# WELCOME, THIS WEB CONFERENCE WILL BEGIN SOON INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES — 2010: IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION

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PreventConnect

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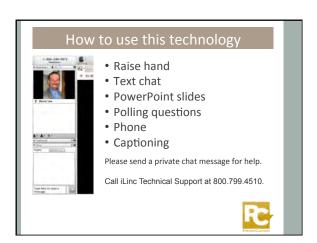
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### 2014 Web Conferences

## Joining our fellow travelers: Practical applications for expanding the impact of sexual & domestic violence prevention efforts

- March 25: Foundations in Prevention
- March 26: Intimate Partner Violence in the United States 2010: Implications for Prevention
- April 24: Growing Our Impact: Moving from individual awareness building to community norms change strategies.
- community norms change strategies

   May 21: Public Sector Partnerships: The role of local government in sexual and domestic violence prevention initiatives
- June 26: All Communities are Not Created Equal: Advancing health equity goals to enhance sexual and domestic violence prevention efforts
- September 17: Shifting our Goal from Individual Knowledge Change to a Community Mobilized for Norms Change



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|     |    |  |  |

- Domestic violence/Intimate partner violence
- Sexual violence
- Violence across the life-span
- Prevent before violence starts
- Connect to other forms of violence & oppression
- Connect to other prevention practitioners

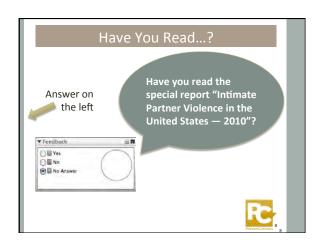


INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES - 2010:

IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION









### Learning Objectives

- Describe the findings from the CDC's report Intimate Partner Violence in the United States — 2010
- Identify three implications for prevention practice
- Describe next action step for using data from this report





Intimate Partner Violence in the United States—2010



The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

- Describe NISVS
- What's new in this report?
- Present Results
- Discuss Implications







## National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey

- Funded and launched by CDC in 2010 with support from National Institute of Justice and the Department of Defense
- \*Ongoing, nationally representative telephone survey of adults aged 18 years and older
- National and state-level data





## NISVS Primary Objectives

To describe:

- Prevalence and characteristics
- Who is likely to experience SV, stalking, and IPV
- Patterns, consequences and impact







### **How is NISVS Unique?**

- Framed within a health context and focused exclusively on violence
- Includes forms of violence never before measured in a national survey
- Detailed, behaviorally specific questions
- Designed to be consistent with how victims recall experiences of violence





## Designed to Capture How Violence is Experienced

- Acts of violence linked to individual perpetrators
- Patterns of violence
  - Forms of violence experienced
  - Relationship to the perpetrator
  - Frequency
- Impact of violence committed by individual perpetrators





### 2010 Data Collection

- Dual-frame (landline and cell)
- Conducted from January 22-December 31, 2010
- 16,507 completed interviews
  - 9,086 females
  - 7,421 males
- Median length of interview was 24.7 minutes







### What's new?

### In general:

- Statistical comparisons
- Confidence intervals around the prevalence estimates
- Finer detail for some of the estimates
- New analyses





### What's new?

- Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) by socio-demographic variables
- More detailed examination of injury
- Services needed and services received
- Disclosure of IPV victimization and whether the disclosure was helpful





### What's new?

- Cumulative number of IPV behaviors and impacts experienced (not presented today)
- Physical and mental health outcomes associated with IPV victimization (not presented today)
- Frequency of individual IPV behaviors experienced (not presented today)





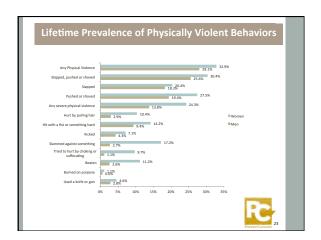
## Prevalence of Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner

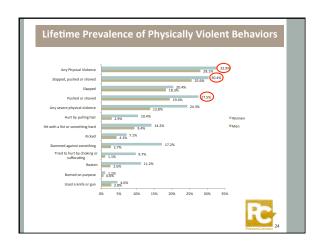
- Rape:
  - 9.4% (lifetime) of women
  - 0.6% (12-month) of women
- Other Sexual Violence:
  - 15.9% of women, 8.0% of men (lifetime)
  - 2.3% of women, 2.5% of men (12-month)

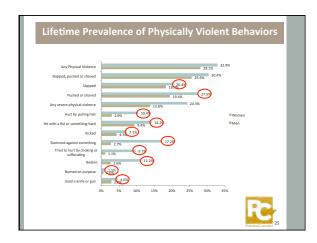




## Prevalence of Stalking by an Intimate Partner • Stalking: • 10.7% of women, 2.1% of men (lifetime) • 2.8% of women, 0.5% of men (12-month)

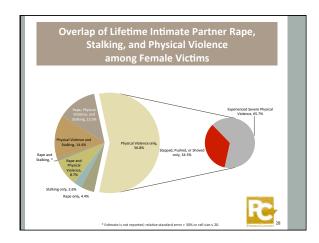


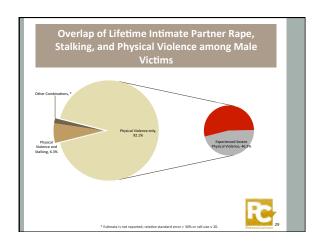


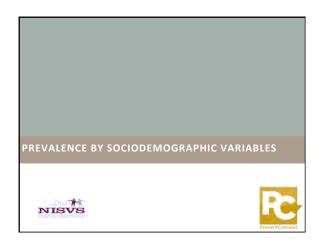


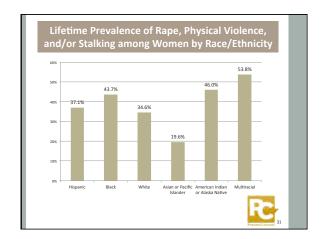
## 12-Month Physical Violence Overall: 4.0% of women, 4.7% of men Severe: 2.7% of women, 2.0% of men Slapped/pushed/shoved: 3.6% of women, 4.5% of men

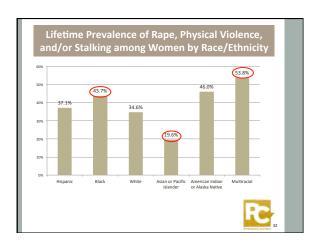
| Prevalence of Rape, Physica<br>Violence, or Stalking | al                |
|--|-------------------|
| • Lifetime:  |                   |
| <ul> <li>35.6% for women</li> </ul>                  |                   |
| • 28.5% for men                                      |                   |
| •12-month:   |                   |
| • 5.9% for women                                     |                   |
| • 5.0% for men                                       |                   |
| NISVS  | PreventConnect 27 |

