The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey

NISVS
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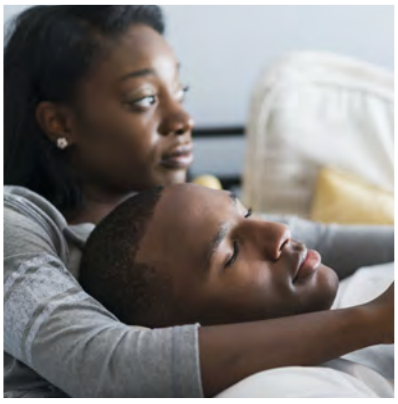
2016/2017 Report on Intimate Partner Violence



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey:

2016/2017 Report on Intimate Partner Violence

Ruth W. Leemis, Norah Friar, Srijana Khatiwada, May S. Chen, Marcie-jo Kresnow,
Sharon G. Smith, Sharon Caslin, and Kathleen C. Basile

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Rochelle P. Walensky, MD, MPH, Director

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Debra E. Houry, MD, MPH, Director

Division of Violence Prevention
James A. Mercy, PhD, Director

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National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
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Background and Definition

Intimate partner violence is a persistent public health problem that affects millions of Americans every year. The term, intimate partner violence, refers to any physical or sexual violence, stalking, and/or psychological aggression by a current or former dating partner or spouse.[1] This form of violence can happen in all types of relationships, including among heterosexual and same-sex relationships, and can occur at multiple points throughout the lifespan. Intimate partner violence may also vary in severity or duration and does not require sexual intimacy.

Experiencing intimate partner violence is associated with many negative health outcomes.[2] Its victims are more likely to report anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms,[3-6] and negative risk behaviors such as smoking, binge drinking, and sexual risk behaviors.[7-9] They are also more likely to experience various physical health consequences, including HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, gastrointestinal and neurological disorders, and chronic pain.[2,3,7] In the most severe cases, intimate partner violence may result in death.[10]

This report summarizes the lifetime and past 12-month prevalence of different forms of intimate partner violence victimization among women and men in the United States, including contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, and psychological aggression. It details intimate partner violence victimization prevalence by race/ethnicity, characteristics such as sex of perpetrator and age at first victimization, direct impacts of victimization such as injury or missed school or work, and associations between victimization and health conditions. It also describes reports of minors in the respondent's home who witnessed intimate partner violence among their parents or guardians.

Methods

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) is an ongoing, nationally representative random-digit-dial (RDD) telephone survey of U.S. adults (18 and older) that uses a dual-frame approach that includes both landlines and cell phones. Noninstitutionalized English- and/or Spanish-speaking adult women and men are surveyed. For this study, the survey was administered twice between September 2016 and May 2017 (i.e., the 2016/2017 period). A total of 15,152 women and 12,419 men completed the survey. The response rate was 7.6% (American Association for Public Opinion Research [AAPOR] Response Rate 4),[11] and the cooperation rate was 58.6% (AAPOR Cooperation Rate 4).[11] More details about the survey instrument and the methods used to collect the 2016/2017 NISVS data are described in Kresnow, Smith, Basile, & Chen.[12]

Several survey changes were made for the 2016/2017 NISVS data collection relative to earlier survey years. Several survey questions were revised, modules were reordered, and data collection was simplified to reduce respondent burden. For example, in lieu of gathering individual perpetrator initials for each set of behaviors, the survey gathered information about the victim-perpetrator relationship and the perpetrator's sex. While whether the respondent experienced multiple acts of violence by the same perpetrator can no longer be established, perpetrators are identified for the respondent's first experience of violence by an intimate partner. Changes made specific to the intimate partner violence content of the survey include moving the modules on physical violence and psychological aggression by an intimate partner closer to the intimate partner violence impact questions. In addition, questions that had been previously removed due to space limitations were added to the psychological aggression module. Additional details about revisions to the 2016/2017 NISVS instrument are described in Kresnow et al.[12]

As noted in the NISVS 2016/17 methodology report by Kresnow et al,[12] analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4) and SAS-callable SUDAAN (version 11.1). Weighted prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals were produced separately for females and males, along with estimated total number of victims.[12] Chi-square tests were conducted to ascertain the association between health conditions of interest and intimate partner violence victimization with a p-value of 0.05 set as the threshold for establishing statistical significance. Estimates with relative standard errors > 30% or a numerator sample count ≤ 20 were considered statistically unstable and were not reported.[12]

How NISVS Measured Intimate Partner Violence

Four types of **intimate partner violence** are included in this report. These include contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, and psychological aggression by an intimate partner. In NISVS, an intimate partner is described as a romantic or sexual partner and includes spouses, boyfriends, girlfriends, and people they dated, were seeing, or with whom they "hooked up."

