

Most SAFE Act Findings are Misleading, Unverifiable, or False

Summary	Explanation	Count
Falsehood	The claim is so exaggerated or wrong as to appear deceptive	8
Incorrect	The claim is wrong or misrepresents the truth.	6
Lacks a scientific basis	The claim is vague or meaningless	11
Misleading	The claim is partly true, but omits key information.	6
Outdated	The claim is based on old information that is no longer applicable.	3
Questionable	The research methods are flawed or controversial.	4
Unverifiable	The claim is based on research that cannot be reasonably located.	11
Correct	The claim can be verified and represents the truth	4
Total number of claims		53

	Finding*	Source of Claim** and Legislative Citations	Assessment	Summary
1	(A) Violence against women has been reported to be the leading cause of physical injury to women. (B) Such violence has a devastating impact on women's physical and emotional health, financial security, and ability to maintain their jobs, and (C) thus impacts interstate commerce.	<p><i>Source:</i> Stark E, Flitcraft A et al. Wife abuse in the medical setting: An introduction for health professionals. Monograph #7, Washington, DC: Office of Child Abuse and Neglect, Administration for Children and Families. 1981. NCJ 126796</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This language can be traced back to 1998, where it first appears as Finding #3 in the Battered Women's Economic Security Act (S. 2558). It appears as Finding #2 in the 2001 Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); as Finding #2 in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), Finding #2 in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again as Finding #1 in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors' Empowerment and Economic Security Act).</p>	<p>(A) According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "In 2006, unintentional falls were the leading cause of nonfatal injury among women of every age group." The other leading causes of injury to adult women are motor vehicle accidents, overexertion, accidentally being struck by an object, and unintentional cuts. Domestic violence, which is classified as an "intentional" injury, doesn't even appear on the list:</p> <p>Leading Causes of Injury* Among Women Aged 18 and Older, by Age, 2006 Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control</p> <p>*All of the leading causes of injury in 2006 were unintentional.</p>	(A) This claim is a falsehood that has been repeatedly debunked.

			<p>http://mchb.hrsa.gov/whusa08/hstat/hi/pages/226i.html</p> <p>According to family violence researcher Richard Gelles: “Unfortunately, as good a sound bite as it is, the statement is simply not true...The late Linda Saltzman from the CDC told all journalists who called to check this factoid that the CDC does not recognize this as either its own fact or a reputable fact.” (Gelles RJ. The politics of research: The use, abuse, and misuse of social science data—The cases of intimate partner violence. <i>Family Court Review</i> Vol. 45, No. 1, 2007, page 45)</p> <p>(B) Statement is vague and essentially meaningless.</p> <p>(C) The claim that domestic violence impacts interstate commerce was specifically refuted by the U.S. Supreme Court in <i>Morrison v. United States</i>, 2000.</p>	<p>(B) This claim lacks a scientific basis.</p> <p>(C) This claim is incorrect -- ignores a Supreme Court ruling.</p>
2	Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are particularly vulnerable to changes in employment, pay, and benefits, and as a result of their desperate need for economic stability, are in particular need of legal protection.	<p><i>Source:</i> No source could be located.</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This language can be traced back to 1998, where it first appears as Finding #6 in the Battered Women’s Economic Security Act (S. 2558). It then appears in the 2001 Victims’ Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors’ Empowerment and Economic Security Act).</p>	Statement is vague and essentially meaningless.	Finding lacks a scientific basis.
3	The Bureau of National Affairs has estimated that domestic violence costs United States employers between (A) \$3,000,000,000 and (B) \$5,000,000,000 annually in lost time	<p><i>Sources:</i> (A) Cited in Woodward N. Domestic abuse policies in the workplace. <i>Human Resources Magazine</i>. Vol. 43 No. 6, 1998. Pages 116-118.</p> <p>(B) Cited in Woodward N. Domestic abuse policies in the workplace. <i>Human Resources Magazine</i>. Vol. 43 No. 6, 1998. Pages 116-118.</p>	<p>(A) The statistic cannot be verified. The Bureau of National Affairs does not conduct research. It is possible that the BNA publishes <i>Human Resources Magazine</i>, but this could not be verified.</p> <p>(B) The statistic cannot be verified. The Bureau of National Affairs does not conduct research. It is possible that the BNA publishes <i>Human Resources Magazine</i>, but this could not be verified.</p>	<p>(A) Claim is unverifiable -- based on a factoid from nowhere.</p> <p>(B) Claim is unverifiable -- based on a factoid from nowhere.</p>

