexual assault and domestic violence in communities," said Judy Fulcher, public policy director of the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence. "It comes down to how many shelter beds do we have. How many attorneys do we have to take on these cases? How many police officers do we have on the street?"

cause it authorized spending over a five-year period. The House Education and the Workforce Committee, for its part, wants to weigh in on two of the bill's major programs that fall under its domain. And the House Commerce Committee reserves the right to sign off on public health programs.

Kevin Talley, chief of staff for the Education and the Workforce Committee, said his staff had tried to broker a compromise with

Rep. Constance A. Morella (R-Md.), who authored the House version of the bill. "She hasn't been willing to do that," Talley said.

But Morella is appealing directly to Hastert and is planning to hand-deliver a letter to him today from the roughly 50 Republican sponsors of the bill calling on him to bring it up for a vote. House Judiciary Committee Chairman Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.) and crime subcommittee Chairman Bill McCollum (R-Fla.)—who has

been touting his work on behalf of domestic violence victims as part of his Senate bid—sent a letter to Hastert last week calling for a vote.

Over the past five years, the law has allocated \$1.6 billion to state and local programs, including a national toll-free hot line for victims of violence, funding for special police units focused on sex crimes, and civil and legal assistance grants so women can obtain restraining orders and other legal remedies.

Some of the law's measures are modest: Police officers in San Francisco now carry cards with the names of shelters that they can hand out when responding to a domestic violence call. Others are broader: The hot line has logged more than half a million calls since its inception and now averages 13,000 calls a month.

The new bill would expand the reach of the program, funding transitional housing for women and children and providing support for specific groups, including the elderly, the disabled and American Indians.

In May, the Supreme Court struck down a civil rights provision in the act that gave women the right to sue their attackers for monetary damages if they could show that the crimes had been motivated by gender bias. But supporters say that was only a small part of the overall law.

Even if authorization expires Sept. 30, Congress could still choose to appropriate federal funds annually for specific domes-

Lee Backers Wait to Celebrate

Friends Share Family's Anxiety as Scientist's Release Is Held Up

By VERNON LOEB
Washington Post Staff Writer

WHITE ROCK, N.M., Sept. 12—On the morning after the welcome home celebration that never was, Don and Jean Marshall talked a grocery store into keeping 50 pounds of cold cuts and stashed 250 hamburger rolls in a neighbor's freezer.

But friends and neighbors of Wen Ho Lee remained optimistic that he would come home this week, even though his lawyers and government prosecutors hit some kind of snag Monday in negotiating a deal that would allow the former weapons scientist to plead guilty to a single felony count of mishandling classified information and then go free, having already served nine months in jail.

"We're supposed to be rolling with the punches, but it's getting hard," said Jean Marshall, Lee's next-door neighbor. "It came to me today, as I was thinking, 'Jean, you've got to pick yourself up and be strong,' he's much harder it

must be for the Lee family. Their strength has amazed me."

With Lee's family hunkered down in their home and refusing to say more than a few polite words to reporters, his neighbors have become his main cheering section, defending the man they know as a quiet gardener and devoted father.

Prosecutors contend that Lee committed serious breaches of security at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Although they have not charged him with espionage, they are worried about the whereabouts of seven cassette tapes onto which he copied thousands of pages of data related to U.S. nuclear weapons. It is primarily to secure Lee's cooperation and to learn what he did with those tapes, Energy Secretary Bill Richardson said yesterday, that the government has been willing to discuss a plea bargain.

Lee's neighbors, meanwhile, have remained steadfast in their support through months of FBI surveillance, headlines alleging Lee may have spied for China and a 59-count grand jury indictment.

Jean Marshall was describing this ordeal when the doorbell rang. It was Alberta Lee, a 26-year-old software designer who has led a crusade to try to clear her father's name—though the Marshalls have a hard time seeing her as anything except the little girl next door, roller skating and playing Monopoly with their kids, Allen and Julia.

She'd stopped by to drop off an extra copy of the Albuquerque Tribune. It had a picture of the Marshalls on the front page, embracing outside the federal courthouse in Albuquerque on Monday after Judge James A. Parker recessed Lee's plea hearing until Wednesday and dashed the homecoming party they had planned.

For the Marshalls as well as the Lees, life on Barcelona Avenue sud-

denly changed in March 1999, when Lee was publicly named as an espionage suspect and fired from his job at Los Alamos. "I sat in this home and watched what FBI surveillance did to injure my friend and neighbor," said Marshall, who works on nuclear weapons in the lab's top-secret X Division, along with her husband and Lee.

On their way to Albuquerque on Monday morning, Wen Ho Lee's wife, Sylvia, had worried about her daughter, fretting that Alberta was becoming overwrought in her ef-

forts to raise awareness and funds for her father's defense. "She said, 'I think my daughter would die for her father,'" Marshall recalled.