Contact sexual violence is a combined measure that includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else (males only), sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

Rape is any completed or attempted unwanted vaginal (for women), oral, or anal penetration through the use of physical force (such as being pinned or held down, or by the use of violence) or threats to physically harm and includes times when the victim was too drunk, high, drugged, or passed out from alcohol or drugs and unable to consent. Rape is separated into three types: 1) completed forced penetration, 2) attempted forced penetration, and 3) completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration. Among women, rape includes vaginal, oral, or anal penetration by a male using his penis. It also includes vaginal or anal penetration by a male or female using their fingers or an object. Among men, rape includes oral or anal penetration by a male using his penis. It also includes anal penetration by a male or female using their fingers or an object.

Being made to penetrate someone else (asked of males only) includes times when a victim was made to, or an attempt was made to make them, sexually penetrate someone without the victim's consent because the victim was physically forced (such as being pinned or held down, or by the use of violence) or threatened with physical harm, or when the victim was too drunk, high, drugged, or passed out from alcohol and drugs and unable to consent. Among men, being made to penetrate someone else could have occurred in multiple ways: being made to vaginally penetrate a female using one's own penis; being made to orally penetrate a female's vagina or anus; being made to anally penetrate a male or female; or being made to receive oral sex from a male or female. It also includes male and female perpetrators attempting to force male victims to penetrate them, though it did not happen.

Sexual coercion is unwanted sexual penetration that occurs after a person is pressured in a nonphysical way. In NISVS, sexual coercion refers to unwanted vaginal, oral, or anal sex after being pressured in ways that include being worn down by someone who repeatedly asked for sex or showed they were unhappy; feeling pressured by being lied to, being told promises that were untrue, having someone threaten to end a relationship or spread rumors; and sexual pressure due to someone using their influence or authority.

Unwanted sexual contact is unwanted sexual experiences involving touch but not sexual penetration, such as being kissed in a sexual way or having sexual body parts fondled, groped, or grabbed.

Physical violence includes many behaviors from being slapped, pushed, or shoved to severe acts that include being hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, hurt by having hair pulled, slammed against something, beaten, burned on purpose, attempted to be hurt by choking or suffocating, and having a knife or gun used on them.

Stalking involves a perpetrator's use of a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics that are both unwanted and cause fear or safety concerns. For this report, a person was considered a stalking victim if they experienced any of the stalking tactics on more than one occasion and by the same perpetrator and felt, fearful, threatened, or concerned for their own safety or the safety of others as a result of the perpetrator's behavior.

Psychological aggression includes expressive aggression (insulting, humiliating, or making fun of a partner in front of others) and coercive control and entrapment, which includes behaviors that are intended to monitor, control, or threaten an intimate partner.

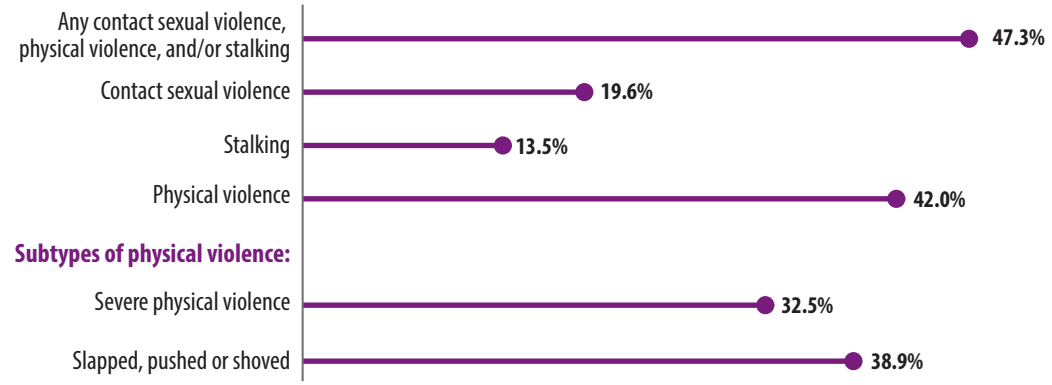
Intimate partner violence-related impact was assessed among all victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and in the last 12 months. It includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, being concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for help from law enforcement, missing at least one day of work, or missing at least one day of school. The following impacts were included in the lifetime estimate only: specific types of physical or mental injuries, need for housing, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, and contacting a crisis hotline.