	and productivity, while other reports have estimated the cost at between (C) \$5,800,000,000 and (D) \$13,000,000,000 annually.***	<p>(C) National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States, Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003. www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/ipv_cost/ipv.htm</p> <p>(D) Joan Zorza, Women Battering: High Costs and the State of the Law, <i>Clearinghouse Review</i>, Vol. 28, No. 4, 1994.</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This language can be traced back to 1998, where it first appears as Finding #14 in the Battered Women’s Economic Security Act (S. 2558). It then appears in the 2001 Victims’ Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors’ Empowerment and Economic Security Act).</p>	<p>(C) The statistic excludes the costs of intimate partner violence against men.</p> <p>(D) Joan Zorza is a writer and advocate, not a trained researcher. The <i>Clearinghouse Review</i> is an advocacy journal, not a scientific publication.</p> <p>Overall, the Finding presents a four-fold range from \$3 to \$13 billion, giving the impression of, at best, an educated guess.</p>	<p>(C) Claim is incorrect.</p> <p>(D) Claim lacks a scientific basis.</p>
4	United States medical costs for domestic violence have been estimated to be \$31,000,000,000 per year. The medical cost associated with each incident of domestic violence ranges from \$387 to \$948, including costs of health care and mental health services.***	<p><i>Source:</i> Zorza J. Women Battering: High Costs and the State of the Law, <i>Clearinghouse Review</i>, Vol. 28, No. 4, 383, 385 (1994).</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This Finding was cited in H.R.3420/S.1801, Finding #21 (introduced in 2003).</p>	<p>Joan Zorza is a writer and advocate, not a trained researcher. The <i>Clearinghouse Review</i> is an advocacy journal, not a scientific publication.</p> <p>According to <i>Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look</i>, the annual healthcare costs for adult victims of domestic violence are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical costs: \$1.8 billion 2. Mental health services: \$0.23 billion (2.3 million victims x \$100 mental health costs/victim (see p. 12) = \$0.23 billion) 3. Total costs: \$2.03 billion <p>Zorza’s \$31 billion figure is 15 times higher than the DoJ study. There is no scientific basis for the \$31 billion figure.</p>	Finding is a falsehood.
5	Domestic violence crimes account for approximately 15 percent of total crime costs in the United States each year.	<p><i>Source:</i> Miller TR, Cohen MA, Wiersema B. <i>Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look</i>. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. 1996. www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/costcrim.pdf</p> <p>Found all crime costs \$450 billion; domestic violence costs \$67 billion. For adult domestic violence, tangible costs amounted to \$8.8 billion and intangible costs account for \$58 billion.</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i></p>	<p>The report relies on crime statistics from 1987-1990. Crime rates have dropped dramatically since then. Additionally, cases that go before a jury are not representative of the overall population, and jury awards are known to be influenced by many subjective factors. The report summary acknowledges that the intangible costs “may also be the cost item with the highest degree of uncertainty” (page 21), which means the numbers could be inflated.</p>	Finding is questionable.

		This language can be traced back to 1998, when it first appears as Finding #2 in the Battered Women’s Economic Security Act (S. 2558). It then appears in the 2001 Victims’ Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors’ Empowerment and Economic Security Act).		
6	(A) According to the National Institute of Justice, crime costs an estimated \$450,000,000,000 annually in medical expenses, lost earnings, social service costs, pain, suffering, and reduced quality of life for victims, which harms the Nation’s productivity and drains the Nation’s resources. (B) Violent crime accounts for \$426,000,000,000 per year of this amount. (C) Rape exacts the highest costs per victim of any criminal offense, and accounts for \$127,000,000,000 per year of the amount described in subparagraph (A).	<p><i>Source:</i> Miller TR, Cohen MA, Wiersema B. <i>Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look</i>. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. 1996. Full report: http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/victcost.pdf Summary: www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/costcrim.pdf</p> <p>Found violent crime costs \$426 billion; property crime costs \$24 billion. Most of these costs were attributable to intangible costs to account for fear, suffering, and pain. The researchers used information from 2,000 jury verdicts to calculate the indirect costs. These indirect costs accounted for a larger dollar amount than the direct costs.</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This language can be traced back to 1998, where it first appears as Findings #10, 11, and 12 in the Battered Women’s Economic Security Act (S. 2558). It then appears in the 2001 Victims’ Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors’ Empowerment and Economic Security Act).</p>	<p>The report relies on crime statistics from 1987-1990. Crime rates have dropped dramatically since then. Additionally, cases that go before a jury are not representative of the overall population, and jury awards are known to be influenced by many subjective factors. The report summary acknowledges the intangible costs “may also be the cost item with the highest degree of uncertainty” (page 21), which means the numbers could be inflated.</p> <p>(A) Although the statistic is correct, it is based on questionable research methods and is based on crime statistics that are 20 years old, and during that period there has been a large decrease in crime rates.</p> <p>(B) Although the statistic is correct, it is based on questionable research methods and is based on crime statistics that are 20 years old, and during that period there has been a large decrease in crime rates.</p> <p>(C) Incorrectly cites the original source. The per-victim cost of rape is \$86,500, while the per-victim cost of murder is \$2.9 million. Considering the greater number of rapes and murders, the <i>aggregate</i> cost of rape (\$127 billion) is higher than for murder.</p>	<p>(A) Finding is questionable.</p> <p>(B) Finding is questionable.</p> <p>(C) Statistic is incorrect.</p>
7	Violent crime results in wage losses equivalent to 1 percent of all United States earnings, and causes 3 percent of the Nation’s medical spending and 14	<p><i>Source:</i> Miller TR, Cohen MA, Wiersema B. <i>Victim Costs and Consequences: A New Look</i>. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. 1996. www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/costcrim.pdf</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i></p>	<p>The report relies on crime statistics from 1987-1990. Crime rates have dropped dramatically since then. Additionally, cases that go before a jury are not representative of the overall population, and jury awards are known to be influenced by many subjective factors. The report summary acknowledges that the intangible costs “may also</p>	<p>Finding is questionable.</p>

