

Welcome,
This Web Conference
Will Begin Soon



The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2010-2012 State Report: Implications for Prevention

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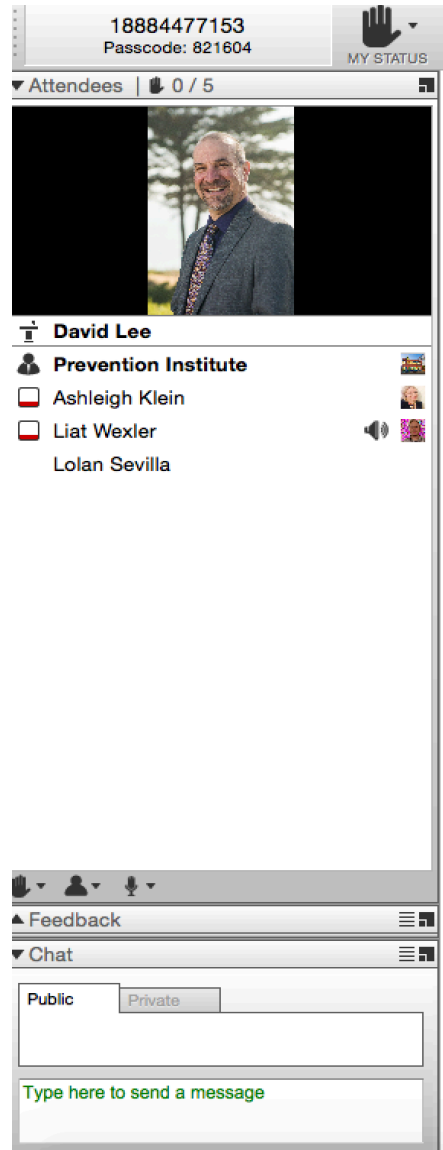
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PreventConnect

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



Upcoming Web Conferences

May 17: The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2010-2012 State Report: Implications for Prevention

May 23: #PowerInPrevention Ending Child Sexual Abuse: A Practical View of the Role that Youth Serving Organizations can play in Preventing Child Sexual Abuse

May 31: Healthy Masculinities: Mobilizing men and boys to foster positive gender norms

June 28: From private to community accountability: Building capacity to make sexual and domestic violence prevention a community responsibility

July 19: Organizing for economic opportunity : Movements and strategies to improve economic opportunities for sexual and domestic violence prevention

July 25: #PowerInPrevention Ending Child Sexual Abuse: New Look at Addressing Children with Problematic Sexual Behavior

August 16: A safe place to call home: Strategies and movements to transform the physical/built environment for sexual and domestic violence prevention

September 20: From research to practice: Addressing shared underlying factors to prevent sexual and domestic violence



The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2010-2012 State Report: Implications for Prevention



May 17, 2017

11am-12:30pm PT; 2pm-3:30pm ET

PreventConnect is a national project of the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault sponsored by U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The views and information provided in this web conferences do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. government, CDC or CALCASA.

Welcome



Jennifer Grove

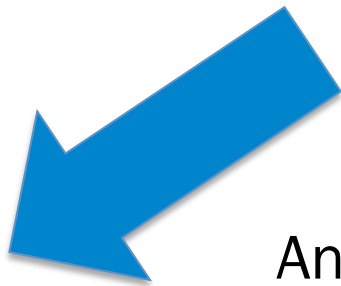


Rosie Hidalgo



Audience Question

Have you reviewed the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey State Report 2010-2012?



Answer on the left

▼ Feedback

0

 Yes

0

 No

0

 No Answer

Learning Objectives

- Describe the key finding of the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey State Report 2010-2012 report
- Identify opportunities to use this data
- Describe the implications for prevention

About the Guests



Sharon G. Smith, PhD



Kathleen C. Basile, PhD



Melissa Merrick, PhD



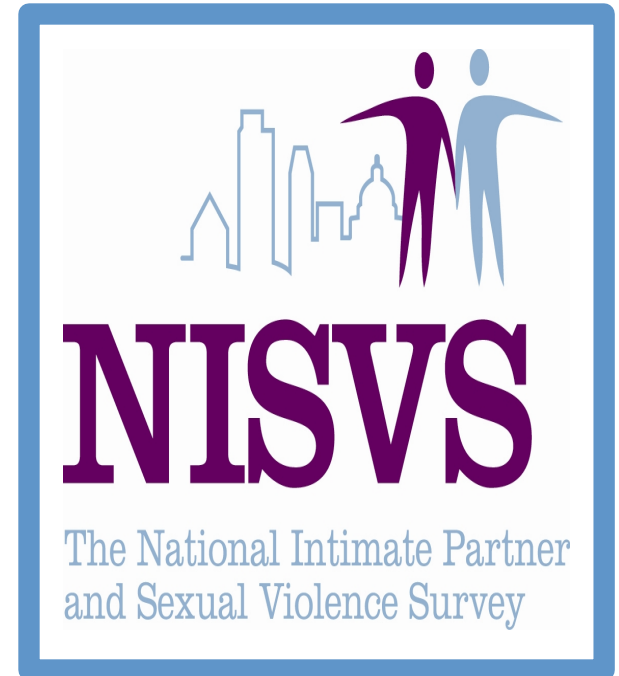
Leah Gilbert, MD, MSPH

Division of Violence Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Overview of Webinar

- Background on NISVS
- NISVS State Report 2010-2012
 - Methods
 - Sexual violence
 - Stalking
 - Intimate partner violence
 - Violence experienced as a minor
 - Health Conditions
 - Limitations
 - Use of NISVS data
- Questions



National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey



- Funded and launched by CDC in 2010 with support from NIJ and DoD
- Ongoing, nationally representative telephone survey of adults aged 18 years and older
- National and state-level data



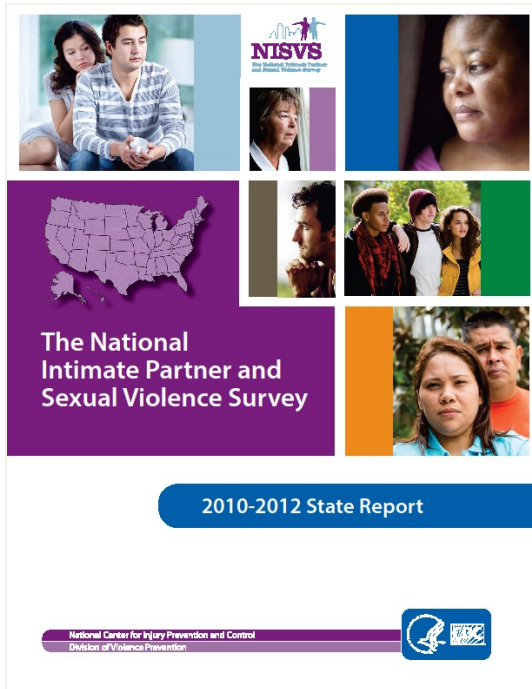
Primary Objectives of NISVS

To describe:

- Prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence
- Who is likely to experience sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence
- Health conditions and impacts associated with violence
- National and state estimates



NISVS: 2010-2012 State Report



- Combined data years 2010-2012
- National and state estimates
- Lifetime and 12-month
- Women and men
- Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence
- Violence experienced by minors
- Health conditions associated with victimization

Methods and Sample

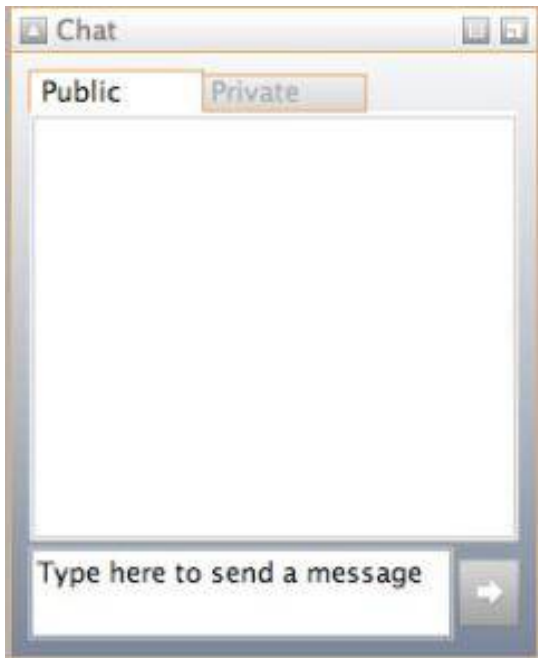
- Combined data years 2010-2012
- 41,174 completed interviews
- 22,590 women and 18,584 men
- 43.3% landline, 56.7% cell phone
- Response rate: 27.5% - 33.6%
- Cooperation rate: 80.3% - 83.5%
- Average annual estimates



State Data

- District of Columbia is counted as a state for a total of 51.
- Use caution if comparing states due to overlapping confidence intervals.
- State estimates are based on the respondent's current residence.