Findings

Lifetime and 12-month Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence Victimization

Figure 1

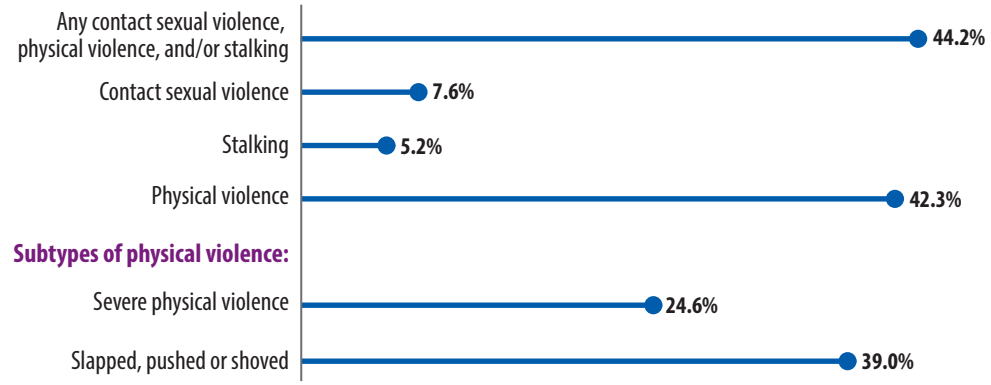
Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Physical Violence, and Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates[2]



[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.
[2] All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

Figure 2

Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Physical Violence, and Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates[2]



[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, made to penetrate, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.
[2] All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking

Women

Almost 1 in 2 women (47.3% or 59 million) in the United States reported any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking victimization by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime (Figure 1, Table 1). Seven percent (7.3% or 9 million) of U.S. women experienced any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking victimization by an intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey (Table 1).

The lifetime prevalence for U.S. women of any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner who experienced an intimate partner violence-related impact was 41.0% (51.2 million, see Table 1); the 12-month prevalence of any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking with an intimate partner violence-related impact among women was 4.5% (5.7 million). See pages 10–13 for more information about how the prevalence of specific intimate partner-related violence impacts women and female victims.

Men

More than 40 percent (44.2% or 52.1 million) of U.S. men reported any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime (Figure 2, Table 2). In the 12 months prior to the survey, 6.8% of men (8.0 million) reported any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner (Table 2).

One in 4 U.S. men (26.3% or 31 million) experienced any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime and also reported an intimate partner violence-related impact (Table 2); 2.8% (3.3 million) experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking with an intimate partner violence-related impact (Table 2). See pages 11–13 for more information on the prevalence of specific impacts among men and male victims.

Contact Sexual Violence

Women

Almost 1 in 5 women (19.6% or 24.5 million) in the United States reported any contact sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. Of the specific types of contact sexual violence, 10.5% of women (13.2 million) reported rape, 13.7% (17.1 million) sexual coercion, and 8.0% (10 million) of women reported unwanted sexual contact by an intimate partner in their lifetime (Table 1). In the 12 months before the survey, 3.2% of women (4 million) reported any contact sexual violence by an intimate partner, with 2.5% (3.1 million) reporting sexual coercion, 1.0% (1.3 million) rape, and 0.9% (1.2 million) of women reporting unwanted sexual contact by an intimate partner in the prior 12 months (Table 1).