	percent of the Nation’s injury-related medical spending.	This language can be traced back to 1998, where it first appears as Finding #13 in the Battered Women’s Economic Security Act (S. 2558). It then appears in the 2001 Victims’ Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors’ Empowerment and Economic Security Act).	be the cost item with the highest degree of uncertainty” (page 21), which means the numbers could be inflated.	
8	(A) Homicide is the leading cause of death for women on the job. (B) Husbands, boyfriends, and ex-partners commit 15 percent of workplace homicides against women.	<p><i>Sources:</i></p> <p>(A) Bureau of Labor Statistics. Fatal Workplace Injuries in 1994. Report 908. http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/foi/cftb0041.pdf</p> <p>(B) Duhart DT. Violence in the workplace, 1993-1999. US Department of Justice, December 2001. Tables 19 and 20. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i></p> <p>This language can be traced back to 1998, where it first appears in Finding #7 in the Battered Women’s Economic Security Act (S. 2558). It then appears in the 2001 Victims’ Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors’ Empowerment and Economic Security Act).</p>	<p>(A) Statistic is incorrect. The leading cause of fatal workplace injuries to women is transportation incidents (43.2%). Homicides represent 35.3% of fatal workplace injuries to women.</p> <p>The statistic also one-sided because ignores the fact that male workers have more than three times the risk of work-related homicide than women: NIOSH: Violence in the Workplace: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/violhomi.html</p> <p>(B) Statistic is correct.</p>	<p>(A) Claim is incorrect.</p> <p>(B) Claim is correct.</p>
9	According to a recent study by the National Institutes of Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, each year there are 5,300,000 non-fatal violent victimizations committed by intimate partners against women. Female murder victims were substantially more likely than male murder victims to have been killed by an intimate partner. About 1/3 of female murder	<p><i>Source:</i></p> <p>Tjaden P, Thoennes N. Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Department of Justice, 2000.</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i></p> <p>This Finding was cited in S. 1801 (108th Congress), S. 1796 (109th Congress), and HR 2395 (110th Congress).</p>	Based on the NVAWS, each year there are 5.3 million IPV victimizations against women and 3.2 million IPV victimizations against men. This claim downplays male victimization and ignores the fact that women initiate physical violence at least as often as men:	Claim is misleading.

