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THIS WEB CONFERENCE
WILL BEGIN SOON**




INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES — 2010: A WEB CONFERENCE FOR STATE, TERRITORIAL, TRIBAL AND NATIONAL KEY STAKEHOLDERS




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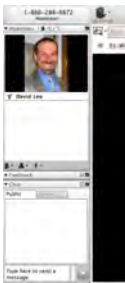




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2014 Web Conferences


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

- **March 25:** Foundations in Prevention - **Register now**
- **March 26:** Intimate Partner Violence in the United States – 2010: Implications for Prevention **FULL – Wait List Open**
- **April 24:** Growing Our Impact: Moving from individual awareness building to 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



PreventConnect

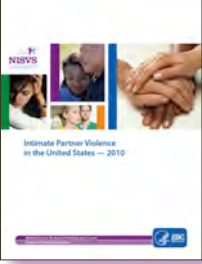
- Domestic violence/Intimate partner violence
- Sexual violence
- Violence across the life-span
- Prevent before violence starts
- Connect to other forms of violence & oppression
- Connect to other prevention practitioners




**INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES — 2010:
A WEB CONFERENCE FOR STATE, TERRITORIAL, TRIBAL AND
NATIONAL KEY STAKEHOLDERS**



New Report from CDC


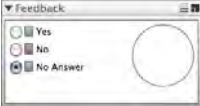
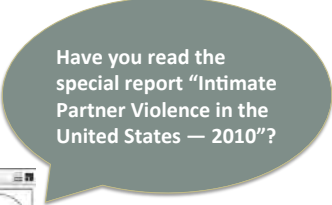


www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/



Have You Read...?

Answer on the left




Today's Presenters


 <p>Matt Breiding, Ph.D., Division of Violence Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</p>	 <p>Rosie Hidalgo, Casa de Esperanza, National Latino Network</p>
 <p>Cindy Southworth, National Network to End Domestic Violence</p>	 <p>Anne Menard, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence</p>




Learning Objectives

- Describe the findings from the CDC's report Intimate Partner Violence in the United States — 2010
- Identify three potential implications on economic data, service data and for historically marginalized populations.
- 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.



Division of Violence Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

Overview

- 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

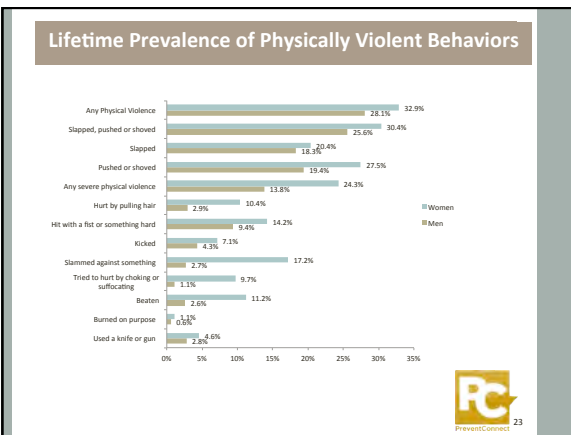
- Rape:
 - 9.4% (lifetime) of women
 - 0.6% (12-month) of women
- Other Sexual Violence:
 - 15.9% of women, 8.0% of men (lifetime)
 - 2.3% of women, 2.5% of men (12-month)

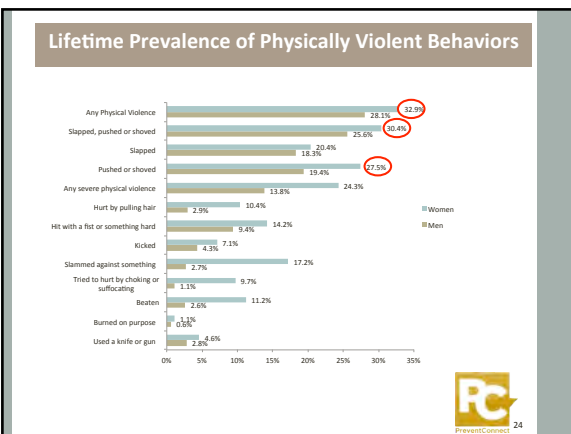


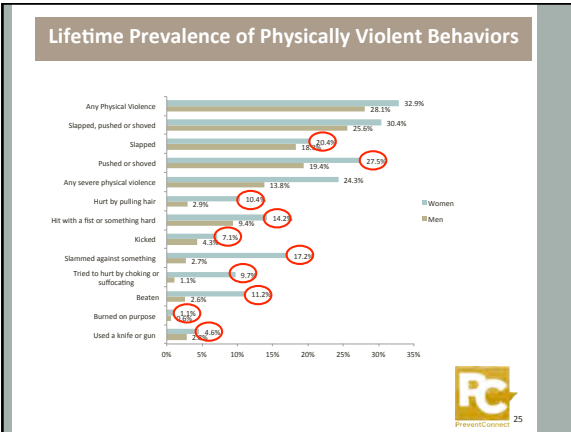
Prevalence of Stalking by an Intimate Partner

- Stalking:
 - 10.7% of women, 2.1% of men (lifetime)
 - 2.8% of women, 0.5% of men (12-month)