Men

One in 13 men (7.6% or more than 8.9 million) in the United States reported any contact sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime. Less than 1% (0.5% or 560,000) reported rape, 2.8% (3.3 million) being made to penetrate, 5.0% (5.9 million) sexual coercion, and 2.1% (2.5 million) of men reported unwanted sexual contact by an intimate partner during their lifetime (Table 2). In the 12 months prior to the survey, 1.4% of men (1.7 million) reported any contact sexual violence by an intimate partner; 1.1% (1.3 million) sexual coercion, 0.4% (464,000) being made to penetrate, and 0.5% (642,000) of men reported unwanted sexual contact (Table 2). The past 12-month estimate for rape by an intimate partner was based upon numbers too small to produce a statistically stable estimate and was therefore not reported.

Almost 1 in 2 women and more than 2 in 5 men reported experiencing contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking victimization by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime.

Physical Violence

Women

Slightly more than 2 in 5 women (42.0% or 52 million) in the United States reported experiencing any physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime (Table 1). Almost 39% of women (48.5 million) reported being slapped, pushed, or shoved, and 32.5% (40.5 million) reported any severe physical violence (Table 1, Figure 1), which includes being hit with a fist or something hard (18.9%), kicked (12.2%), hurt by having hair pulled (17.7%), slammed against something (24.4%), hurt by choking or suffocating (16.2%), beaten (15.2%), burned on purpose (2.8%), or had a knife (3.9%) or gun (4.7%) used on them (Table 3). In the 12 months prior to the survey, 4.5% of women (5.6 million) reported experiencing any physical violence by an intimate partner, with 4.0% (5.0 million) reporting being slapped, pushed, or shoved, and 3.1% (3.9 million) reporting any severe physical violence (Table 1).

Men

More than 2 in 5 men (42.3% or 49.9 million) in the United States reported experiencing any physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime (Table 2). Being slapped, pushed, or shoved by an intimate partner in their lifetime was reported by 39.0% of men (46.1 million), and 24.6% (29 million) reported experiencing any severe physical violence (Table 2, Figure 2), including 16.9% of adult men reporting being hit with a fist or something hard, 12.2% being kicked, 7% who were slammed against something, 6.8% hurt by hair pulling, and 5.0% who were beaten (Table 4). In the 12 months prior to the survey, 5.5% of men (6.5 million) reported any physical violence by an intimate partner, 5.0% (5.9 million) were slapped, pushed, or shoved, and 3.0% (3.5 million) reported experiencing any severe physical violence by an intimate partner (Table 2).

Stalking

Women

In the United States, 13.5% of women (16.9 million) reported being stalked by an intimate partner in their lifetime (Table 1, Figure 1), and 2.5% of women (3 million) reported being stalked by an intimate partner in the past 12 months (Table 1).

Men

One in 20 U.S. men (5.2% or 6.2 million) reported being stalked by an intimate partner in their lifetime (Table 2, Figure 2) and 1.2% of men (1.4 million) reported being stalked by an intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey (Table 2).

Psychological Aggression

Women

Almost half of all women (49.4% or 61.7 million) reported any psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime, which includes expressive aggression (29.4% or 36.7 million) and coercive control and entrapment (46.2% or 57.6 million; see Table 5). The most common forms of lifetime coercive control and entrapment by an intimate partner among women include an intimate partner keeping track of them by demanding to know where they were and what they were doing (28.6%), making decisions that should have been theirs to make (26.2%), destroying something important to them (25.4%), threatening to hurt themselves or to commit suicide because they were upset with them (21.4%), and trying to keep them from seeing or talking to family or friends (21.0%) (Table 5). In the 12 months prior to the survey, 6.7% of women (8.4 million) experienced any psychological aggression by an intimate partner (Table 5). Questions related to past 12-month expressive aggression and coercive control and entrapment were not asked on the survey, so estimates could not be produced.

Men

Among men in the United States, 45.1% (53.3 million) reported any psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime, and 7.0% (8.2 million) reported it in the 12 months prior to the survey (Table 6). Expressive aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime was reported by 1 in 5 men (20.2%), and 2 in 5 men (42.8%) reported coercive control and entrapment, including 26.7% who reported that a partner kept track of them by demanding to know where they were and what they were doing, 23.8% that a partner destroyed something important to them, and 20.9% that a partner made decisions for them that should have been theirs to make (Table 6). The past 12-month questions for the specific categories that make up any psychological aggression were not assessed in the survey.