	<p>victims, and about 4 percent of male murder victims, were killed by an intimate partner.</p>		<p>Women Often the Aggressors</p> <p>In a 2001 CDC survey using a nationally representative sample of young adults aged 18 to 28, 11,370 who were in heterosexual relationships provided answers to violence-related questions. Researchers found that women were far more likely to instigate nonreciprocal violence than were men. (IPV = interpersonal violence).</p> <p>Source: Daniel Whitaker, Ph.D., et al., <i>American Journal of Public Health</i>, May 2007</p> <p>http://pn.psychiatryonline.org/cgi/content/full/42/1/5/31-a</p> <p>Also, the NVAWS was funded by CDC and by the DoJ Institute of <i>Justice</i>, not the National Institutes of <i>Health</i>.</p>	
10	<p>Forty-nine percent of senior executives recently surveyed said domestic violence has a harmful effect on their company's productivity, 47 percent said domestic violence negatively affects attendance, and 44 percent said domestic violence increases health care costs.</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> Roper Starch Worldwide for Liz Claiborne, <i>Addressing Domestic Violence: A Corporate Response</i>, New York: July 18-August 5, 1994. http://www.loveisnotabuse.com/pressreleases_1994corpsurvey.htm</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This language can be traced back to 1998, where it first appears as Finding #17 in the Battered Women's Economic Security Act (S. 2558). It then appears in the 2001 Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors' Empowerment and Economic Security Act).</p>	<p>This is an opinion survey of 100 senior executives conducted in 1994. The survey does not purport to be representative of all worksites. Some of the questions are so broad as to be nearly meaningless (e.g., whether domestic violence has had a "harmful effect on the psychological well being of some of their employees.") The executives were not asked to provide any verification of their statements.</p>	<p>Finding lacks a scientific basis.</p>
11	<p>Seventy-eight percent of human resources professionals consider</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> Source could not be located.</p>		<p>Finding is not verifiable.</p>

	partner violence a workplace issue. However, more than 70 percent of United States workplaces have no formal program or policy that addresses workplace violence, let alone domestic violence. In fact, only 4 percent of employers provided training on domestic violence.			
12	Ninety-four percent of corporate security and safety directors at companies nationwide rank domestic violence as a high security concern.***	<p><i>Source:</i> Kinney JA. Domestic violence moves into the workplace. Chicago, IL. National Safe Workplace Institute, 1994.</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This language can be traced back to 1998, where it first appears as Finding #16 in the Battered Women’s Economic Security Act (S. 2558). It then appears in the 2001 Victims’ Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors’ Empowerment and Economic Security Act).</p>	This statistic comes from an unavailable report written by a person with unknown qualifications, and is published by a company that no longer exists.	Finding lacks a scientific basis.
13	Women who have experienced domestic violence or dating violence are more likely than other women to be unemployed, to suffer from health problems that can affect employability and job performance, to report lower personal income, and to rely on welfare.***	<p><i>Source:</i> Detis T, Duhart. Violence in the workforce, 1993-1999. US Department of Justice, December 2001. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This Finding was cited in H.R.3420/S.1801, Finding #12 (introduced in 2003).</p>	The cited Department of Justice report analyzes characteristics of workplace violence. The report does not address any of the problems outlined in the Finding.	Claim is not verifiable.
14	(A) Studies indicate that one of the best predictors of whether a	<p><i>Source:</i> Source could not be located.</p>	(A) This claim is vague and unverifiable.	(A) Claim is not verifiable.

	victim will be able to stay away from her abuser is her degree of economic independence. (B) However, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking often negatively impact a victim's ability to maintain employment.***		(B) Claim contradicts the main finding of the 1998 GAO report: "we cannot conclude that being a victim of domestic violence changes the likelihood that a woman will work."	(B) Claim is a falsehood.
15	According to a 1998 report of the General Accounting Office, between 1/4 and 1/2 of domestic violence victims surveyed in 3 studies reported that they lost a job due, at least in part, to domestic violence.***	<p><i>Source:</i> GAO: Domestic Violence Prevalence and Implications for Employment among Welfare Recipients. GAO/HEHS-99-12. November 1998. Appendix III. www.gao.gov/archive/1999/he99012.pdf</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This Finding was cited in H.R.3420/S.1801, Finding #11 (introduced in 2003).</p>	<p>In contrast to what the Finding claims, this is what the General Accounting Office report states: "we cannot conclude that being a victim of domestic violence changes the likelihood that a woman will work."</p> <p>The GAO report does cite the three studies mentioned in Finding #15, but these uncontrolled studies, published 10-20 years ago, lack scientific validity because the total sample size is small (n=187), the respondents come from a highly selected population (women from abuse shelters), and the results are based solely on unverified self-reports.</p>	Finding is a falsehood.
16	Employees in the United States who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking too often suffer adverse consequences in the workplace as a result of their victimization.	<p><i>Source:</i> Source could not be located.</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This language can be traced back to 1998, where it first appears as Finding #5 in the Battered Women's Economic Security Act (S. 2558). It then appears in the 2001 Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors' Empowerment and Economic Security Act).</p>	Vague and unverifiable statement.	Finding is not verifiable.
17	Domestic violence also affects abusers' ability to work. A recent study found that 48 percent of abusers reported	<p><i>Source:</i> Source could not be located.</p>	Dubious claim that has never been replicated.	Finding is not verifiable.