12-Month Physical Violence

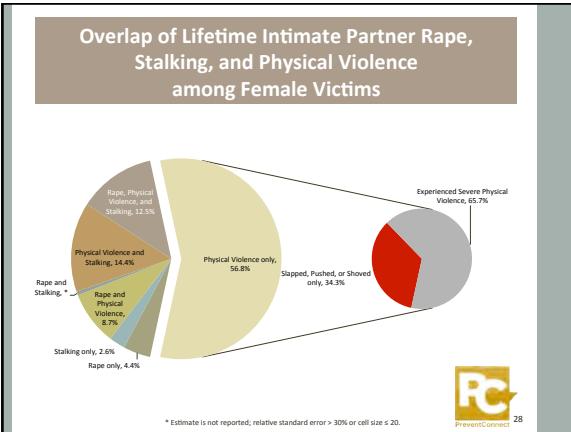
- Overall: 4.0% of women, 4.7% of men
 - Severe: 2.7% of women, 2.0% of men
 - Slapped/pushed/shoved: 3.6% of women, 4.5% of men

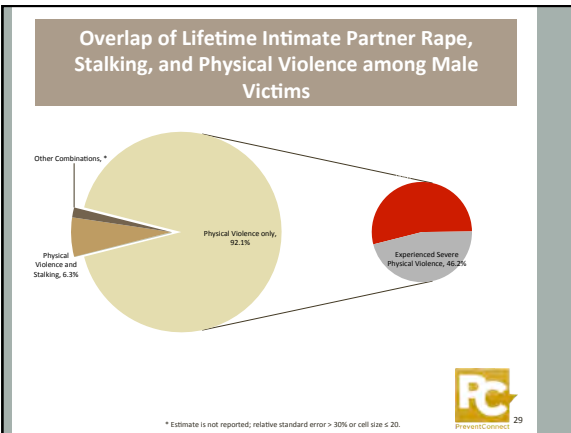
NISVS PreventConnect 26

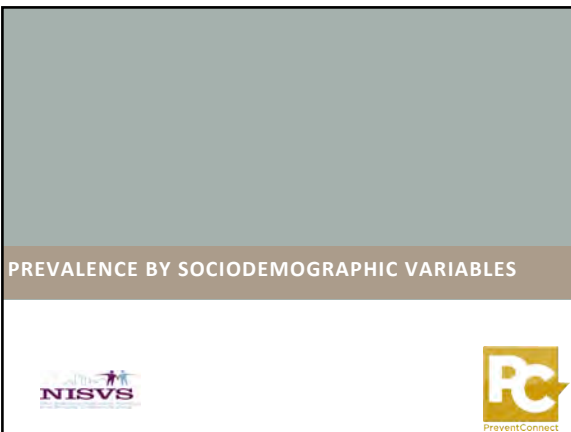
Prevalence of Rape, Physical Violence, or Stalking

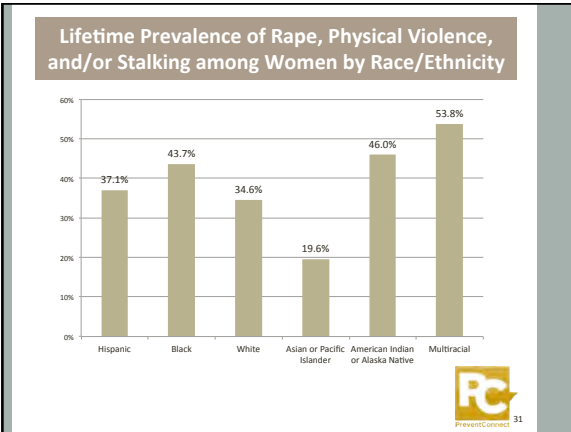
- Lifetime:
 - 35.6% for women
 - 28.5% for men
- 12-month:
 - 5.9% for women
 - 5.0% for men

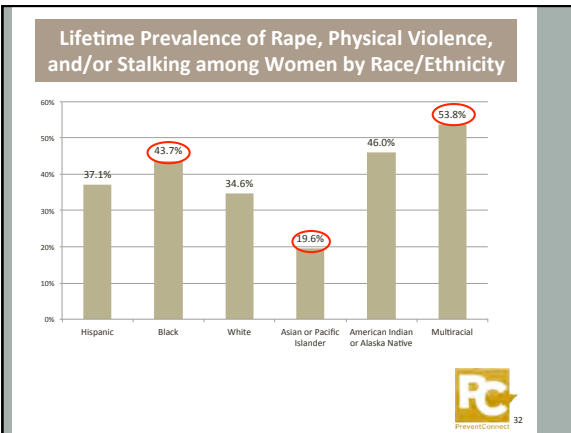
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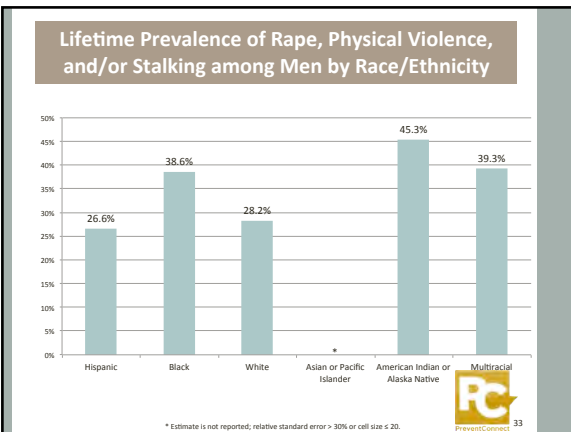