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence Victimization by Race/Ethnicity

Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking

Women

U.S. women across different racial and ethnic groups reported experiencing contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetimes (Table 7). Almost two-thirds of non-Hispanic multiracial women (63.8%), more than half of non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native women (57.7%), more than half of non-Hispanic black women (53.6%), about half of non-Hispanic white women (48.4%), two-fifths of Hispanic women (42.1%), and more than one-quarter of non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander women (27.2%) reported this experience. In the 12 months prior to the survey, 17.4% of non-Hispanic multiracial women, 12.3% of non-Hispanic black women, 7.2% of Hispanic women, and 6.0% of non-Hispanic white women reported any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner (Table 7). The case counts for non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander women and non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native women reporting contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during the past 12 months were too small to produce statistically reliable prevalence estimates.

Men

U.S. men across different racial and ethnic groups experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetimes (Table 8). More than half (57.6%) of non-Hispanic black men, 51.5% of non-Hispanic multiracial men, 51.1% of non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native men, more than 2 in 5 non-Hispanic white men (44.0%), 40.3% of Hispanic men, and one-quarter of non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander men (24.8%) shared this experience. In the 12 months before the survey, 18.1% of non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, 13.7% of non-Hispanic multiracial, 12.1% of non-Hispanic black, 7.6% of Hispanic, and 5.5% of non-Hispanic white men reported any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner (Table 8). The last 12-month case count for non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander men was too small to produce a statistically stable estimate and was therefore not reported.

Age at First Intimate Partner Violence Victimization

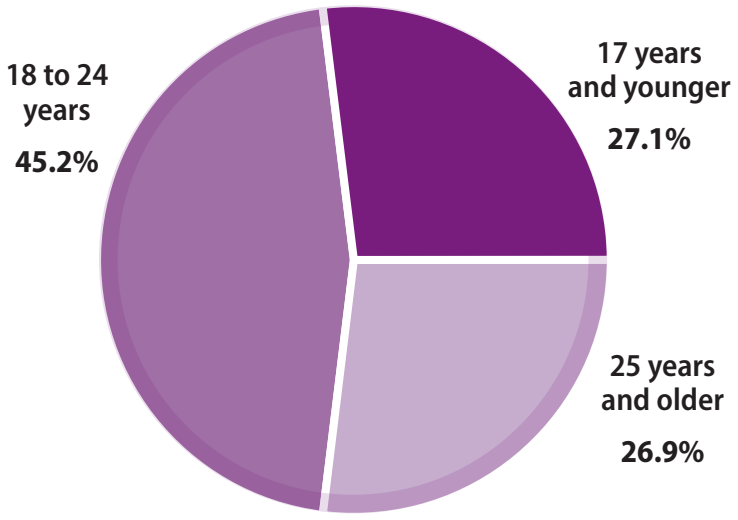
Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking

Female Victims

Among female victims who experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime, more than 70% (72.3% or 42.7 million) reported that their first victimization by an intimate partner occurred before age 25. This includes 27.1% (16 million) victims who were first victimized by an intimate partner before turning 18; 25.8% (15.3 million) who were first victimized by an intimate partner between 11–17 years of age, and 1.3% (753,000) of women who were first victimized at age 10 or younger (Figure 3 and Table 9). More than 1 in 4 (26.9% or 15.9 million) female victims were 25 years or older at the time of their first victimization by an intimate partner (Figure 3 and Table 9).

Figure 3

Age at First Intimate Partner Violence Victimization (Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, or Stalking by an Intimate Partner) Among Female Victims, NISVS 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates[1,2,3]



[1] Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentage is not statistically stable) are not represented in the figure.

[2] This is the youngest known age reported for the first intimate partner violence victimization.