	having difficulty concentrating at work and 42 percent reported being late to work. Seventy-eight percent reported using their own company's resources in connection with the abusive relationship.***			
18	Abusers frequently seek to exert financial control over their partners by actively interfering with their ability to work, including preventing their partners from going to work, harassing their partners at work, limiting the access of their partners to cash or transportation, and sabotaging the child care arrangements of their partners.***	<p><i>Source:</i> Raphael J, Tolman RM. Trapped by Poverty, Trapped by Abuse: New Evidence Documenting the Relationship between Domestic Violence and Welfare. Project for Research on Welfare, Work, and Domestic Violence. 1997. http://humanservices.ucdavis.edu/resource/uploadfiles/x%20Trapped%20by%20Poverty,%20Trapped%20by%20Abuse.pdf</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This Finding was cited in H.R.3420/S.1801, Finding #13 (introduced in 2003).</p>	<p>This Finding is based on the results of two retrospective studies conducted over 10 years ago. The respondents (all women) did not provide any verification of their statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first study consisted of a survey of a highly-selected sample of New Jersey women who were required to enroll in an 8-week job training program. This study was never published in a peer-reviewed journal. (Curcio C. <i>The Passaic County study of AFDC recipients in a welfare-to-work program</i>. Passaic County, N.J.: Passaic County Board of Social Services. 1997.) 2. The second study found that abused women were employed at rates similar to non-abused women, so the effects of abusers exerting financial control were apparently minimal. (Lloyd S. The effects of domestic violence on women's employment. <i>Law and Policy</i> Vol. 19, No. 2, December 2002) 	Finding lacks a scientific basis.
19	Studies indicate that between 35 and 56 percent of employed battered women surveyed were harassed at work by their abusive partners.***	<p><i>Source:</i> GAO: Domestic Violence Prevalence and Implications for Employment among Welfare Recipients. GAO/HEHS-99-12. November 1998. Appendix III. www.gao.gov/archive/1999/he99012.pdf</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This Finding was cited in H.R.3420/S.1801, Finding #10 (introduced in 2003).</p>	<p>These are the same three studies referenced in Finding #15.</p> <p>These uncontrolled studies, published 10-20 years ago, lack scientific validity because the total sample size is small (n=187), the respondents come from a highly selected population (women from abuse shelters), and the results are based solely on unverified self-reports.</p>	Finding lacks a scientific basis.
20	(A) More than 1/2 of women receiving welfare have been victims of domestic	<p><i>Source:</i> GAO: Domestic Violence Prevalence and Implications for Employment among Welfare Recipients. GAO/HEHS-99-12. November 1998. Appendix I.</p>	(A) The claim omits consideration of men on welfare. "More than 1/2" misrepresents the findings of the eight studies. The actual average was 45%.	(A) Claim is misleading.

	<p>violence as adults and (B) between 1/4 and 1/3 of women receiving welfare reported being abused in the last year.</p>	<p>www.gao.gov/archive/1999/he99012.pdf</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This Finding was cited in H.R.3420/S.1801, Finding #14</p>	<p>(B) The claim omits consideration of men on welfare.</p>	<p>(B) Claim is misleading.</p>
21	<p>Victims of domestic violence also frequently miss work due to injuries, court dates, and safety concerns requiring legal protections. Victims of intimate partner violence lose 8,000,000 days of paid work each year, the equivalent of over 32,000 full-time jobs and 5,600,000 days of household productivity.***</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States, Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003. www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/ipv_cost/ipv.htm</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This Finding was cited in H.R.3420/S.1801, Finding #15 (introduced in 2003).</p>	<p>The CDC report unconscionably excludes male victims from its analysis, even though it bases its count of victims on the National Violence Against Women Survey, which reported 3.2 million IPV victimizations against men.</p>	<p>Claim is incorrect.</p>
22	<p>(A) Approximately 10,200,000 people have been stalked at some time in their lives. (B) Four out of every 5 stalking victims are women. (C) Stalkers harass and terrorize their victims by spying on the victims, standing outside their places of work or homes, making unwanted phone calls, sending or leaving unwanted letters or items, or vandalizing property.</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> Tjaden P, Thoennes N. Stalking in America. Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. National Institute of Justice, April 1998. http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/169592.pdf</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This Finding was cited in H.R.3420/S.1801, Finding #5 (introduced in 2003).</p>	<p>(A) Statistic is accurate.</p> <p>(B) The Full Report of the Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey, p. 6, reports that the study used a definition of stalking based on whether the respondent felt "very frightened or feared bodily harm." Phrasing the question this way makes it a measure of the difference between men's and women's willingness to admit being afraid, not an accurate measure of actual danger. Furthermore, the HR 739 findings cite the survey's lifetime numbers that are known to introduce recall bias which suppresses the rate of male reports. The NVAWS data on prior year stalking shows a ratio 2½-to-1 women to men ratio, rather than the 4-to-1 ratio cited in the HR 739 Findings.</p> <p>(C) "Terrorize" is an unnecessary and excessive term.</p>	<p>(A) Claim is correct.</p> <p>(B) Claim is questionable.</p> <p>(C) Claim lacks a scientific basis.</p>