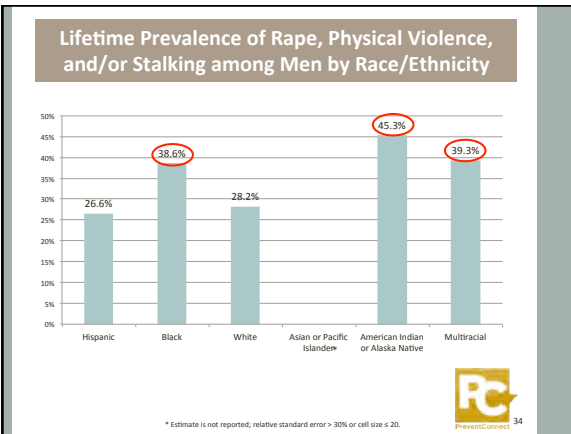


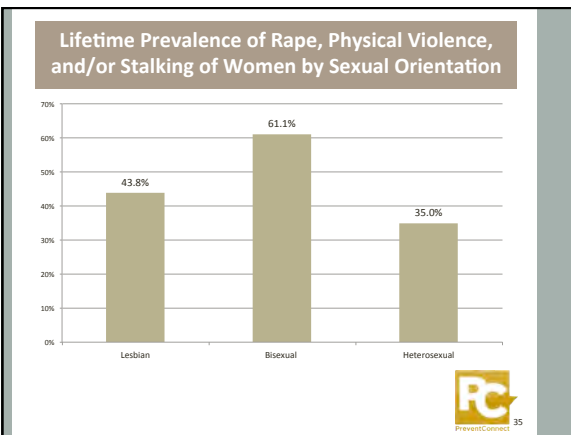


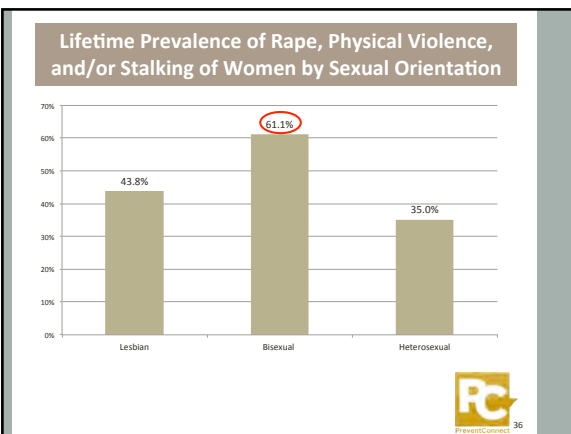


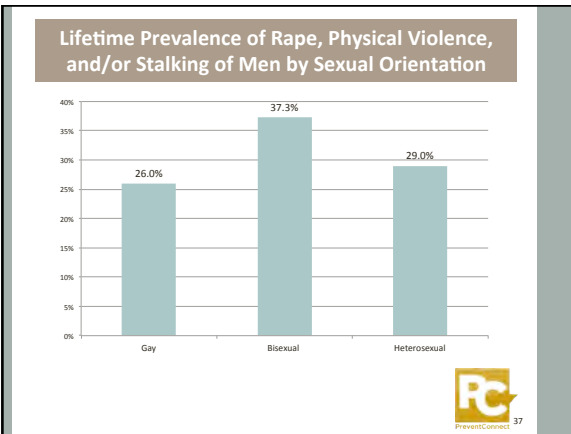


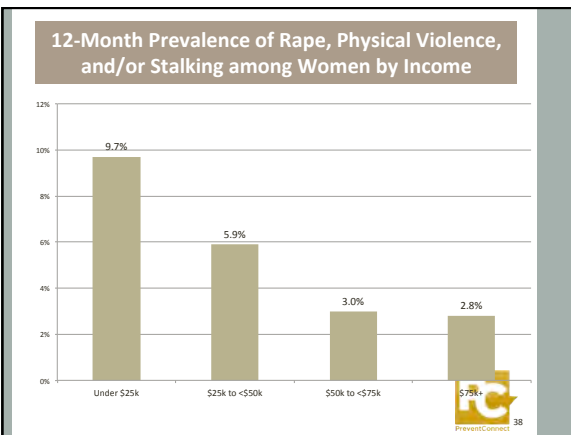


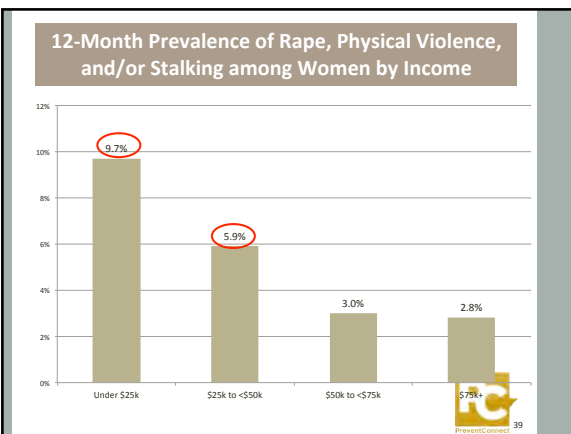


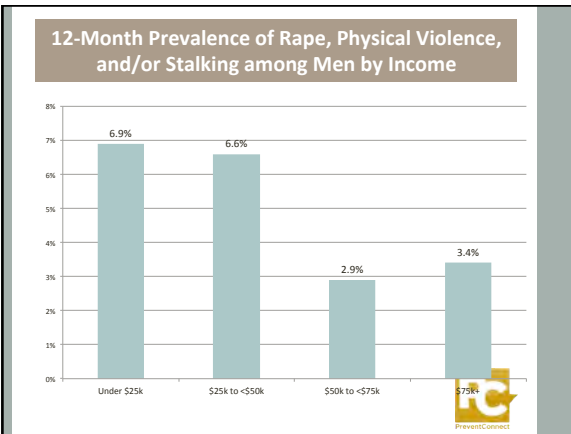


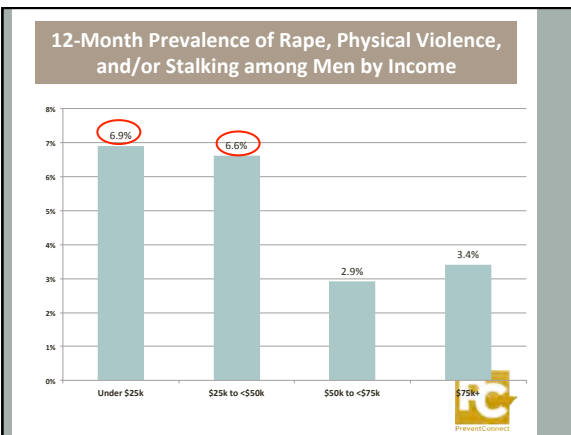


