

	<h2>Getting it Right</h2> <p>Tips & considerations for using the data correctly</p>

	<h2>Prevalence Study</h2>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Prevalence is underreported<ul style="list-style-type: none">– The study only included people who had telephones. It doesn't include people who are homeless, incarcerated, only own a cell phone, etc.■ Prevalence studies are one of the more reliable data sets because they randomly ask many people about their experiences and then apply that data to the general population.

	<h2>Prevalence Study</h2>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ All participants were adults. However, they reported on their experiences as a child also■ Victim-based survey<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Interviewers asked questions that met the survey's definition of SV and IPV.– The respondents may not have defined their experience as SV or IPV.

	<h2>Crime Reports</h2>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ An underreport of the true number of victims<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Only includes those victims who reported to the police.– Much research has shown that most victims do not report to the police.■ Helpful to give a count of the number of reports of forcible rape within a given year

	<h2>Crime Reports</h2>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Shows the number of incidents, offenses and the number of victims<ul style="list-style-type: none">– i.e., one person can be the victim of multiple forcible sex offenses.– In 2006, there were any number of incidents resulting in 5,475 offenses affecting 5,453 victims.