

## ERRATUM

# Violence Against Women in Singapore: Initial Data from the International Violence Against Women Survey

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In Chapter 21 (Under heading 21.3.4 “Respondents Who Experienced Violence in the Last 12 Months”) on page 334, the number of respondents was incorrectly noted in the sentence “The profile of 53 respondents who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months is shown below as compared to the profile of all respondents in survey (see Table 21.2).” There were 22 respondents, not 53.

**Corrections to Chapter 21 Violence Against Women in Singapore: Initial Data from the International Violence Against Women Survey published in Handbook of Asian Criminology (Springer, 2013)**

The calculation of violence in the last 12 months was wrongly based on incidence of violence rather than the prevalence of violence (ie multiple incidents were counted even though some victims were victimised repeatedly). This led to the wrong figure of 53 respondents being reported when it should be 22 unique victims only who experienced violence in the last 12 months. This error has an impact on some of the data that was reported. The final report of the survey can be found at: [http://www.ncss.org.sg/documents/Singapore%20IVAWS%20\(final%20report\).pdf](http://www.ncss.org.sg/documents/Singapore%20IVAWS%20(final%20report).pdf).

**Under “21.3.2 Experience of Violence in the Last 12 Months” on page 332, right column, it should read:**

“The respondents in the Singapore survey reported the lowest rate of 1-year violence victimisation (1.1%) as compared to the other IVAWS participating countries (see Fig. 21.3). Singapore, together with Switzerland, had the lowest rate of 1-year physical violence victimisation (1.0%). Singapore also had the lowest rate of 1-year sexual violence victimisation (0.3%) as compared to the other IVAWS participating countries (see Fig. 21.4).”

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**Under “21.3.3 Repeat victimisation” on page 333, left and right columns; page 334, left column), it should read:**

“A total of 67.6% of victims experienced repeated victimisation in Singapore. This comprised 32.9% who experienced violence two to four times; 15.2% who experienced violence five to nine times; and 19.5% who experienced violence ten times or more.

Repeated victimisation was higher for those who experienced physical violence (75.2% of victims of physical violence experienced repeated victimisation) as compared to victims of sexual violence (42.6% of victims of sexual violence experienced repeated victimisation).”

“The profile of 22 respondents who have experienced...”

**Table 21.5: Reasons for not reporting incident to police (on page 336)**

**Table 21.5** Reasons for not reporting incident to police

	Percentage of respondents who experienced intimate partner victimisation	Percentage of respondents who experienced non-intimate partner victimisation
Dealt with it myself/involved a friend or a family member	60.8%	43.8%
Too minor/not serious enough	32.4%	42.5%
Did not want anyone to know	17.6%	18.8%
Did not want offender arrested/in trouble with the police	13.5%	6.3%
Shame/embarrassment/thought it was her fault	9.5%	12.5%
Did not think the police could do anything	6.8%	16.3%
Fear of offender/fear of reprisals	5.4%	8.8%
Did not think the police would do anything	2.7%	10.0%

**Table 21.6: Actions taken by the police (on page 337)**

**Table 21.6** Actions taken by the police

	Percentage of respondents who experienced intimate partner victimisation	Percentage of respondents who experienced non-intimate partner victimisation
Took a report	91.7%	81.0%
Gave a warning	44.0%	13.6%
Suggested services	21.3%	18.2%
Followed through with the court procedures	10.3%	9.1%
Arrested the man	12.0%	18.2%
Police did nothing	0%	6.3%
Brought charges against man	12.0%	18.2%