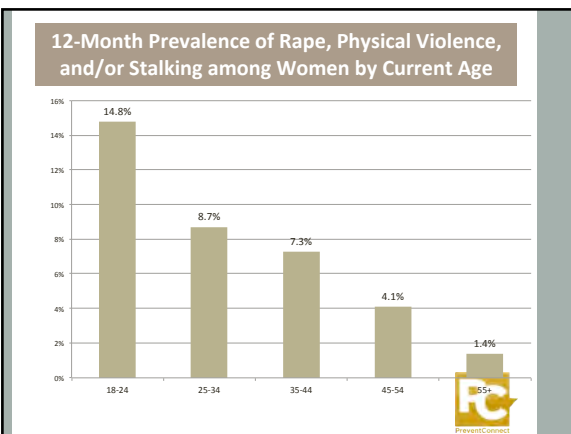


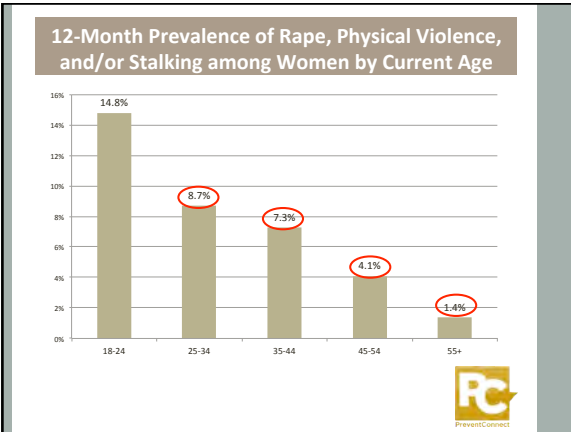


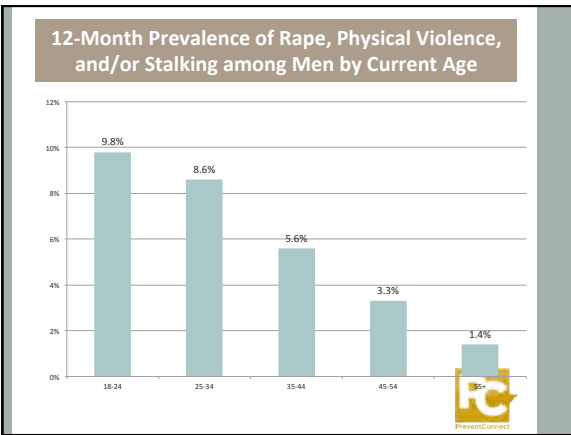


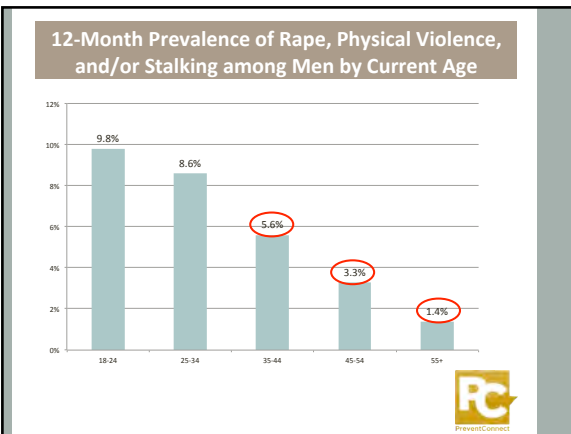










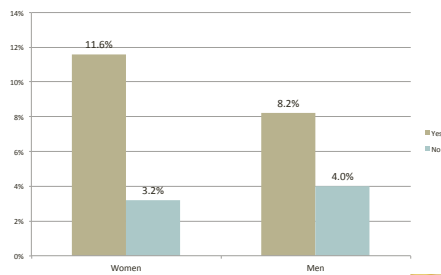


Food/Housing Insecurity

- 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?"