Text Chat Question



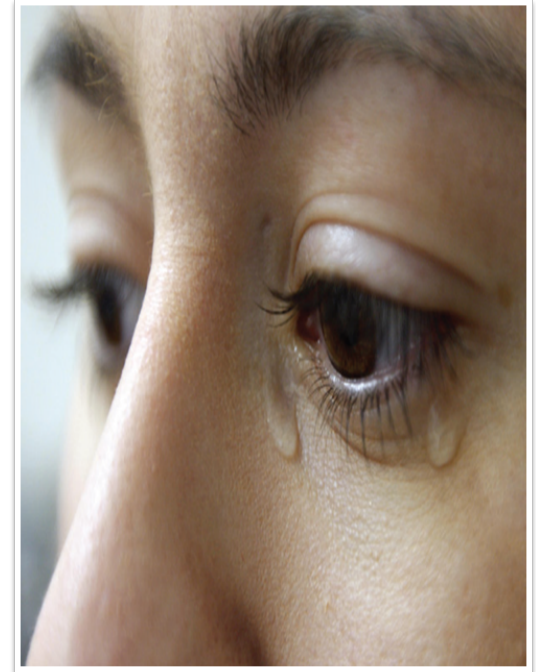
How will you use state level data?



SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual Violence

- Contact sexual violence (any sexual violence involving physical contact)
- Rape
 - Completed/attempted forced penetration
 - Completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration
- Made to penetrate
 - Completed/attempted forced penetration
 - Completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration
- Sexual coercion
- Unwanted sexual contact (e.g., fondling)
- Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences



Sexual Violence of Women in Lifetime



- **Contact sexual violence:** 36.3% nationally and 29.5% to 47.5% (all states).
- **Rape:** 19.1% nationally and 12.2% to 26.3% (all but 1 state).
- **Sexual coercion:** 13.2% nationally and 9.1% to 20.0% (all but 1 state).
- **Unwanted sexual contact:** 27.5% nationally and 22.1% to 35.3% (all states).
- **Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences:** 32.1% nationally and 23.4% to 42.0% (all states).

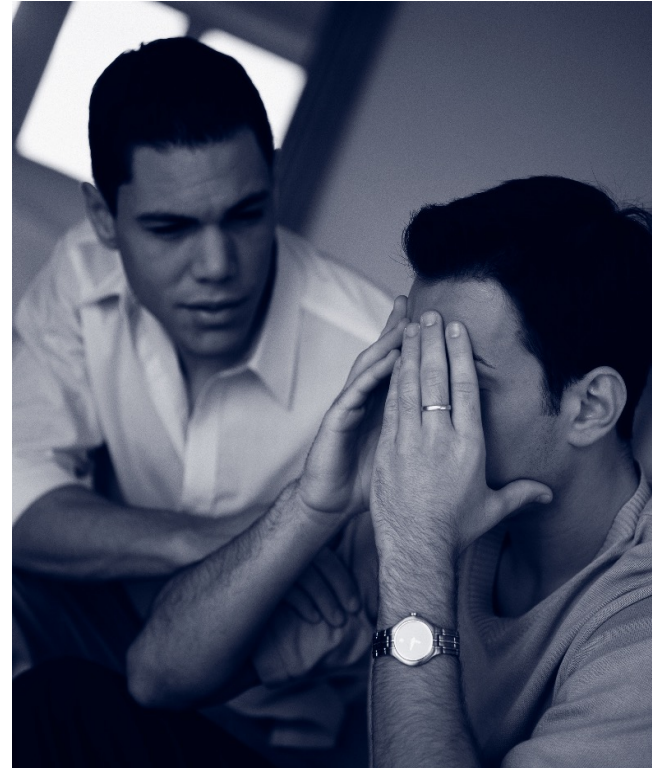
12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence of Women

Women:

- **Contact sexual violence:** 4.0% nationally and 2.2% to 7.0% (6 states).
- **Rape:** 1.2% nationally (states not reliable).
- **Sexual coercion:** 2.0% (states not reliable).
- **Unwanted sexual contact:** 2.1% nationally (states not reliable).
- **Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences:** 3.2% nationally and 3.1% to 3.6% (2 states).

Sexual Violence of Men in Lifetime

- **Contact Sexual Violence:** 17.1% nationally and 10.4% to 29.3% (all but 1 state).
- **Rape:** 1.5% nationally (states not reliable).
- **Made to penetrate:** 5.9% nationally and 5.3% to 10.6% (15 states).
- **Sexual coercion:** 5.8% nationally and 3.9% to 9.1% (19 states).
- **Unwanted sexual contact:** 11.0% nationally and 7.0% to 23.7% (all but 1 state).
- **Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences:** 13.2% nationally and 6.1% to 19.8% (all but 1 state).



12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence of Men

Men:

- **Contact sexual violence:** 3.7% nationally and 2.9% to 5.1% (3 states).
- **Rape:** 0.2% nationally (states not reliable).
- **Made to penetrate:** 1.5% nationally (states not reliable).
- **Sexual coercion:** 1.4% (states not reliable).
- **Unwanted sexual contact:** 1.7% nationally (states not reliable).
- **Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences:** 2.6% nationally and 2.5% to 3.0% (2 states).

Contact Sexual Violence by Race/Ethnicity

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence by Race/ Ethnicity – U.S. Women and Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Women		Men	
	Lifetime	12 mo.	Lifetime	12 mo.
Hispanic	26.9	4.3	18.5	5.2
Non-Hispanic				
Black	35.5	5.8	19.4	6.5
White	38.9	3.6	16.5	2.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	22.9	--	9.4	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	45.6	--	23.1	--
Multiracial	49.5	7.6	31.9	10.4

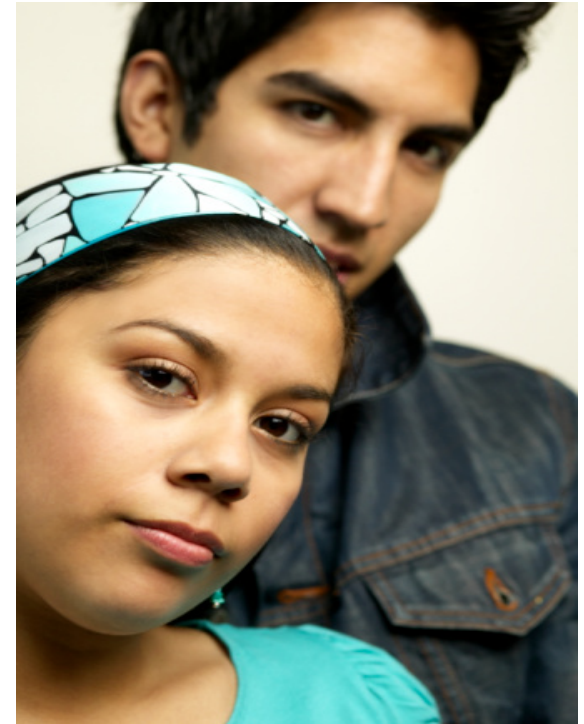
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Type of Perpetrators of Rape Among Female Victims

Female victims:

- *Intimate partner*: 47.1% (national); 26.1% to 66.5% (49 states)
- *Family member*: 12.6% (national); 11.6% to 33.4% (3 states)
- *Person of authority*: 2.7% (national); no reliable state estimates
- *Acquaintance*: 44.9% (national); 32.3% to 62.1% (46 states)
- *Stranger*: 12.8% (national); 11.3% (1 state)



Type of Perpetrators of Made to Penetrate Among Male Victims



Male victims:

- *Intimate partner*: 50.5% (national); 59.9% to 60.2% (2 states)
- *Family member*: 4.1% (national); no reliable state estimates
- *Person of authority*: 2.7% (national); no reliable state estimates
- *Acquaintance*: 44.1% (national); no reliable state estimates
- *Stranger*: 8.7% (national); no reliable state estimates

Sex of Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Female victims:

Perpetrators were usually male

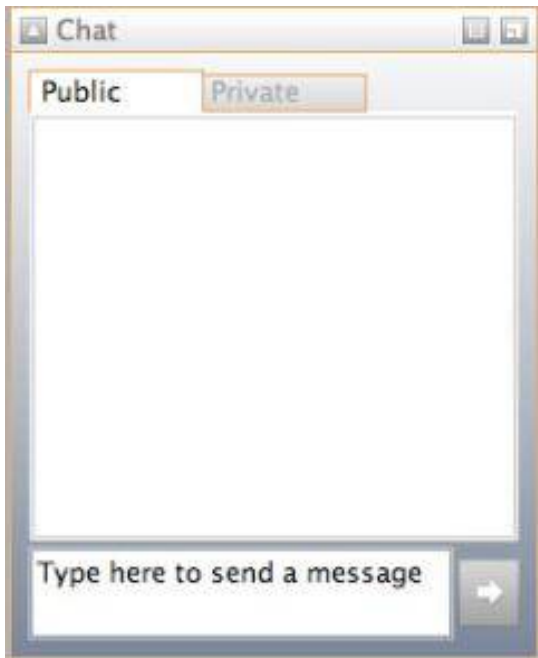
- *Rape:*
 - Male only: 97.3%
- *Sexual coercion:*
 - Male only: 96.3%
- *Noncontact unwanted sexual experiences:*
 - Male only: 92.3%

Male victims:

Perpetrators were male and female

- *Rape:*
 - Male only: 86.5%
- *Made to penetrate:*
 - Female only: 78.5%
- *Sexual coercion:*
 - Female only: 81.6%
- *Noncontact unwanted sexual experiences:*
 - Male only: 48.3%
 - Female only: 37.6%

Text Chat Question

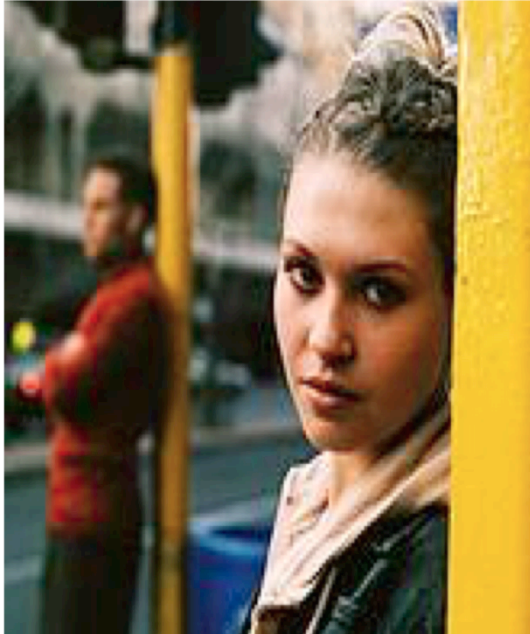


**What are your
questions about the
sexual violence data?**



STALKING

Stalking



- Stalking victimization involves a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics used by a perpetrator that is both unwanted and causes fear or safety concerns in the victim.
- Victims reported multiple stalking tactics or a single tactic multiple times, all by the same perpetrator, AND felt VERY fearful or believed that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed due to the perpetrator's behavior.

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking

- **Women:**
 - **Lifetime:** 15.8% nationally and 9.6% to 24.1% (all but 1 state).
 - **12-month:** 4.2% nationally and 2.6% to 6.5% (9 states).
- **Men:**
 - **Lifetime:** 5.3% nationally and 4.5% to 7.7% (15 states).
 - **12-month:** 1.9% nationally (state estimates not statistically reliable).



Prevalence of Stalking by Race/Ethnicity

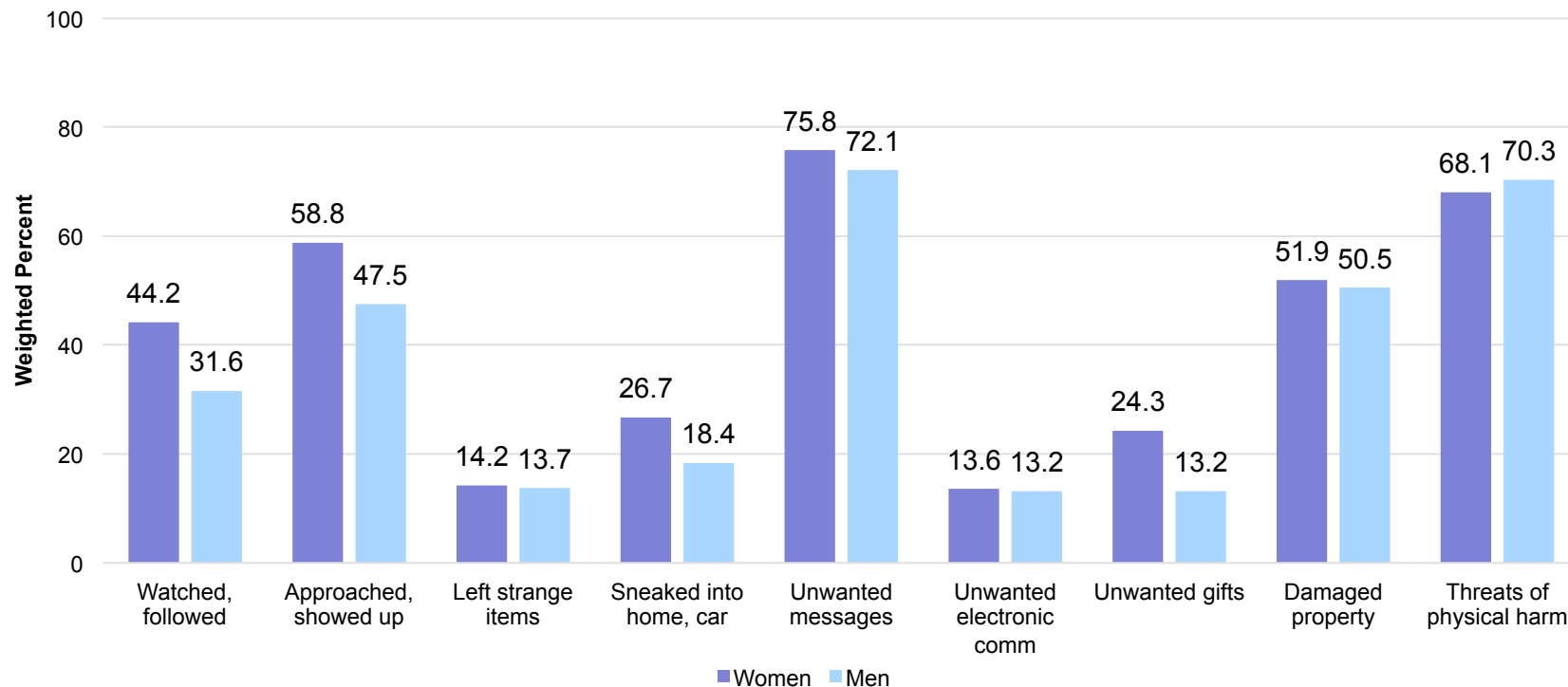
Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking by Race/Ethnicity – U.S. Women and Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Women		Men	
	Lifetime	12 mo.	Lifetime	12 mo.
Hispanic	14.5	5.0	6.2	3.3
Non-Hispanic				
Black	16.2	5.4	7.1	2.9
White	16.3	4.0	5.0	1.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	7.6	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	28.0	--	--	--
Multiracial	25.7	5.9	7.5	--

-- Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

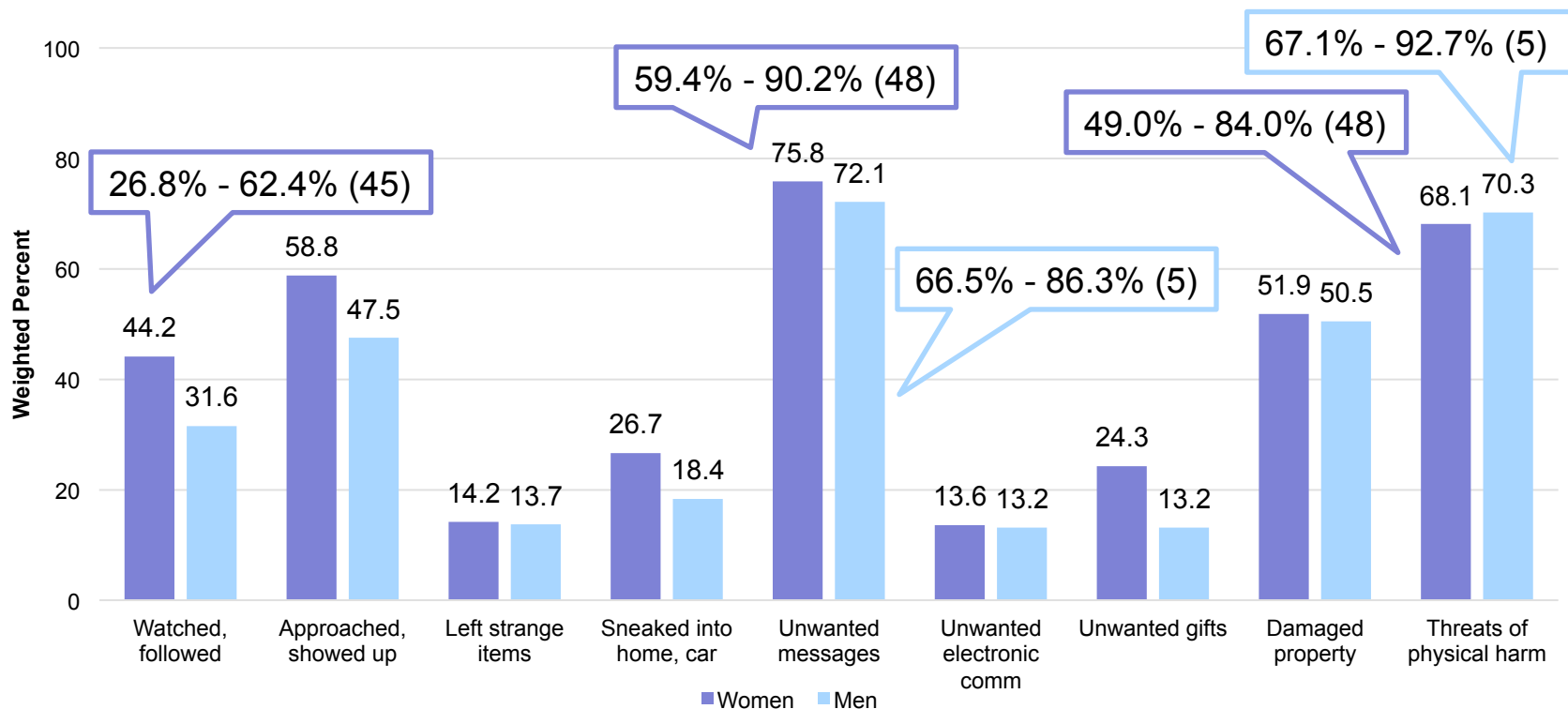
Stalking Tactics During Lifetime

Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Female and Male Victims by Type of Tactic – NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates



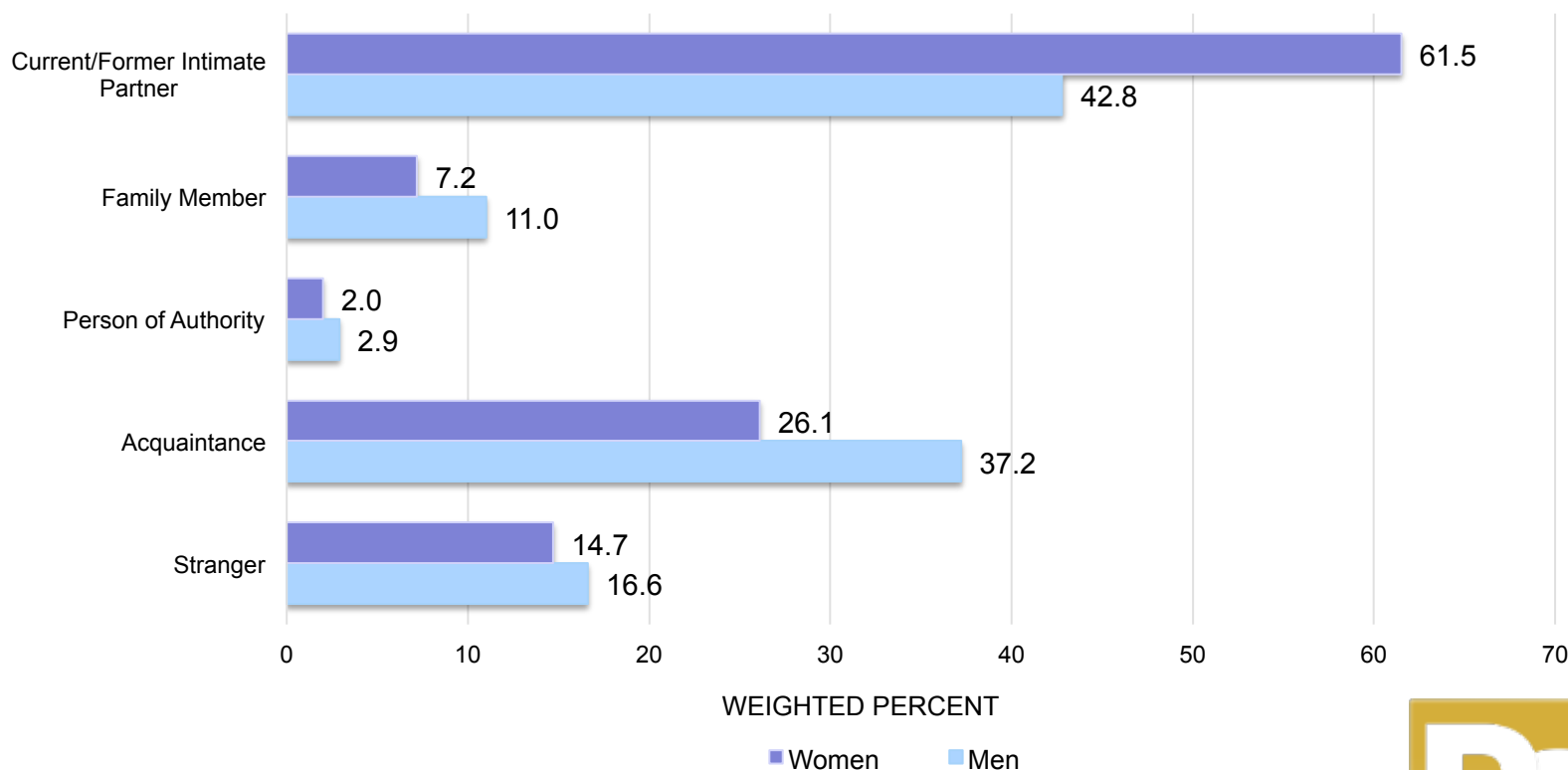
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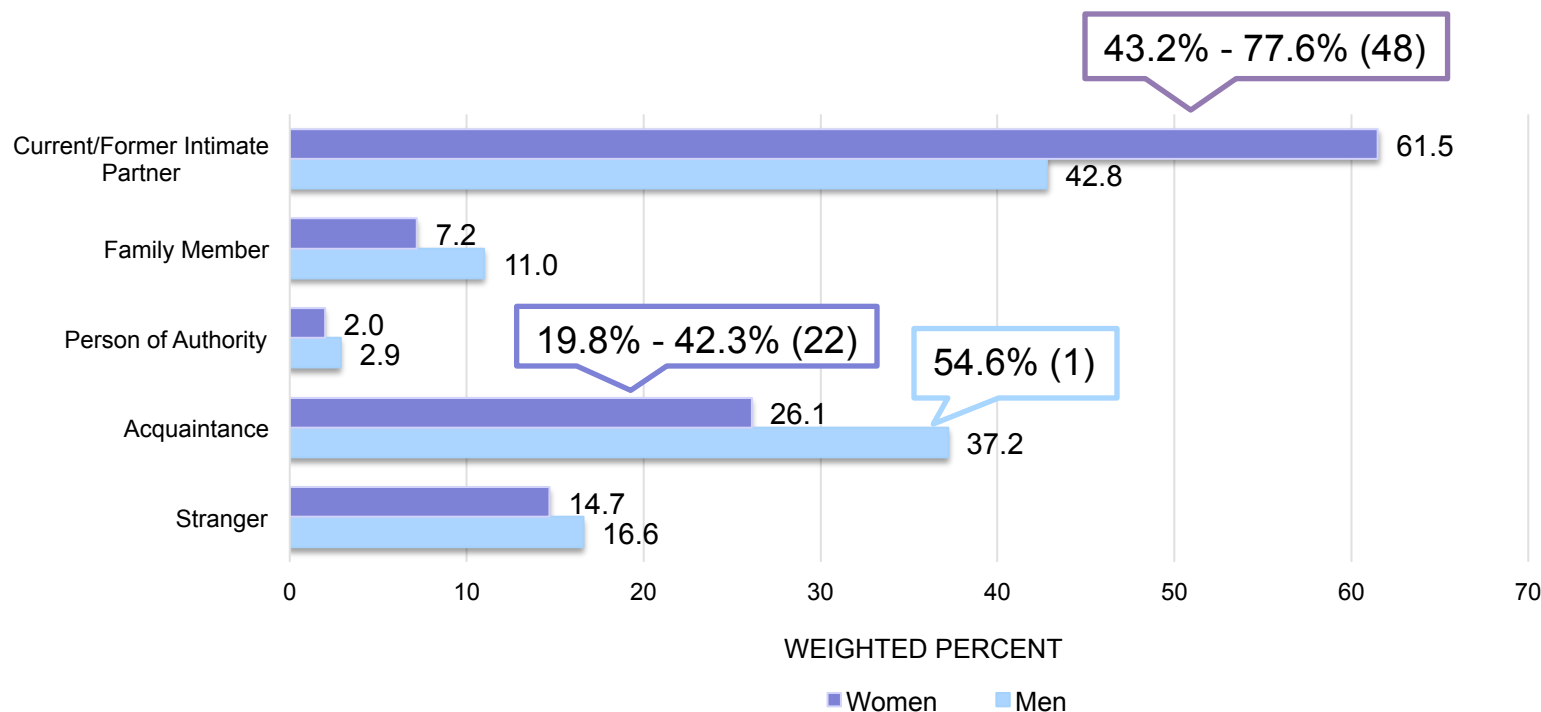
Types of Stalking Perpetrators

Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Female and Male Victims by Type of Perpetrator – NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates



Types of Stalking Perpetrators

Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Female and Male Victims by Type of Perpetrator – NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

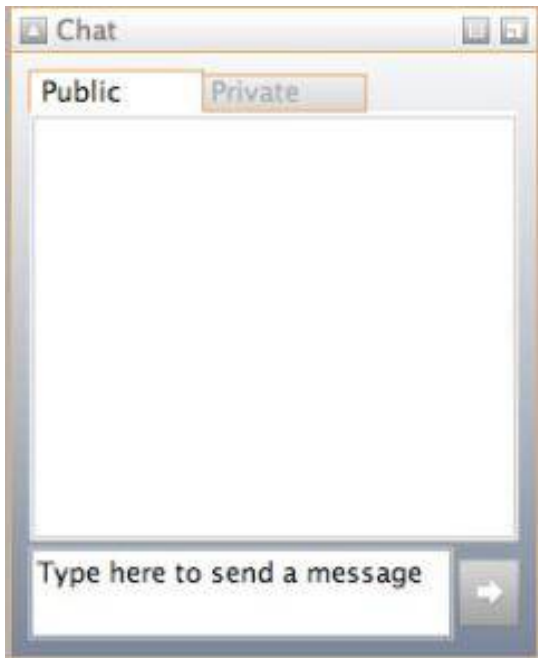


Sex of Stalking Perpetrators

- Female victims:
 - 84.8% only males
 - 7.3% only females
 - 5.2% both males and females
- Male victims:
 - 43.0% only males
 - 45.7% only females
 - 8.3% both males and females



Text Chat Question



**What are your
questions about the
stalking data?**



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Measurement of Intimate Partner Violence

- **Sexual violence:** includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences.
 - *Contact Sexual Violence* is a combined measure that includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.
- **Stalking:** involves a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics used by a perpetrator that is both unwanted and causes fear or safety concerns in the victim.
- **Physical violence:** includes a range of behaviors from slapping, pushing or shoving to severe acts (e.g., hit with a fist, beaten, used a knife or gun).
- **Psychological aggression:** includes expressive aggression (e.g., name calling) and coercive control and entrapment (behaviors intended to monitor or control or threaten an intimate partner including control of reproductive or sexual health).

Intimate Partner Violence – Women

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner – U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Lifetime		12-Month	
	National	State	National	State
Any contact SV, physical violence, and/or stalking	37.3	27.8 – 45.3 (all)	6.6	4.2 – 10.6 (34)
Contact sexual violence	16.4	12.0 – 22.5 (50)	2.1	--
Physical violence	32.4	25.4 – 42.1 (all)	3.9	3.5 – 7.6 (5)
Stalking	9.7	5.5 – 16.5 (48)	2.5	2.0 (1)
Any contact SV, physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact	27.4	19.7 – 35.3 (50)	4.7	3.2 – 8.2 (13)

-- Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.



Intimate Partner Violence – Men

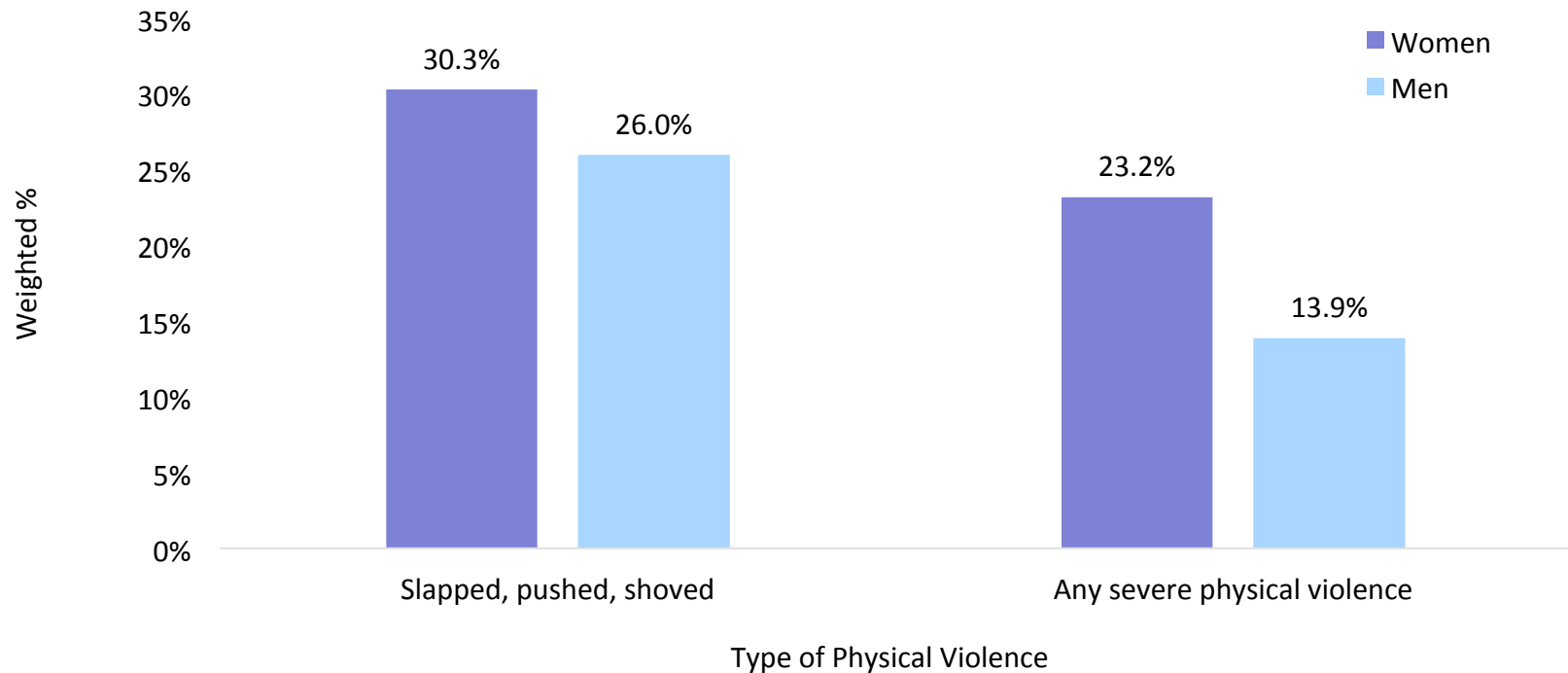
Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner – U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Lifetime		12-Month	
	National	State	National	State
Any contact SV, physical violence, and/or stalking	30.9	18.5 – 38.2 (all)	6.4	4.9 – 10.7 (19)
Contact sexual violence	7.0	4.2 – 12.8 (27)	1.8	--
Physical violence	28.3	17.8 – 36.1 (all)	4.7	4.2 – 6.7 (7)
Stalking	2.3	--	0.8	--
Any contact SV, physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact	11.0	6.3 – 16.4 (48)	2.2	--

-- Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner

Lifetime Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner — NISVS 2010-2012
Average Annual Estimates



Psychological Aggression

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner – U.S. Women and Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Lifetime		12-Month	
	National	State	National	State
Women				
Psychological Aggression (Any)	47.1	36.6 - 57.2 (all)	14.1	8.4 - 19.7 (50)
Expressive Aggression	39.3	31.8 - 51.3 (all)	10.1	5.6 - 17.4 (48)
Coercive Control	39.7	29.5 - 49.3 (all)	10.4	5.9 - 14.8 (48)
Men				
Psychological Aggression (Any)	47.3	29.3 - 56.2 (all)	18.2	9.5 - 24.3 (50)
Expressive Aggression	31.1	16.0 - 39.0 (all)	9.5	5.9 - 13.9 (41)
Coercive Control	41.1	25.6 - 48.8 (all)	15.4	7.6 - 21.2 (49)

Intimate Partner Violence by Race/Ethnicity

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by Race/Ethnicity – U.S. Women and Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Women		Men	
	Lifetime	12 mo.	Lifetime	12 mo.
Hispanic	34.4	8.6	30.0	8.9
Non-Hispanic				
Black	45.1	9.4	40.1	11.6
White	37.3	5.7	30.3	5.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	18.3	--	13.7	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	47.5	8.2	40.5	--
Multiracial	56.6	12.5	42.3	8.9

-- Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

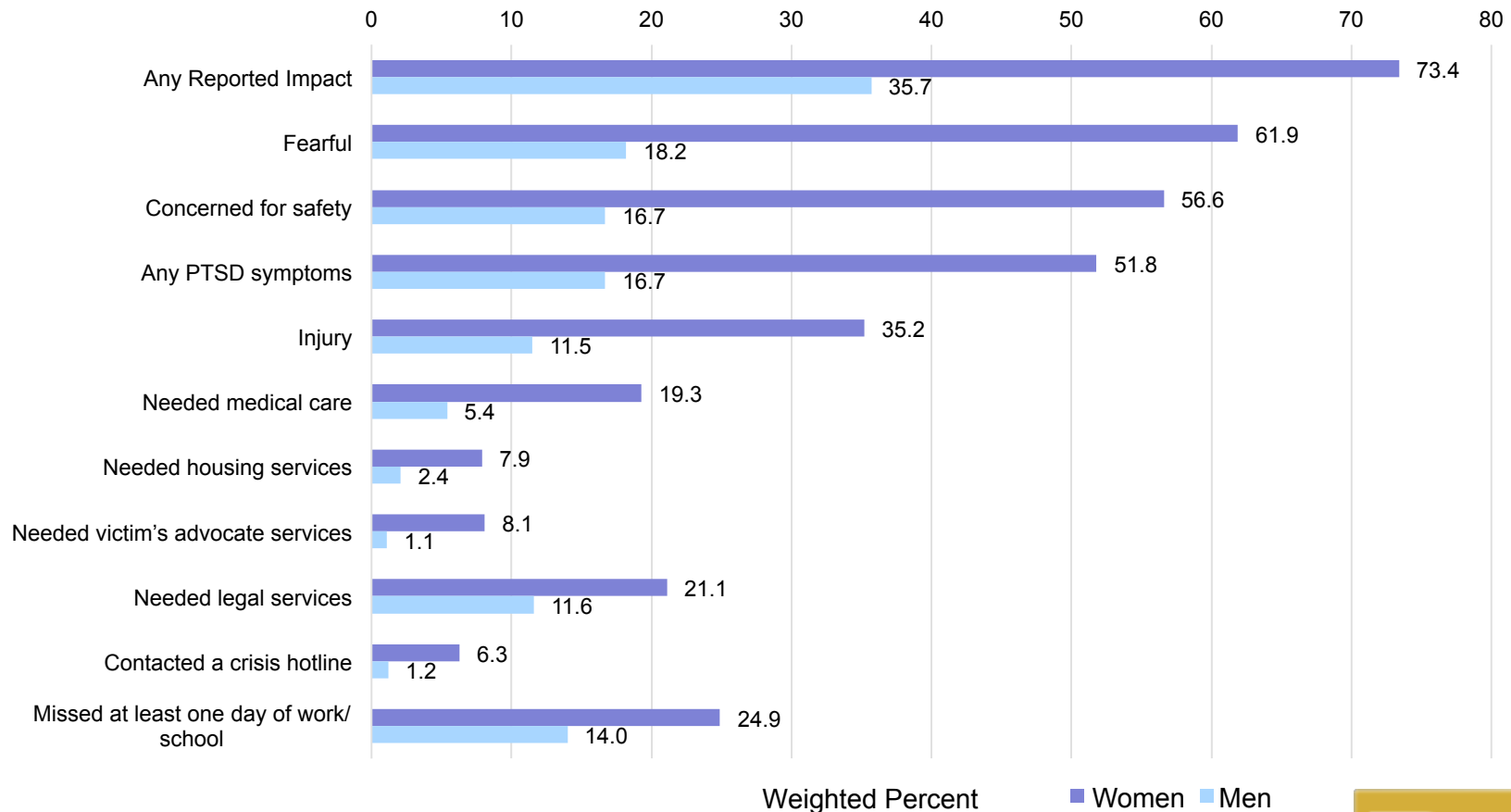
IPV-Related Impact



Prevalence of Any Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner with IPV-Related Impact

- **Women:**
 - Lifetime: 27.4% nationally and 19.7% to 35.3% (all but 1 state).
 - 12-month: 4.7% nationally and 3.2% to 8.2% (13 states).
- **Men:**
 - Lifetime: 11.0% nationally and 6.3% to 16.4% (48 states).
 - 12-month: 2.2% nationally (state estimates not statistically reliable).

Lifetime Distribution of IPV-Related Impacts Among Victims

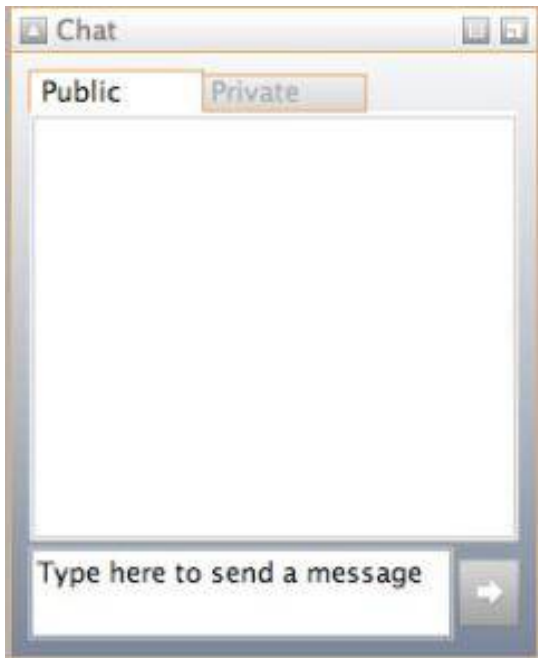


IPV-Related Impact

State Estimates of Selected IPV-Related Impacts Among Victims of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Female Victims	Male Victims
Any Reported Impact	58.9% to 86.0% (50)	23.8% to 49.1% (48)
Any PTSD symptoms	41.6% to 63.2% (50)	12.5% to 23.9% (15)
Injury	25.7% to 52.4% (49)	10.1% to 20.0% (3)
Missed at least one day of work/school	16.4% to 33.7% (49)	11.4% to 27.6% (8)