[3] All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

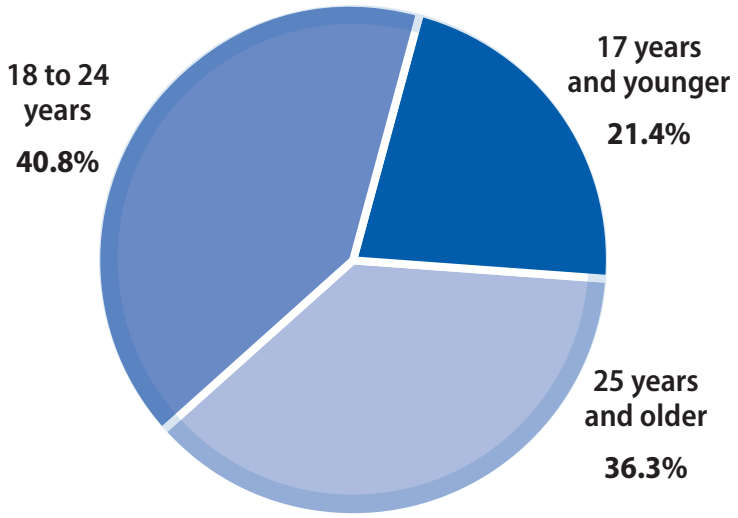
Almost **three-quarters** of female victims of intimate partner violence reported that they were first victimized before age 25, and more than **1 in 4** were first victimized before age 18.

Male Victims

More than 60% (62.1% or 32.4 million) of male victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner reported having first been victimized before age 25, including 21.4% (or 11.1 million) who were first victimized by an intimate partner before the age of 18 (Figure 4, Table 10). Twenty percent (20.5% or 10.7 million) were first victimized by an intimate partner at 11–17 years old and 0.9% (446,000) were 10 years or younger. Among male intimate partner violence victims, 36.3% (or 18.9 million) were 25 years or older at the time of their first victimization in their lifetime (Figure 4, Table 10).

Figure 4

Age at First Intimate Partner Violence Victimization (Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, or Stalking by an Intimate Partner) Among Male Victims, NISVS 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates[1,2,3]



[1] Victims with unknown age at first victimization (1.6%) are not represented in the figure.

[2] This is the youngest known age reported for the first intimate partner violence victimization.

[3] All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

Almost two-thirds of male intimate partner violence victims reported that they were first victimized before age 25, and 1 in 5 were first victimized before age 18.

Lifetime and 12-month Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence-Related Impact

Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking

Women

In the United States, 2 in 5 women (41.0% or 51.2 million) experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and reported at least one intimate partner violence-related impact (Table 11). Specifically, 35.3% of U.S. women (44 million) reported being injured, 33.7% (42 million) experienced PTSD symptoms, 29.9% (37.3 million) reported being concerned for their safety, 28.5% (35.5 million) reported being fearful, 18.2% (22.8 million) needed help from law enforcement, and 13.9% (17.3 million) of women needed medical care. Twelve percent (12.7% or 15.9 million) of women missed at least one day of work, 12.1% (15 million) needed legal services, 6.1% (7.6 million) talked to a crisis hotline operator, 6.0% (7.5 million) needed victim advocate services, and 5.5% of women (6.9 million) needed housing services at some point in their lifetime as a result of intimate partner violence (Table 11). The prevalence of specific injuries related to intimate partner violence are also reported in Table 11. Commonly reported lifetime injuries among women include mental or emotional harm (28.4% or 35.4 million); minor bruises or scratches (25.9% or 32.4 million); cuts, major bruises, or black eyes (15.8% or 19.7 million), or other physical injuries (8.1% or 10.1 million).

In the 12 months prior to the survey, 4.5% (5.7 million) of women in the United States experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and reported at least one impact related to intimate partner violence during the past 12 months (Table 11). The national prevalence of impacts related to such violence reported by women during the last 12 months were: PTSD symptoms (3.7% or 4.6 million), being fearful (2.8% or 3.5 million), being concerned for safety (2.7% or 3.3 million), needing help from law enforcement (1.3% or 1.7 million), injury (1.3% or 1.6 million), missing at least one day of work (1.3% or 1.6 million), and needing medical care (0.6% or 739,000) (Table 11). Estimates for other types of impacts related to intimate partner violence during the past 12 months were not asked about in the survey and were therefore not reported (Table 11). Additionally, of note, 4.4% of U.S. women who were victimized by an intimate partner in their lifetime but not in the last 12 months still reported an impact related to intimate partner violence in the past 12 months (almost 5.5 million; data not shown).

Impacts of Any Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, or Stalking by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017


1 in 4 were fearful.


1 in 3 had PTSD symptoms.


1 in 3 were injured.


1 in 8 needed medical care.


1 in 4 were concerned for safety.


1 in 6 needed help from law enforcement.