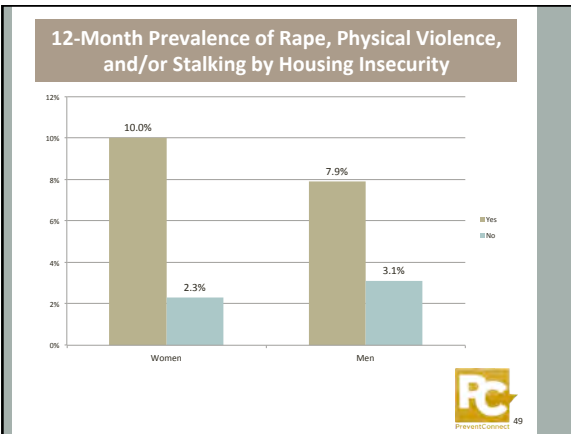


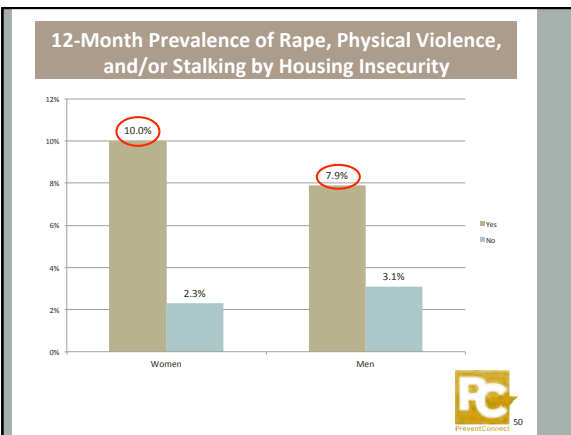
12-Month Prevalence of Rape, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by Food Insecurity



12-Month Prevalence of Rape, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by Food Insecurity







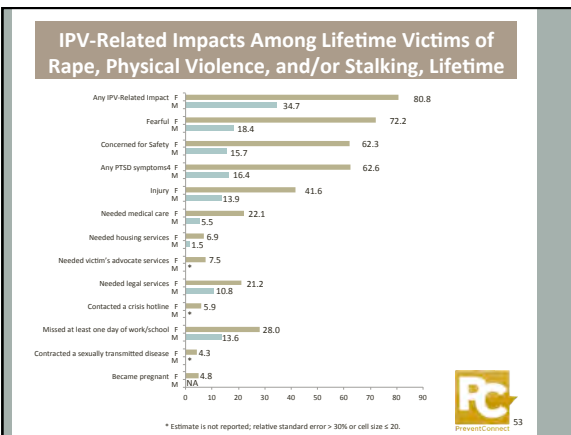


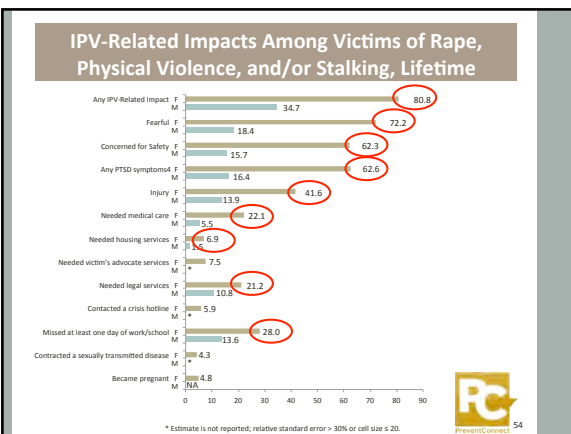
- ### IPV-Related Impact
- Fear
 - Concern for safety
 - Symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
 - Nightmares
 - Tried hard not to think about it or avoided being reminded of it
 - Felt constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled
 - Felt numb or detached from others, activities, or surroundings
 - Injury
 - Missed days of work or school
 - For those reporting rape by an intimate partner:
 - Contracted a sexually transmitted infection
 - Became pregnant (for women only)
- NISVS RC PreventConnect

IPV-Related Impact (cont'd)

- Needed medical care
- Needed housing services
- Needed victim's advocate services
- Needed legal services
- Contacted a crisis hotline






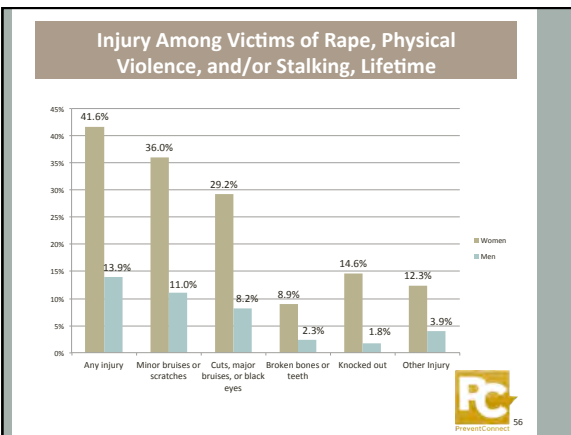


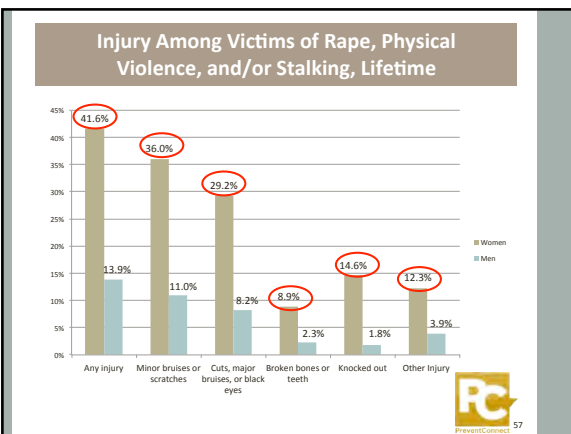


IPV-Related Impacts Among Victims of Rape, Physical Violence, and/ or Stalking, Lifetime