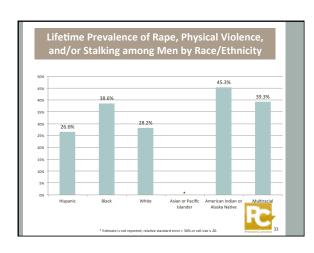


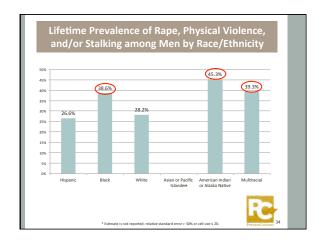


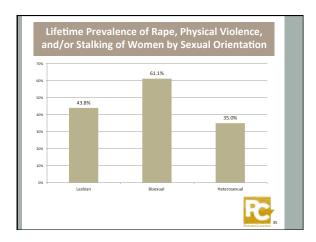


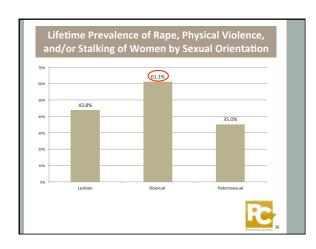


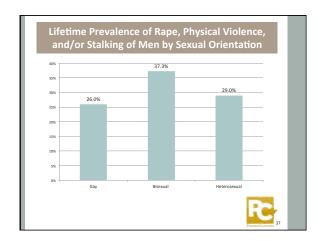


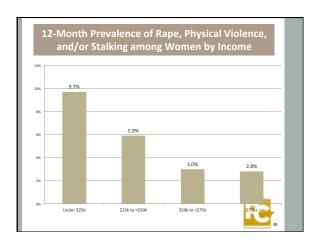


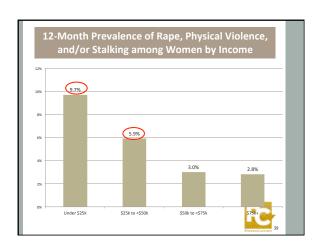


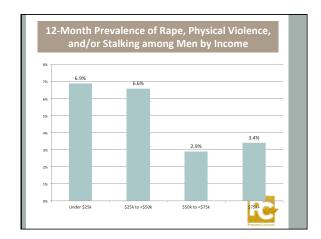


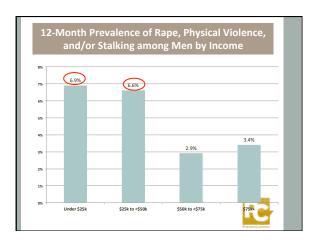


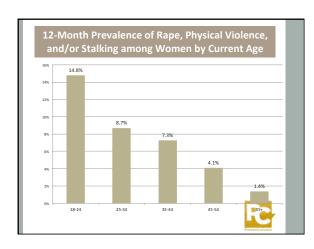


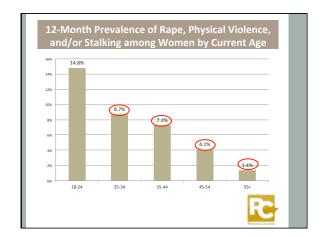


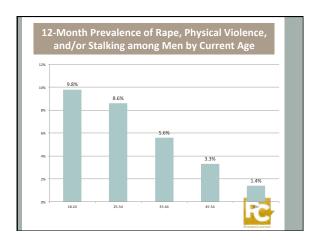


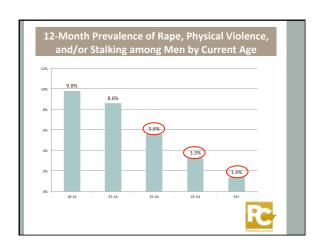










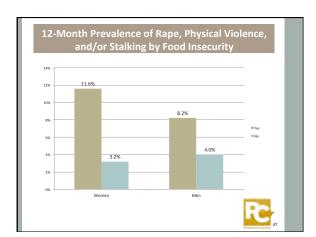


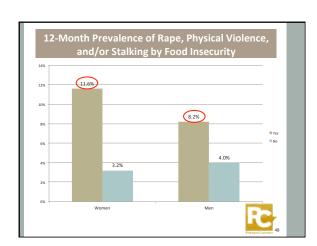
### **Food/Housing Insecurity**

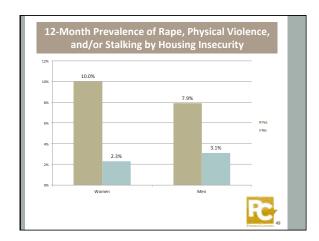
- Food Insecurity: "In the past 12 months, how often would you say you were worried or stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals?"
- Housing Insecurity: "In the past 12 months, how often would you say that you were worried or stressed about having enough money to pay your rent or mortgage?"