Text Chat Question



**What are your
questions about the
intimate partner
violence data?**



VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED AS MINOR

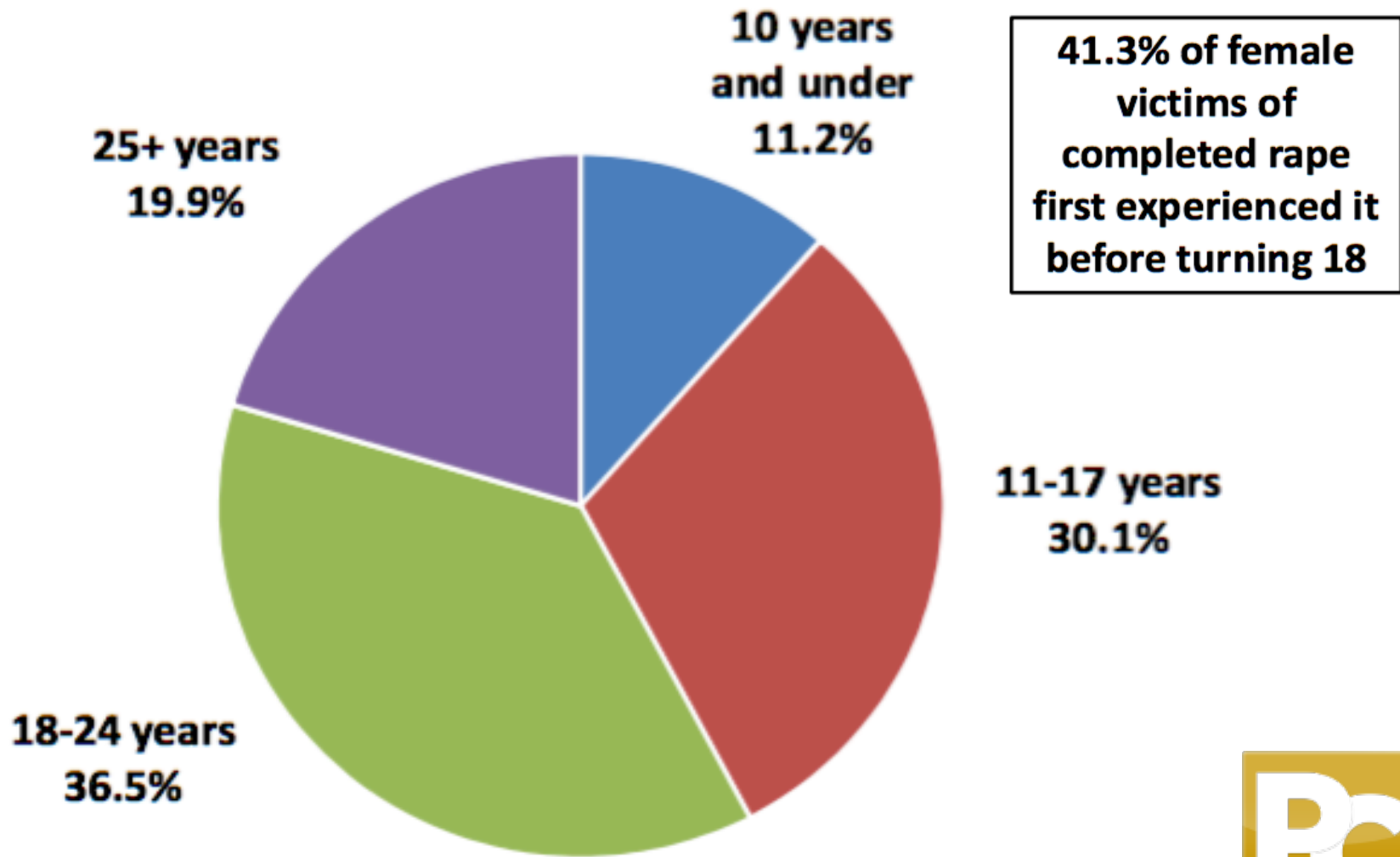
Violence Experienced As a Minor

Women:

- *Completed Rape*: 7.0% nationally and 4.8% to 12.4% (44 states)
- *Stalking*: 2.9% nationally and 3.1% to 4.1% (4 states)
- *Intimate Partner Violence (Completed Rape, Physical Violence and/or Stalking)*: 7.1% nationally and 4.0% to 11.0% (45 states)



Age At First Completed Rape Victimization in Lifetime Among Female Victims



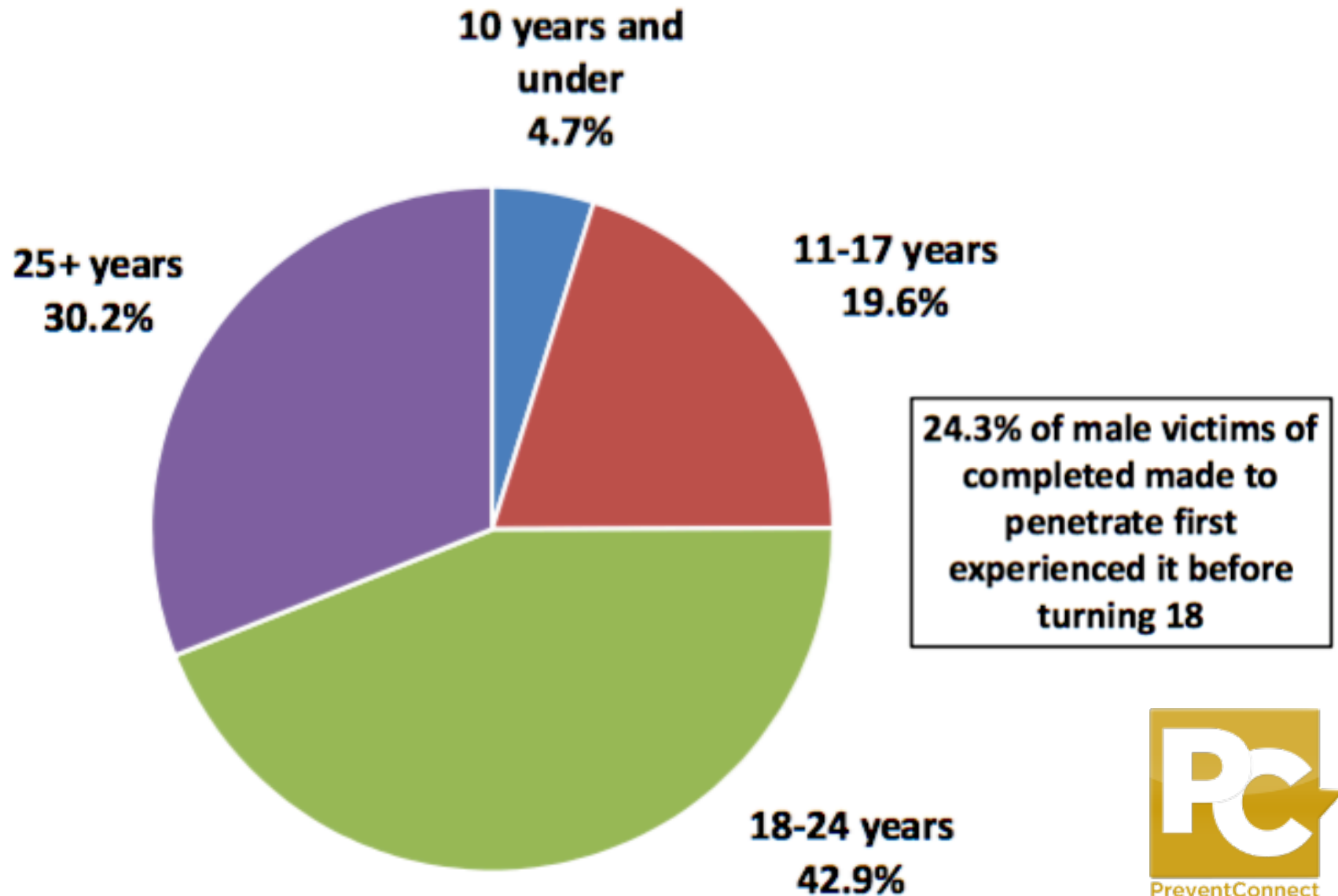
Violence Experienced As a Minor

Men:

- *Completed Made to Penetrate:* 1.3% nationally (state estimates not statistically reliable)
- *Stalking:* 0.8% nationally (state estimates not statistically reliable)
- *Intimate Partner Violence (Completed Made to Penetrate, Physical Violence and/or Stalking):* 3.7% nationally and 3.5% to 6.2% (5 states)



Age At First Completed Made to Penetrate Victimization Among Male Victims





HEALTH IMPACTS

Physical and Mental Health Conditions

Nationally, women and men with a history of contact SV or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner were significantly more likely to report 8 out of the 10 health conditions measured in NISVS, compared to those with no history of these forms of violence.