- **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






EXPERIENCES WITH INDIVIDUAL PERPETRATORS



Overlap within Individual Relationships

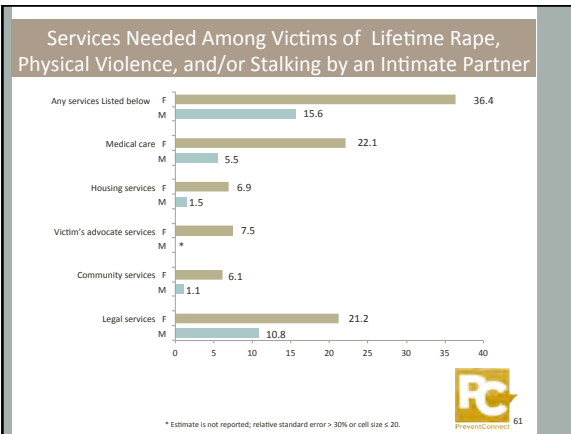
	Lifetime Prevalence	
	Women	Men
Rape and physical violence	6.2%	*
Rape and stalking	3.9%	*
Physical violence and stalking	8.7%	1.7%
Rape, physical violence, and stalking	3.5%	*

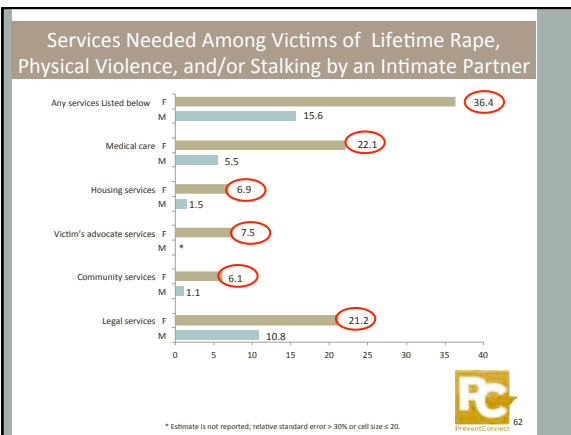
* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size < 20.

