

Program and Book of Abstracts

Victimology & Human Security



2009



The 13th International Symposium on Victimology



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**The 13th
International Symposium
on Victimology**

Session Title:	"Domestic Violence"
Chair:	Jo-Anne Wemmers
Presenters:	Yuko Shiraiwa Ole Kristian Hjemdal Iolo Madoc-Jones Sayaka Murakawa Lukito Suhartati Bora Park

1. Yuko Shiraiwa

Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, University of Tokyo, Japan

Maiko Kobayashi

Graduate School of Victimology, Tokiwa University, Japan

Effects of Belief in a Just World and Locus of Control on Negative Judgments for Victims of Homicide

Abstract

The social psychological theme of victim blaming has ever been studied mainly in Western countries, as it is supposed to contribute to judicial system of citizen's participation. Numerous researchers focus attention on characteristic traits as variables that influence victim blaming or responsibility attribution for victim's situation. Meanwhile, the issue has received scant attention in Japan, even though the citizen judge system has been started from June this year. The authors adopted two personality characteristics: the belief in a just world (Lerner, 1980) and locus of control (Rotter, 1966) which Shaver (1975) emphasized especially to examine whether there is relationship between these two variables and negative judgments for victims. Questionnaires distributed to inhabitants of a ward in Tokyo verified the quite contrary to assumption. Future directions for addressing the topic are discussed.

2. Ole Kristian Hjemdal

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Screening for Violence in Maternity Check-ups

Abstract

This presentation is based on the results of a study conducted in four different municipalities in Norway. The midwives in these municipalities were asked to conduct a systematic screening for violence of all the women attending the maternity service during one year. Both the women exposed to violence and abuse and their children were offered assistance from different local agencies to stop the violence and if necessary get follow up treatment for psychological traumas and social problems connected with the violence. Also the perpetrators could get help with their problem through a specialized treatment centre.

All in all 387 women were screened. 7% told they were afraid of their partners or other persons, 3% had been physically abused last year, 2% during their pregnancy. Only 5% of the women felt somewhat uncomfortable with being asked about violence, and less than 1% refused to answer the questions. All the rest, 95%, felt it were all right (38%) or very positive (57%) to be screened.

The presentation will discuss the implications of these findings for maternity services and other local agencies.

3. Iolo Madoc-Jones

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Karen Roscoe

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Women's Safety Service within the Integrated Domestic Abuse Program: Perceptions of Service Users

Abstract

This paper draws on the findings of a qualitative evaluation that examines women's perceptions of the services provided to them whilst their abusers attended an Integrated Domestic Violence Program in one Probation area in the UK. Research focusing on domestic violence programs has mostly concentrated on the experiences of male perpetrators. As a result, less is known about how women feel about such programs and the parallel safety services they are supposed to receive. This research seeks to address that weakness by exploring the perceptions of thirteen women whose abusers are attending one perpetrators program. The findings of our study suggest that women are generally negative about perpetrators programs and require more comprehensive and coordinated services than are routinely made available to them. The paper suggests that women value and need direct and assertive support as well as safety services and this need is especially pronounced in rural contexts where women can be isolated from mainstream services. The implications of the research to practice with victims of domestic violence are discussed to inform further development of IDAP and similar programs in the U.K. and beyond

4. Sayaka Murakawa

Graduate School of Victimology, Tokiwa University, Japan

Psychological Aftermath of Sexual Victimization among Japanese College Students

Abstract

Based on the data provided in the Justice Ministry's White Paper on Crime in 2007, acknowledged number of rape cases was 1,948 and the same of indecent assault cases was 8,326. The National Survey on Violent Crime between men and women conducted by the Cabinet Office in 2005 showed that 15.2% of female respondents and 3.4% of male respondents answered yes to the question "Have you ever coerced a sexual relationship against your will?"

Sexual violence gives victims extreme influences and could cause post-traumatic stress disorder. Various symptoms of PTSD torment victims and those symptoms interfere with many aspects of their psycho-bio-social life. And the aftermath of PTSD lingers for so many years.

This presenter conducted a questionnaire research on the status quo of sex crime victimization with cooperation of 183 college students. Half of the female students confirmed their past experience of some kind of sexual victimization. About 15% of the male students responded yes to their past experience of some kind of sexual victimization. Statistical analysis revealed that there were significant differences on five symptoms of PTSD between those who had such past experience and those who had not. There were not significant differences on the other ten symptoms between the two groups.

5. Lukito Suhartati

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Women as a Victim of Family Violence In Indonesia: the Impact of Patriarchal Culture or Lack of Law Enforcement?

Abstract

Quantity and quality of family violence cases in Indonesia have increased significantly. Women and children are

mostly being victims in family violence. During 2008, The National Commission for Women recorded, the number of women victims comes from family violence reach 6,800 cases. Women abuse is a primary indicator of child abuse, since violence in any part of the family equals violence in a very part. Although the enactment of The Indonesian Law number 23 year 2004 concerning Elimination on Family Violence had been done for several years, but still the number of family violence has increasing rapidly. More than 70% perpetrators of family violence are male. Does this condition occur due to the impact of patriarchal culture which positions men above the women? or does it occur due to lack of law enforcement with the old paradigm that the legal officers assuming the family violence is a part of family law so no need to intervene with it. This paper looks at factors influencing the family violence victimization in Indonesia in order to get an effective way combating the violence and eradicating this victimization.

6. Bora Park

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A Study on Victimization Factors in Multicultural Families in Korea

Abstract

According to the national survey done by Korean Ministry of Gender Equality, the rate of spouse violence in multicultural families in Korea is much higher than that of Korean families. Therefore, a specific and special policy is needed to prevent the family violence and protect the victims in multicultural families. This study aims at understanding the realities of family violence in multicultural families and finding out the victimization factors with regard to family violence in multicultural families. To do this, prior researches on domestic violence in immigrant families are examined and victimization factors to be examined are selected. And the perception of family violence between intimates, the type of violence and the symptom of victimization are studied. Based on these findings, this study suggests the policy to support these families, to reduce and prevent the family violence in multicultural families in Korea.