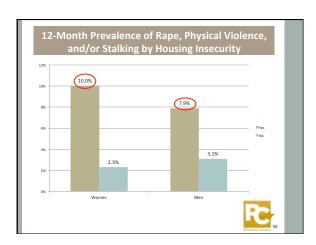
NISVS





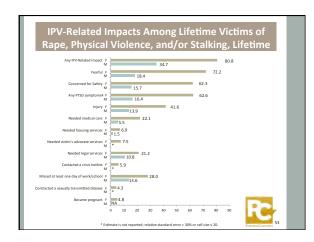


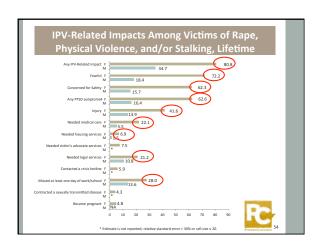




|         | IPV-Related Impact   |
|---------|--|
| • Fear  |  |
| • Cond  | ern for safety   |
| • Sym   | otoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)                   |
| •       | Nightmares   |
| •       | Tried hard not to think about it or avoided being reminded of it |
|         | Felt constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled           |
|         | Felt numb or detached from others, activities, or surroundings   |
| • Injur | у  |
| • Miss  | ed days of work or school  |
| • For t | hose reporting rape by an intimate partner:                      |
|         | Contracted a sexually transmitted infection                      |
|         | Became pregnant (for women only)                                 |
| NI      | svs  |

# IPV-Related Impact (cont'd) • Needed medical care • Needed housing services • Needed victim's advocate services • Needed legal services • Contacted a crisis hotline



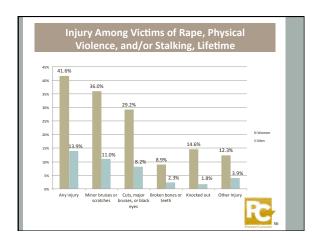


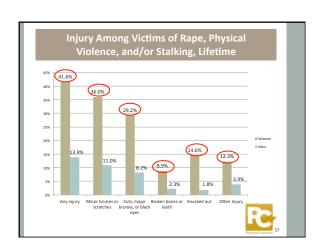
### IPV-Related Impacts Among Victims of Rape, Physical Violence, and/ or Stalking, Lifetime

- Injury: 17.6 million women, 4.5 million men
- Medical care: 9.4 million women, 1.8 million men
- STD: 1.8 million women
- Pregnancy: 2.1 million women
- Missed school/work: 11.8 million women, 4.4 million men
- Victim's Advocate Services: 3.2 million women
- Housing Services: 2.9 million women, 0.5 million men