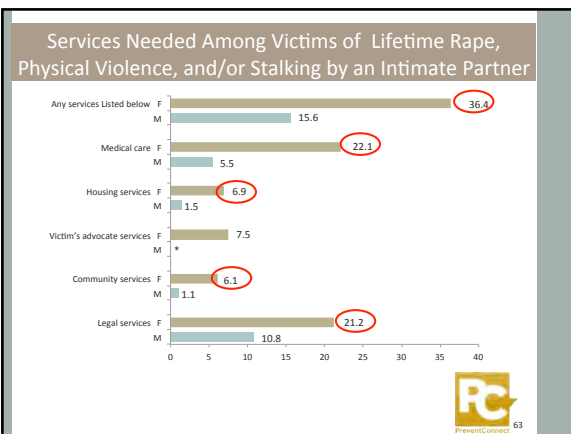


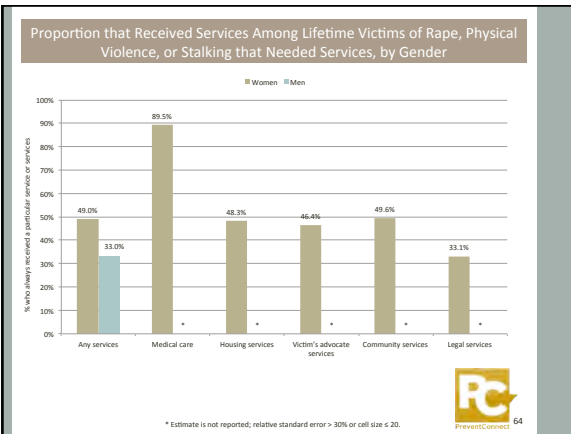
SERVICES AND DISCLOSURE

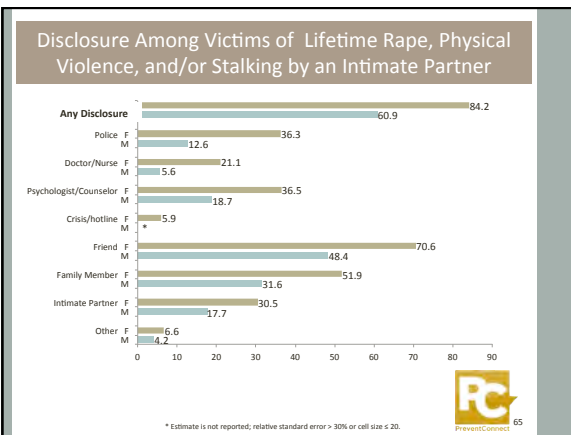


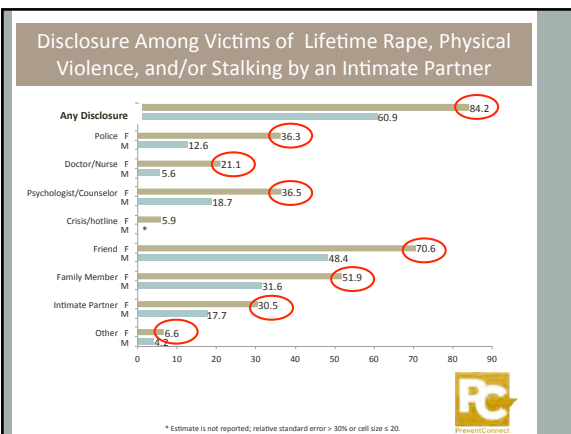


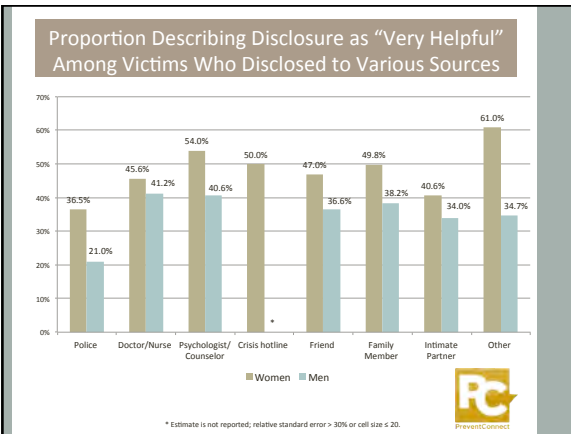


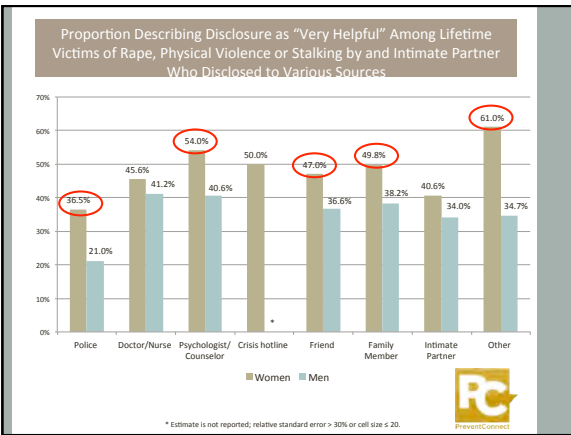












Summary



- Women are disproportionately affected by IPV during their lifetime as they are more likely to experience:
 - Rape, stalking, severe physical violence
 - Multiple forms of IPV
 - Across the lifespan
 - Within an individual relationship
 - IPV-related impact
 - Injury
 - A need for services

NISVS

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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



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Summary (cont'd)



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



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Limitations



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




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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




Questions




Do you have any questions about the this report?



What findings



What findings do you feel are important for your work to address intimate partner violence and sexual violence?




NISVS: INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN LATIN@ AND IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES

Rosie Hidalgo



Contextual Considerations for Prevalence Studies in Latin@ & Immigrant Communities

- **Methodological Issues**
 - Survey conducted over telephone (including cells)
 - In person interviews have been found to be more valid with Latin@ communities (issues of respect and trust are important)
- **Current Immigration Enforcement Climate**
 - Will influence who takes the survey
- **The Need for an Intersectional Perspective**
 - Although contextual factors (income and food insecurity) are included in this survey; the interaction of these variables is important




Lifetime and 12 Month Prevalence for Hispanic Women

NISVS Findings:

- More than one-third of Hispanic women (37.1%), have experienced rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- 8.1% of Hispanic women experienced this violence in the previous 12 months

- Findings consistent with other studies.
- Highlights the continued need for culturally competent & trauma informed approaches.
- Building capacity within racial and ethnic minority communities.





Lifetime and 12 Month Prevalence for Hispanic Men

NISVS Findings:

- The estimated lifetime prevalence among Hispanic men was 26.6%.
- 6.2% of Hispanic men experienced this violence in the previous 12 months.

- Provides supporting evidence for a culturally grounded approach that includes the entire community, including men.






Lifetime and 12-month Prevalence U.S. Natives and Foreign-Born

NISVS Findings:


- The Lifetime prevalence
 - 37.7% - Women born in the United States Vs. 24.0% - Women born outside of the United States
 - 30.2% - Men who were born in the United States Vs. 17.0% - Men born outside of the United States
- 12 months preceding the survey,
 - 6.1% of women born in the United States Vs. 4.1% of women born outside of the United States.
 - 5.1% - Men who were born in the United States Vs. 4.6% of men born outside of the United States.



- There appears to be a protective factor of being an immigrant.
- Similar findings are found with mental health outcomes, school achievement and substance abuse.
- However, immigrant survivors face many barriers due to language access issues and immigration status.

Policy Implications

- These findings continue to highlight the need for community-based, culturally relevant, language accessible and trauma-informed services and supports
- Importance of understanding and addressing the intersecting issues that affect individuals within racial and ethnic minority communities
- Importance of providing resources to help build capacity and leadership within racial and ethnic minority communities and to develop innovative approaches that provide different pathways to safety





ECONOMICS & SERVICES

Cindy Southworth



Why it's important



- The NISVS survey and CDC report reach beyond mere numbers.
- The first national study to ask questions designed to illuminate some of the context of victimization.
- The report includes important data on victims' economic security and needs.



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Economics

- Victims who experienced food or housing insecurity in the past 12 months had a significantly higher 12-month prevalence of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner compared to women and men who did not.
- 51.5% of the victims who identified a need for housing services did not receive them.
- 1 in 10 women and nearly 1 in 25 men who have experienced rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner, missed work or school as a result of intimate partner violence.
- Individuals with lower incomes are disproportionately affected by intimate partner violence.