- Asthma
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome
- Frequent headaches
- Chronic pain
- Difficulty sleeping
- Activity limitations
- Poor physical health
- Poor mental health



Limitations

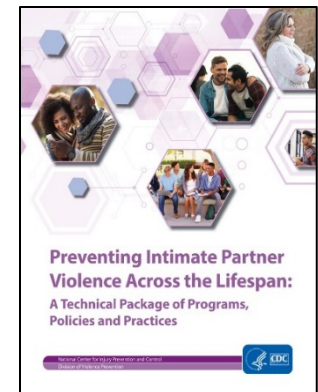
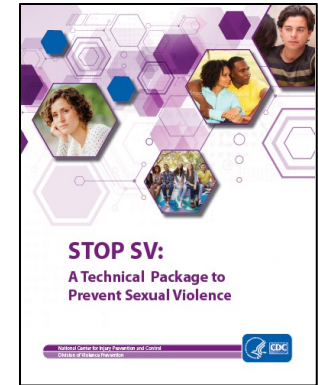
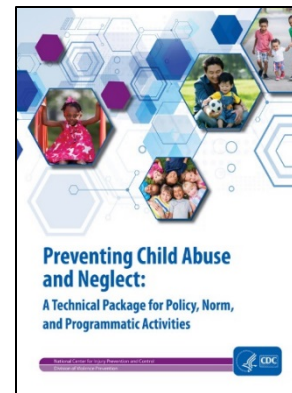
- Some estimates are not stable even with 3 years of data
- Low response rates, high cooperation rates
- Recall bias
- Underestimates of the true prevalence



USING NISVS DATA & RESOURCES

Use of NISVS Data

- Understand the burden of violence in states
- Monitor the size of the problem
- Monitor the effectiveness of efforts to prevent violence
- Use along with the Child Abuse and Neglect and STOP SV Technical Packages (IPV coming soon)



Child Abuse and Neglect Technical Package

5 strategies to prevent child abuse & neglect



Change social norms to
support parents and
positive parenting



Enhance parenting skills to
promote healthy child
development



Strengthen economic
supports for families



Provide quality care and
education early in life

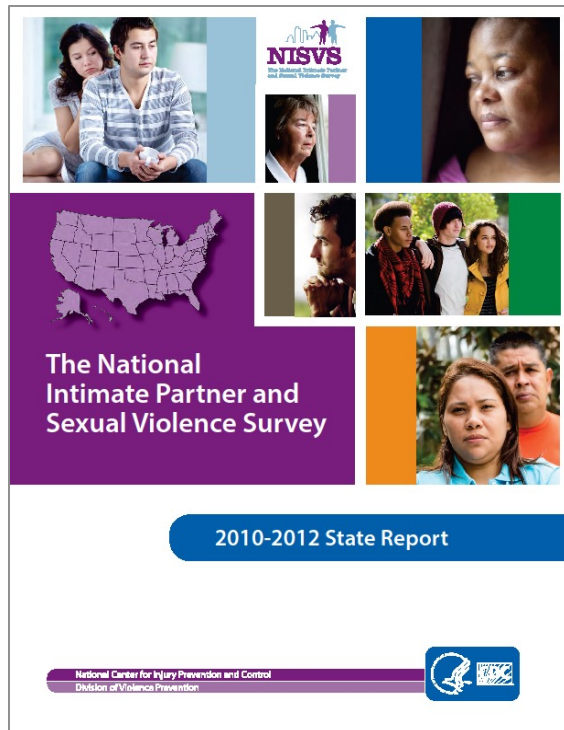


Intervene to lessen harms
and prevent future risk

STOP SV Technical Package

Strategy	Approach
S – Promote <i>social norms</i> that protect against violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bystander approaches ▪ Mobilizing men and boys as allies
T – Teach skills to prevent sexual violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social-emotional learning ▪ Teaching healthy, safe dating and intimate relationship skills to adolescents ▪ Promoting healthy sexuality ▪ Empowerment-based training
O – Provide <i>opportunities</i> to empower and support girls and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening economic supports for women and families ▪ Strengthening leadership and opportunities for girls
P – Create <i>protective</i> environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving safety and monitoring in schools ▪ Establishing and consistently applying workplace policies ▪ Addressing community-level risks through environmental approaches
SV – Support victims/survivors to lessen harms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Victim-centered services ▪ Treatment for victims of SV ▪ Treatment for at-risk children and families to prevent problem behavior including sex offending

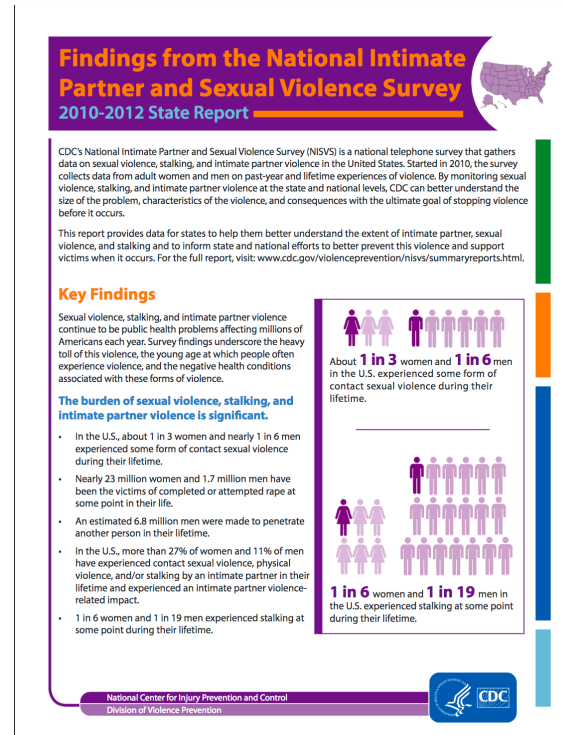
How to Access the Report



Report

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-StateReportBook.pdf> (please copy and paste the link to your browser)

The findings and conclusions of this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention.



Fact Sheet

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-StateReportFactsheet.pdf> (please copy and paste the link to your browser)



NISVS Infographic



<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-infographic-2016.pdf> (please copy and paste the link to your browser)



NISVS Infographic

Violence starts early.



Before the age of 18:

8.5 *million*
women

first experienced rape.

1.5 *million*
men

were first made to penetrate.

3.5 *million*
women

&

1 *million*
nearly

first experienced being stalked.

NISVS Infographic

Intimate partner violence can be severe.

Nearly **1 in 4**     **women**

1 in 7       **men**

have experienced severe physical violence* by an intimate partner during their lifetime.

*Severe physical violence includes hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, hurt by pulling hair, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, used a knife or gun.

Victims of intimate partner violence* commonly report negative impacts such as:



*Among victims who experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-infographic-2016.pdf> (please copy and paste the link to your browser)



NISVS Infographic



By understanding these types of violence, we can take action in our communities to stop them before they start.

Visit [cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs](https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs) to learn more.



Sources: All data appearing in this infographic comes from *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report*. Atlanta, GA. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



National Resource Centers



TALKING POINTS: The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2010-2012 State Report – Sexual Violence Data and Prevention Implications
<http://www.nsvrc.org/publications/nsvrc-publications/talking-points-national-intimate-partner-and-sexual-violence-survey> (please copy and paste the link to your browser)



<http://vawnet.org/material/national-intimate-partner-and-sexual-violence-survey-2010-2012-state-report> (please copy and paste the link to your browser)



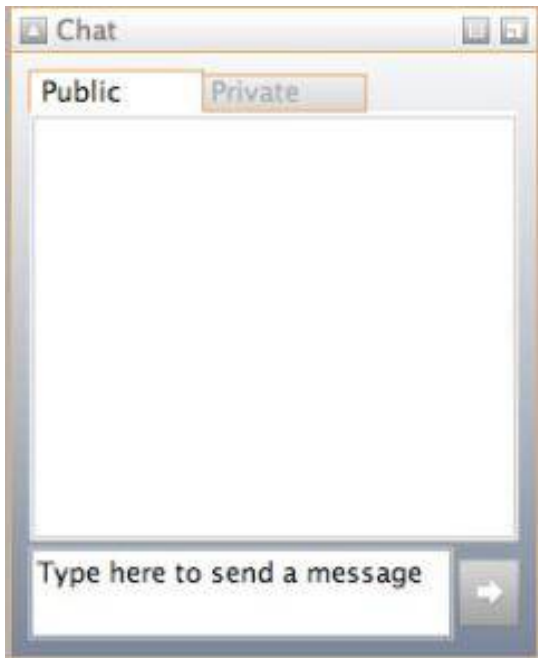


PREVENTION IMPLICATIONS

Implications for Prevention

- Importance of a Cross-Cutting and Multi-Sector Approach
- Early Prevention that Continues Across Developmental Stages
- Prevention Approaches
- Strong Data Systems for Monitoring and Evaluation

Text Chat Question



**How can you use NISVS
to support your
prevention efforts?**

Thank You

For information about NISVS:

NISVSinfo@cdc.gov

For more information please contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333

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Visit: www.cdc.gov | Contact CDC at: 1-800-CDC-INFO or www.cdc.gov/info



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