About 2 in 5 women and 1 in 4 men in the United States experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and reported an intimate partner violence-related impact during their lifetime.

Men

Among U.S. men, 1 in 4 (26.3% or 31.1 million) experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and reported at least one impact related to intimate partner violence (Table 12). Regarding specific impacts, 21.1% of U.S. men (24.9 million) reported being injured in their lifetime as a result of intimate partner violence, 14.5% (17.2 million) experienced PTSD symptoms, 8.1% (9.6 million) reported being fearful, 7.1% (8.4 million) reported being concerned for their safety, and 5.8% of men (6.9 million) needed legal services. Five percent (5.7% or 6.7 million men) missed at least one day of work, 5.5% (6.4 million) needed help from law enforcement, 4.3% (5 million) needed medical care, 1.5% (1.8 million) talked to a crisis hotline operator, 1.4% (1.6 million) needed housing services, and 0.6% of men (701,000) needed victim advocate services (Table 12). Specific intimate partner violence-related injuries experienced by men during their lifetime include minor bruises or scratches (15.4% or 18.2 million); mental or emotional harm (11.3% or 13.3 million); cuts, major bruises, or black eyes (6.4% or 7.5 million), or other physical injuries (2.4% or 2.8 million) (Table 12).

In the 12 months prior to the survey, 2.8% or 3.3 million men in the United States experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and reported being affected by at least one intimate partner violence-related impact during the past 12 months (Table 12). The most common impacts related to intimate partner violence reported during the last 12 months were: PTSD symptoms (1.9% or 2.3 million), being fearful (1.2% or 1.4 million), being concerned for safety (1.0% or 1.2 million), injury (0.8% or 927,000), missing at least one day of work (0.7% or 848,000), needing help from law enforcement (0.7% or 797,000), and needing medical care (0.3% or 336,000) (Table 12). Estimates for other types of impacts related to intimate partner violence during the past 12 months were not asked about in the survey and were therefore not reported (Table 12). Additionally, 2.1% of U.S. men who experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime, but more than 12 months ago, still reported an impact related to intimate partner violence in the past 12 months (2.5 million men; data not shown).

Impacts of Any Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, or Stalking by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017

1 in 13 were fearful.

1 in 7 had PTSD symptoms.

1 in 5 were injured.

1 in 23 needed medical care.

1 in 14 were concerned for safety.

1 in 18 needed help from law enforcement.

Distribution of the Impacts Related to Intimate Partner Violence Among Victims

This section presents data for the impacts related to intimate partner violence among victims who experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, specifically. Reported impacts among both female and male victims in the United States were assessed over their lifetimes and in the past 12 months.

Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking

Female Victims

Among female victims of intimate partner-perpetrated contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking, 86.8% (or 51.2 million) experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetimes and reported being affected by at least one impact related to intimate partner violence (Table 13). Impacts of intimate partner violence commonly experienced by female victims were injury (74.6%), PTSD symptoms (71.3%), concern for safety (63.3%), fear (60.2%), and needing help from law enforcement (38.6%) (Table 13). The most frequent forms of injury reported by female victims were mental or emotional harm (60.1%), minor bruises or scratches (54.9%), and cuts, major bruises, or black eyes (33.3%) (Table 13).

In the 12 months prior to taking the survey, 62.5% of female victims (about 5.7 million) experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and reported at least one impact related to intimate partner violence. The most frequently reported impacts by female victims during the last 12 months were: PTSD symptoms (50.6%), being fearful (39.2%), being concerned for safety (36.6%), needing help from law enforcement (18.4%), injury (17.7%), missing at least one day of work (17.3%), needing medical care (8.2%), and missing at least one day of school (4.0%) (Table 13).

Some victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner were victimized more than a year before the survey but still reported recent impacts. Specifically, 18.8% of female victims who reported experiencing intimate partner violence in their lifetime experienced an impact related to intimate partner violence in the past 12 months (11.1 million victims), including 9.2% who were not victimized in the past 12 months, but still reported an impact related to intimate partner violence in the past 12 months (5.5 million victims; data not shown).