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**Poverty is the abuser's
co-conspirator**

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Need for Services

- 34% of female victims indicated that they needed services such as medical care and legal services, as well as housing advocacy and community services.
- 15.6% of males indicated that they needed such services.
- The report indicates that many victims did not receive any of the services they needed.

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NNEDV 2013 Census

FOR SEPTEMBER 17, 2013, THERE WERE NEARLY

10,000

UNMET REQUESTS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES INCLUDING MANY WOMEN THREATENED TO BE ABUSED OR BECOME HOMELESS



- NISVS report mirrors NNEDV's Census report
- Annual Census: Domestic Violence Counts provides a 24-hour snapshot of services requested and provided across the U.S.
- Over 60,000 victims received services in that 24-hour count yet another 10,000 requests for services go unmet because programs lack the resources.

ON SEPTEMBER 17, 2013, OVER

36,000

ADULTS AND CHILDREN FOUND REFUGE IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING


- Housing continues to be the number one unmet need.
- In 2013, 5,778 requests for shelter or transitional housing were unmet due to lack of funding and resources.



90

NNEDV 2013 Census

- In 2013, 187 domestic violence programs reported having to reduce or eliminate emergency shelter (including hotel/motel stays and safe houses) services because of funding cuts.





- In addition, 71 programs reported being forced to reduce or eliminate their transitional housing services.

Implications

- The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), documents the alarming prevalence of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.
- This new data as well as the NNEDV Census, confirm that we need additional funding for services, outreach, training and prevention.
- We must make sure that victims don't have to choose between further abuse and living on the street.

Read More

Domestic Violence Counts: Census 2013 Report


For the eighth consecutive year, on September 17, 2013, NNEDV conducted a one-day unpublicized count of adults and children seeking domestic violence services in the United States. The annual census documents the number of individuals who sought services in a single 24-hour period, as well as the types of services requested, the number of service requests that went unmet due to a lack of resources, and the abuse and harm that the domestic violence programs face as they strive to provide services to victims of domestic violence. The report is instrumental in raising awareness about domestic violence and the incredible work that local domestic violence programs do every day.

The full 2013 National Domestic Violence Counts Report is available below, along with a one-page national summary in both English and Spanish, and individual state and territory summaries.


- Full Report (PDF, 16 pages)
- National Summary (PDF, 1 page)
- U.S. 50 State/Territory Summary (PDF, 47 pages)
- U.S. Tribal Summary (Spanish version) (PDF, 1 page)
- Spanish National Summary (PDF, 1 page)
- Spanish National Summary (PDF, 1 page)
- Spanish National Summary (PDF, 1 page)
- March 10, 2014 Press Release

State Summaries: One-page Summaries for each Participating State and Territory

State/Territory	Count	Unmet
Alabama	1	0
Alaska	0	0
Arizona	1	0
Arkansas	0	0
California	1	0
Colorado	1	0
Connecticut	1	0
Delaware	1	0
District of Columbia	1	0
Florida	1	0
Georgia	1	0
Hawaii	0	0
Idaho	0	0
Illinois	1	0
Indiana	1	0
Iowa	1	0
Kansas	1	0
Kentucky	1	0
Louisiana	1	0
Maine	1	0
Maryland	1	0
Massachusetts	1	0
Michigan	1	0
Minnesota	1	0
Mississippi	1	0
Missouri	1	0
Montana	1	0
Nebraska	1	0
Nevada	1	0
New Hampshire	1	0
New Jersey	1	0
New Mexico	1	0
New York	1	0
North Carolina	1	0
North Dakota	1	0
Ohio	1	0
Oklahoma	1	0
Oregon	1	0
Pennsylvania	1	0
Rhode Island	1	0
South Carolina	1	0
South Dakota	1	0
Tennessee	1	0
Texas	1	0
Utah	1	0
Vermont	1	0
Virginia	1	0
Washington	1	0
West Virginia	1	0
Wisconsin	1	0
Wyoming	1	0



nnedv.org/census




VAWnet.org
National Online Resource Center on
Violence Against Women


NISVS RESOURCES

NISVS Resource Page (Updated March 2014)
www.VAWnet.org/research/NISVS


Data Sets
www.VAWnet.org/research/data-sets

Use of Data & Statistics
www.VAWnet.org/research/use-of-data


 **National Resource Center
on Domestic Violence**



Next Steps



Based on the information presented today, what are your next steps?



For More Information

 **NNEDV**
NATIONAL NETWORK
TO END DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE
nnedv.org

 **National Resource Center
on Domestic Violence**
nrcdv.org

 **casa de
esperanza**
casadeesperanza.org

 **national
latin@
network**
casa de esperanza
nacionallatinonetwork.org

 **NISVS**
The National Institute of
Health and Human Services
www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs



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1215 K Street
Suite 1850
Sacramento, CA 95814

Website: preventconnect.org
Facebook: www.facebook.com/PreventConnect
Twitter: Follow @PreventConnect
Flickr: www.flickr.com/people/preventconnect
YouTube: www.youtube.com/CalCASAVideo
Email Group (listserv): <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Prevent-Connect/>
Email: info@preventconnect.org

    
FLICKR CONTACT FACEBOOK TWITTER VIDEO

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 conference do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. government, CDC or CALCASA.