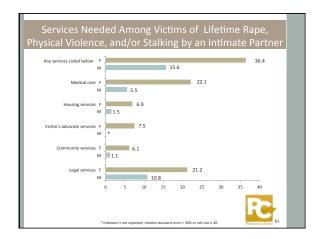


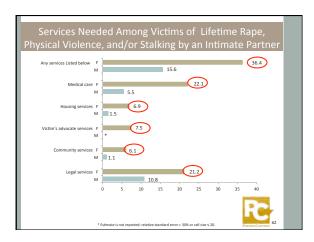


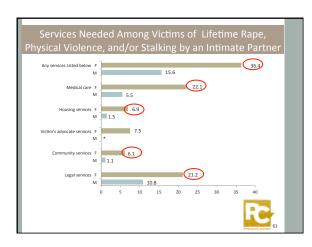


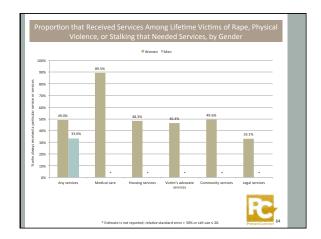
| VDEDIENICES MUTILINIS                 | W. (1511A1 BE) |            |          |   |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------|---|--|--|
| EXPERIENCES WITH IND                  | NVIDUAL PE     | RPETRATORS |          |   |  |  |
|                                       |                |            |          |   |  |  |
|                                       |                |            |          |   |  |  |
| A THE WAY                             |                |            | 2        |   |  |  |
| NISVS                                 |                |            |          |   |  |  |
|                                       |                | Prevent    | tConnect |   |  |  |
|                                       |                |            |          |   |  |  |
|                                       |                |            |          |   |  |  |
|                                       |                |            |          |   |  |  |
|                                       |                |            |          |   |  |  |
|                                       |                |            |          |   |  |  |
| Overlap within Inc                    | dividual Rela  | ationships |          |   |  |  |
|                                       |                | . 1        |          |   |  |  |
|                                       |                | Prevalence |          | , |  |  |
|                                       | Women          | Men        |          |   |  |  |
| Rape and physical violence            | 6.2%           | *          |          |   |  |  |
| Rape and stalking                     | 3.9%           | *          |          |   |  |  |
| Physical violence and stalking        | 8.7%           | 1.7%       |          |   |  |  |
| Rape, physical violence, and stalking | 3.5%           | *          |          |   |  |  |

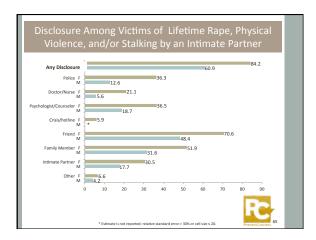


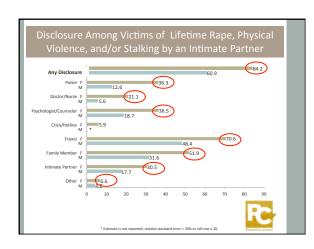


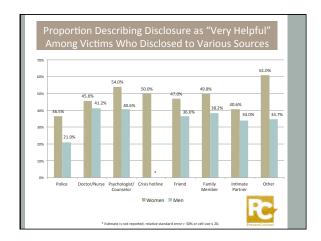


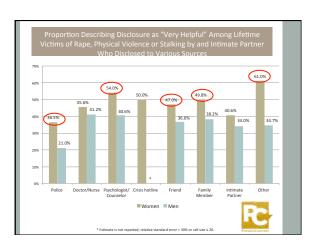












| Summary   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| <ul> <li>Women are disproportionately affected by IPV du<br/>lifetime as they are more likely to experience:</li> </ul>                       | ring their        |
| <ul> <li>Rape, stalking, severe physical violence</li> </ul>  |                   |
| <ul> <li>Multiple forms of IPV</li> <li>Across the lifespan</li> <li>Within an individual relationship</li> <li>IPV-related impact</li> </ul> |                   |
| <ul><li>Injury</li><li>A need for services</li></ul>  |                   |
| NISVS   | PreventConnect 69 |

### Summary (cont'd)

- Many men experience IPV as well:
  - Nearly 14% of all men have experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime
  - Nearly 10% of all men have experienced IPV-related impact in their lifetime
    - 4% have been physically injured
    - 4% have missed at least one day of work or school





### Summary (cont'd)

- Other groups are disproportionately affected:
  - · Black and multiracial women and men
  - American Indian/Alaskan native men
  - Lower income
  - Young adults (18-24)
  - Those experiencing recent food/housing insecurity
  - Bisexual women





### Summary (cont'd)

- Significant need for services:
  - Women more likely to need services in their lifetime (36.4% vs. 15.6%)
  - 15 million women and 5 million men in their lifetime
  - Medical and legal services most needed
  - Over 3 million women need housing services
  - Over 3 million women need victim's advocate services



## Summary (cont'd)

- Many do not receive services:
  - Men less likely to receive needed services in general than women
  - Less than half of women always received needed:
    - Housing services
    - Victim's advocacy services
    - Community services
    - Legal services



### Summary (cont'd)

- Women more likely to disclose IPV
- Men less likely to find disclosure to be helpful



### Limitations

- · Likely an underestimate
- Recall bias
- Unknown motives for violence
- Data on Services are historical and may not reflect current needs/utilization