23	(A) More than 35 percent of stalking victims report losing time from work due to the stalking and (B) 7 percent never return to work.***	<p><i>Source:</i> Tjaden P, Thoennes N. Stalking in America. Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. National Institute of Justice, April 1998. Page 11. http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/169592.pdf</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This Finding was cited in H.R.3420/S.1801, Finding #17 (introduced in 2003).</p>	<p>(A) The 35% figure overstates the true number. The DoJ report states, “Over a quarter (26 percent) of the stalking victims said their victimization caused them to lose time from work.”</p> <p>(B) The 7% figure is accurate.</p>	<p>(A) Claim is incorrect.</p> <p>(B) Claim is correct.</p>
24	The prevalence of sexual assault and other violence against women at work is also dramatic. (A) About 36,500 individuals, 80 percent of whom are women, were raped or sexually assaulted in the workplace each year from 1993 through 1999. (B) Half of all female victims of violent workplace crimes know their attackers. (C) Nearly one out of 10 violent workplace incidents are committed by partners or spouses. (D) Women who work for State and local governments suffer a higher incidence of workplace assaults, including rapes, than women who work in the private sector.***	<p><i>Sources:</i> (A) Duhart DT. Violence in the workplace, 1993-1999. US Department of Justice, December 2001. Table 1. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf</p> <p>(B) Duhart DT. Violence in the workplace, 1993-1999. US Department of Justice, December 2001. Page 8. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf</p> <p>(C) Duhart DT. Violence in the workplace, 1993-1999. US Department of Justice, December 2001. Page 8. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf</p> <p>(D) Duhart DT. Violence in the workplace, 1993-1999. US Department of Justice, December 2001. Table 9. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This language can be traced back to 1998, where it first appears as Finding #7 in the Battered Women’s Economic Security Act (S. 2558) (The data source for S. 2558 is an earlier DoJ publication: Warchol G. Workplace Violence, 1992-1996. 1998). The language then appears in the 2001 Victims’ Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors’ Empowerment and Economic Security Act).</p>	<p>Given that rape rates have declined over the past 15 years, the information from the cited report is now inaccurate.</p> <p>(A) Outdated statistic.</p> <p>(B) Outdated and misleading statistic – four-fifths of all workplace violence are committed by a casual acquaintance, not an intimate partner.</p> <p>(C) False. The actual percentage is 1.1%.</p> <p>(D) Apparently correct, but the relevance of this fact to this bill unclear.</p>	<p>(A) Claim is outdated.</p> <p>(B) Claim is misleading</p> <p>(C) Claim is false.</p> <p>(D) Claim is true.</p>
25	According to recent Government estimates, (A) approximately 987,400 rapes occur annually in the United States, (B) with 89 percent of the rapes	<p><i>Source:</i> Source could not be located.</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This Finding was cited in H.R.3420/S.1801, Finding #4 (introduced in 2003).</p>	<p>(A) The US government has never reported a female rape statistic anywhere close to the 987,400 number. According to the FBI, “In 2007, the estimated number of forcible rapes (90,427) decreased 2.5 percent from the 2006 estimate.” http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/offenses/violent_crime/forcible_rape.html Finding #25 exaggerates</p>	<p>(A) Claim is a falsehood.</p>