Another neighbor and ardent Lee supporter, retired Los Alamos scientist Carl A. Newton, remembered the ride home from court Monday night, when it was his turn to escort Sylvia Lee. She was devastated by the breakdown in negotiations, particularly because law en-

forcement officials already had announced that the plea bargain was approved by Attorney General Janet Reno, he said.

"She does not like to talk to the press, and she does not like to have her picture taken," Newton said. "She was reluctant to go down there and face all the cameras, but we persuaded her it was the right thing to do. But it's going to be a hard sell to get her back down there on Wednesday."

With her husband in a Santa Fe jail and their conversations limited to an hour a week, always in the presence of FBI agents, Sylvia Lee has tried to keep her mind occupied, taking a course in social psychology at the University of New Mexico and attending yoga classes, Newton said.

Newton doesn't deny that Wen Ho Lee "did something stupid" when he downloaded 806 megabytes of nuclear data to portable tapes. But Newton believes that

Lee made the tapes simply to back up his own work against the possibility of a computer crash, and he is convinced that Lee destroyed the tapes, as Lee has long claimed.

Like many of Lee's local supporters, Newton believes that Lee's actions would have been handled internally by the lab as security violations—not felonies that carry a possible life sentence—absent political hysteria in Washington over Chinese espionage.

While he was working at Los Alamos as a geophysicist on underground nuclear tests and other environmental issues, Newton met Wen Ho Lee as a soccer dad, coaching Alberta and her brother, Chung, 28, now a medical student in Ohio.

Down the road from the soccer fields where they played, at a scenic overlook high above the Rio Grande, Newton couldn't help but feel optimistic. "I'm 99 percent confident," he said, "that tomorrow we'll have a celebration."



Date: _____ 9/14/00 _____

To: ELIZABETH FATER
NATIONAL JOURNAL

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From: Heather Howard

Telephone: 456-7263 Fax: 456-2878

Subject: VAWA

Pages: 10 (Including this cover sheet)

Comments:

As we discussed, attached please find:

- 1) The President's remarks from yesterday's hate crime event, at which he called on Congress to reauthorize VAWA
- 2) The Vice President's statement yesterday about hate crimes and VAWA
- 3) September 5, 2000 fact sheet: "President Clinton and Democratic Leaders Challenge Congress to Act Now on America's Priorities," which includes VAWA
- 4) Press paper from the First Lady's event with law enforcement

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 13, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON HATE CRIMES LEGISLATION

The East Room

2:48 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Holder, thank you for your leadership. Commander O'Malley, thank you for coming back and for being the embodiment of someone who has changed his position on this and been courageous enough to say so.

And, Mrs. Byrdsong, I cannot even imagine the courage it must take for you to have made this journey from your home, to stand up in front of us, to say what you have said. I thank your Pastor for joining you here. And I think I speak for all of us and for all Americans -- we thank you for trying to turn your pain into a positive gain for America. Thank you. (Applause.)

I'd like to thank Justin Dart and Mary Frances Berry and so many other advocates of human rights and civil rights for being in this room today. I would like to thank the members of the Interfaith Alliance who are here; and, of course, the members of our D.C. City Council.

Many members of Congress wanted to be here, but they are actually voting now, and in the House they're voting on this, on amendments to this very proposal. So we're here at a very important time. The first-ever vote on comprehensive hate crimes legislation is scheduled in the House of Representatives for later today, after the amendments have been dealt with. That would enable us to clear the last legislative hurdle to final passage of hate crimes.

In June, with the Vice President standing watch in case a tie had to be broken, the Senate passed a strong bipartisan hate crimes bill. I was very moved by many of the things that were said there, but I want to say a special words of thanks publicly to Senator Gordon Smith from Oregon, an Evangelical Christian Republican, for the speech that he gave on that occasion, reminding us that this is not a partisan issue. I hope the House will follow suit.

As I have said many times over the last couple of years, it is for me a sad and painful irony that at the beginning of a new century I have done so much to try to fill with opportunity for the American people and to bring full of hope to the rest of the world, with all the modern gadgets we enjoy, we are still bedeviled by mankind's oldest failing: the fear of the other, which so quickly can lead to distrust, then to dehumanization, then to the kind of violence that ended the lives of Matthew Shepard and Ricky Byrdsong, far, far before their time.

We may not ever fully conquer the disease that seems to afflict human hearts everywhere -- the compelling need to define ourselves up by defining someone else down. But at least we can do more to make sure that no one in our country is violated simply because of who they are. That's why we're here today. I would also like to point out that there is a connection between the two ways that throughout history, and if