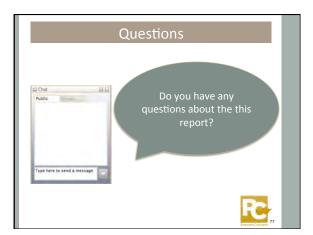


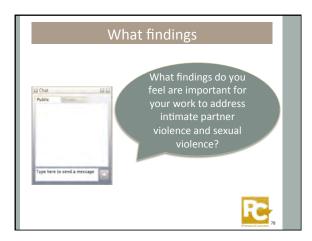
### Implications

- On-going data collection and monitoring
- Need to target those most at risk
- Need to better understand and address barriers to services
- Need to better understand and address subtypes of IPV
- Importance of looking beyond overall numbers









| IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION  |      |
|--|------|
| Janelle Moos, CAWS North Dakota  |      |
| R  |      |
| PreventCon   | nect |
|  |      |
|  |      |
|  |      |
| Data?  |      |
| •Use of data and evidence critical to primary  |      |
| prevention planning  |      |
| <ul> <li>Risk and protective factors</li> </ul>  |      |
| •State & community specific context  |      |
| <ul> <li>Social determinants of health and IPV<br/>primary prevention</li> </ul>                   |      |
| primary prevention   |      |
|  |      |
| R  |      |
| Prevail Cornect  |      |
|  |      |
|  |      |
|  | _    |
| NISVS and Prevention   |      |
|  |      |
| <ul> <li>Community- level response is needed to<br/>implement effective and appropriate</li> </ul> |      |
| strategies to respond to those impacted by IPV   |      |
| <ul> <li>Strategies to address culturally specific<br/>concerns of at-risk groups</li> </ul>       |      |
| •IPV victimization begins early- primary   |      |
| prevention must begin at an early age  |      |
| Ro   |      |

### NISVS and Prevention

- Build positive and healthy parent-child relationships
- Parents modeling healthy, respectful intimate relationships
- Exposure to violence puts children at increased risk of short and long term health social problems



### NISVS and Drevention

- Communities need to be fully engaged and working together
- Strategies should be informed by and responsive to diversity in experiences of children, youth and adults.



### What's Missing

- Shared definitions & ability to compare data systems/reports
- Data on perpetration and risk factors
- Studies on community and societal-level factors to create prevention strategies that will have broad impact
- Research on protective factors critical to prevention programs to reduce likelihood of perpetration







### **IPV Prevention Council**

•formed to engage all Domestic Violence Coalitions in a national collaborative community that includes prevention practitioners, researchers, funders and allies and promotes effective primary prevention of intimate partner violence.





### IPVPC Leadership

The IPVPC Steering Committee members include individuals from

- Coalitions in California, Connecticut, Indiana, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, and Virginia
- National Network to End Domestic Violence
- National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence
- National Resource Center on Domestic Violence











### IPVPC Goals

- Engage all Domestic Violence Coalitions (DVCs) and community domestic violence programs in primary prevention work that is informed by an anti-oppression framework.
- Increase sustainable, stable and accessible public and private funding for primary prevention of domestic violence for all Domestic Violence Coalitions.
- Develop collaborative models and tools to support prevention work across the social ecology within specific institutions, building upon and complementing effective domestic violence intervention work.





# Next Steps Based on the information presented today, what are your next steps? Type here to send a message

### Coming Soon

- preventIPV.org
- preventIPV eNewslettter
- IPV prevention listserv (NNEDV)
- Tools inventory (100 new resources)
- Webinars for dv and allied fields
- VAWnet "prevention tool of the month"
- Online workspace





### For More Information





www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs



Website: preventconnect.org

PreventConnect
1215 K Street
Suite 1850
Flickr: www.flickr.com/people/preventconnect
Sacramento, CA 95814
YouTube: www.youtube.com/CalCASAVideo
Email Group (listsery): http://
groups.yahoo.com/group/Prevent-Connect/
Email: info@preventconnect.org