	<p>perpetrated against female victims. (C) Since 2001, rapes have actually increased by 4 percent.</p>		<p>the true number by more than tenfold.</p> <p>(B) The rape of men in prisons is widespread. For example, a Human Rights Watch report cites a study that found 140,000 male inmates are raped each year in the United States. http://www.hrw.org/legacy/reports/2001/prison/report7.html#_1_48 However, problems of underreporting make it difficult to compare FBI statistics with prison data.</p> <p>(C) Female rapes have declined dramatically since the 1970s. From 2001 to 2005 the rate of rapes continued to decline (0.6/1,000 women in 2001 to 0.5/1,000 women in 2005: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/tables/viortrdtab.htm):</p> <div data-bbox="1184 683 1682 1040" data-label="Figure"> <p>Rape rates Adjusted victimization rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Adjusted victimization rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1973</td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1978</td><td>2.8</td></tr> <tr><td>1983</td><td>2.2</td></tr> <tr><td>1988</td><td>1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>1993</td><td>1.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>1.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>0.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/rape.htm</p>	Year	Adjusted victimization rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over	1973	2.5	1978	2.8	1983	2.2	1988	1.8	1993	1.5	1998	1.0	2003	0.5	<p>(B) Claim is a falsehood.</p> <p>(C) Claim is a falsehood.</p>
Year	Adjusted victimization rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and over																			
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1983	2.2																			
1988	1.8																			
1993	1.5																			
1998	1.0																			
2003	0.5																			
26	<p>(A) Sexual assault, whether occurring in or out of the workplace, can impair an employee's work performance, require time away from work, and undermine the employee's ability to maintain a job. (B) Almost 50 percent of sexual assault</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> (A) Source could not be located.</p> <p>(B) Ellis E, Atkeson B, and Calhoun K, An Assessment of the Long Term Reaction to Rape, <i>J. Abnormal Psychology</i> Vol. 50 No. 3 (1981).</p> <p>(C) Source could not be located.</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> This language can be traced back to 1998, when it first appears as Finding #8 in the Battered Women's Economic Security Act (S.</p>	<p>(A) Vague statement.</p> <p>(B) This statistic is an incidental finding from a non-representative sample of 27 women in the Atlanta, GA area, of whom 93% were white. The study was published nearly three decades ago.</p> <p>(C) This statistic is inconsistent with Finding #15, which is a highly misleading statement.</p>	<p>(A) Claim lacks a scientific basis.</p> <p>(B) Claim is outdated.</p> <p>(C) Claim is misleading.</p>																

	survivors lose their jobs or are forced to quit in the aftermath of the assaults. (C) An estimated 24 to 30 percent of abused working women lose their jobs due to their abuse.***	2558). It then appears in the 2001 Victims' Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors' Empowerment and Economic Security Act).		
27	Domestic and sexual violence victims have been subjected to discrimination by private and State employers, including discrimination motivated by sex and stereotypic notions about women.***	<i>Source:</i> Source could not be located.	This is a vague and meaningless finding that uses gender-baiting language regarding “stereotypic notions about women.” Ironically, numerous other findings of HR 739 promote stereotypic notions about men. Apparently it’s acceptable to promote gender stereotypes, as long as they apply to men.	Claim lacks a scientific basis.
28	Domestic violence victims and third parties who help them have been subjected to discriminatory practices by health, life, disability, and property and casualty insurers and employers who self-insure employee benefits, who have denied or canceled coverage, rejected claims, and raised rates based on domestic violence. Although some State legislatures have tried to address those practices, the scope of protection afforded by the laws adopted varies from State to State, with many failing to address the problem	<i>Sources:</i> Pennsylvania Insurance Department. Survey of Accident and Health and Life Insurers Relating to Insurance Coverage for Victims of Domestic Violence. 1995. Unpublished manuscript. National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Discriminatory Practices Working Group of the Accident and Health Insurance Committee. Transcript of Public Health, March 14, 1995.	A survey of 437 Pennsylvania insurers found that 28% considered domestic violence as an underwriting criterion. As a result, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners considered developing model legislation. In response, groups claimed this step would invite false allegations of domestic violence. One analysis concluded, “legislation emerging from the [NAIC] working group would likely create a special class of insureds – a class that is superior to race, gender, and religion. It would create a class that could not be denied coverage, have their premiums raised, their policies cancelled, or their claims denied.” http://www.freedomworks.org/publications/issue-analysis-58-alice-in-insuranceland-the-naics Despite these concerns, 41 states adopted legislation prohibiting insurance discrimination against victims of domestic violence, according to a 2002 report by the Women’s Law Project: http://www.womenslawproject.org/brochures/InsuranceSup_DV2002.pdf	Finding is outdated.

	involved comprehensively. Moreover, Federal law prevents States from protecting the almost 40 percent of employees whose employers self-insure employee benefits.***		Given the fact that 41 states have adopted such laws, and given the fact that the Women’s Law Project has seen no need to update its fact sheet since 2002, there is no current evidence that insurance discrimination is a significant problem for victims of domestic violence.	
29	No States, with the exception of Illinois, prohibit employment discrimination against all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.	<i>Source:</i> Source could not be located.	Verifying this finding would require many hours of legal research to review the statutes in all 50 states.	Finding is essentially unverifiable.
30	Employees, including individuals participating in welfare-to-work programs, may need to take time during business hours to-- (A) obtain orders of protection; (B) seek medical or legal assistance, counseling, or other services; or (C) look for housing in order to escape from domestic violence.	<i>Source:</i> Source could not be located.	Conjecture: “may need to”	Claim lacks a scientific basis.
31	Only 11 States provide domestic violence victims with leave from work to go to court, to go to the doctor, or to take other steps to address the domestic violence in their lives.	<i>Source:</i> NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund. Violence Against Women Fact Sheets on State Laws: Unemployment Insurance, April 1, 2003. The Fact Sheet was first published at http://www.nowldef.org/html/issues/vio/laws-ui.shtml and later moved to http://www.legalmomentum.org/issues/vio/laws-ui.shtml . The Fact Sheet has now been removed.	The NOW Fact Sheet is no longer available and state laws may well have changed since 2003, so this information is likely to be outdated.	Finding is not directly verifiable.

		<p>A summary of the Fact Sheet can be seen here: http://74.125.93.104/search?q=cache:M4r3Hj6cmXAJ:www.stopfamilyviolence.org/ocean/host.php%3Fpage%3D170+%22VIOL+ENCE+AGAINST+WOMEN+FACT+SHEETS+ON+STATE+LAWS:+UNEMPLOYMENT+INSURANCE%22&cd=3&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us</p>		
32	<p>Only 29 States and the District of Columbia have laws that explicitly provide unemployment insurance to domestic violence victims in certain circumstances, and none of the laws explicitly cover victims of sexual assault or stalking.</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund. Violence Against Women Fact Sheets on State Laws: Unemployment Insurance, April 1, 2003.</p> <p>The Fact Sheet was first published at http://www.nowldef.org/html/issues/vio/laws-ui.shtml and later moved to http://www.legalmomentum.org/issues/vio/laws-ui.shtml . The Fact Sheet has now been removed.</p> <p>A summary of the Fact Sheet can be seen here: http://74.125.93.104/search?q=cache:M4r3Hj6cmXAJ:www.stopfamilyviolence.org/ocean/host.php%3Fpage%3D170+%22VIOL+ENCE+AGAINST+WOMEN+FACT+SHEETS+ON+STATE+LAWS:+UNEMPLOYMENT+INSURANCE%22&cd=3&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us</p>	<p>The NOW Fact Sheet is no longer available and state laws may well have changed since 2003, so this information is likely to be outdated.</p>	<p>Finding is not directly verifiable.</p>
33	<p>Existing Federal law does not explicitly--</p> <p>(A) authorize victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking to take leave from work to seek legal assistance and redress, counseling, or assistance with safety planning activities;</p> <p>(B) address the eligibility of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking for unemployment compensation;</p> <p>(C) prohibit employment</p>	<p><i>Source:</i> Source could not be located.</p> <p><i>Previous legislative citations:</i> The language from (A) can be traced back to 1998, where it first appears as Finding #19 in the Battered Women’s Economic Security Act (S. 2558). The language later appears in the 2001 Victims’ Economic Security and Safety Act (S. 1249); in the 2003 SAFE Act bill (H.R.3420/S.1801), in the 2005 SAFE Act bill (HR 3185/S. 1796), and again in the 2007 SAFE Act bill (HR 2395/S. 1136 – termed the Survivors’ Empowerment and Economic Security Act).</p>		<p>Finding is not verified.</p>

<p>discrimination against actual or perceived victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or (D)(i) prohibit insurers and employers who self-insure employee benefits from discriminating against domestic violence victims and those who help them in determining eligibility, rates charged, and standards for payment of claims; or (ii) prohibit insurers from disclosing information about abuse and the location of the victims through insurance databases and other means.</p>			
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Notes:

* When a Finding includes more than one claim, each claim is designated with a capitalized letter, e.g., (A), (B), etc., to facilitate the analysis.

** Source of Claim was identified using two methods:

1. Extensive internet searches relying on key words and direct quotations from the Finding.
2. Legal Momentum webpage, "Domestic Violence and Economic Insecurity," later published by Stop Family Violence:
<http://74.125.93.104/search?q=cache:Q4gctMQpx3oJ:www.stopfamilyviolence.org/ocean/host.php%3Ffolder%3D52%26T+%22domestic+violence+and+economic+insecurity%22&cd=3&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us>

*** The entire Finding is taken word for word from a Legal Momentum web page dated July 14, 2005. The information has now been removed from the Legal Momentum website and can be seen here: <http://www.stopfamilyviolence.org/ocean/host.php?folder=52>

April 26, 2009