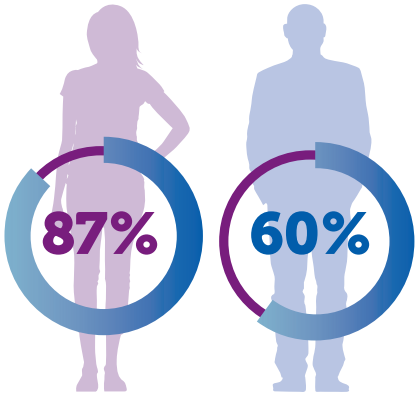
Male Victims

Among male victims of intimate partner-perpetrated contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking, 59.6% (or 31.1 million) reported experiencing contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetimes with at least one impact related to intimate partner violence (Table 14). The impact of such violence on male victims commonly led to injury (47.7%), PTSD symptoms (32.9%), fear (18.4%), concern for safety (16.1%), needing legal services (13.2%), missing at least one day of work (12.9%), and needing help from law enforcement (12.4%) (Table 14). The most frequent forms of injury reported by male victims were minor bruises or scratches (34.9%), mental or emotional harm (25.5%), and cuts, major bruises, or black eyes (14.5%) (Table 14).

In the 12 months prior to taking the survey, 40.5% of male victims of intimate partner violence (3.3 million) experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking and at least one impact related to intimate partner violence. The most prevalent impacts related to intimate partner violence for male victims during the last 12 months were: PTSD symptoms (28.3%), being fearful (17.6%), being concerned for safety (15.0%), injury (11.5%), missing at least one day of work (10.5%), needing help from law enforcement (9.9%), and needing medical care (4.2%) (Table 14).

Overall, 11.1% of male victims who reported experiencing contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime also reported experiencing a recent impact related to intimate partner violence in the past 12 months (5.8 million victims); this includes 4.8% who were not victimized in the past 12 months but who still reported an impact related to intimate partner violence in the past 12 months (2.5 million victims; data not shown).

Among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, more than three-quarters of female victims and more than half of male victims reported experiencing an intimate partner violence-related impact during their lifetimes.



Prevalence of Health Conditions by Intimate Partner Violence Victim Status

This section presents prevalence data for health conditions and activity limitations among the 47.3% of women (Table 1) and 44.2% of men (Table 2) in the United States who experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetimes compared to the remaining 52.7% of women and 55.8% of men who did not report such victimization. These health conditions and activity limitations may have occurred before or after any experienced victimizations.

Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking

Prevalence Among Women

Prevalence estimates for 7 of the 10 health conditions measured were significantly higher ($p < .05$) among women who reported intimate partner violence victimization in their lifetime compared to those who did not (Table 15). Those conditions were: difficulty sleeping, chronic pain, frequent headaches, asthma, irritable bowel syndrome, serious difficulty hearing, and blindness or serious difficulty seeing. The estimate for HIV/AIDS could not be presented because the reported number was too small to produce a statistically stable estimate. All four of the measured activity limitations were significantly higher for women victimized by an intimate partner than women who were not. They included difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions; serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; difficulty doing errands alone; and difficulty dressing or bathing (Table 15).

Prevalence Among Men

Men who reported intimate partner violence victimization in their lifetime had significantly higher prevalence of 7 of the 10 measured health conditions compared to men who did not report such victimization. Health conditions included difficulty sleeping, chronic pain, asthma, frequent headaches, serious difficulty hearing, blindness or serious difficulty seeing, and HIV/AIDS (Table 16). Regarding the four measured activity limitations, men who reported intimate partner violence victimization had significantly higher prevalence of difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions; difficulty dressing or bathing; and difficulty doing errands alone than men who did not report such victimization (Table 16).

Reports of Minors Witnessing Psychological Aggression and/or Physical Violence Toward Parent/Guardian by Their Intimate Partner

Women

More than 1 in 3 women in the United States (34.6% or 43.2 million) reported that they had children under the age of 18 currently living in their household (Table 17). Among these female respondents, 15.6% (almost 6.8 million) reported that a child had ever seen or heard their parent or guardian being insulted, humiliated, or threatened with physical harm (i.e., subjected to psychological aggression) by that person's current or former intimate partner (Table 17). Additionally, among these female respondents, 10.7% (4.6 million) reported that a child had ever seen or heard their parent or guardian being pushed, slapped, hit, punched, or beat up (i.e., subjected to physical violence) by that person's current or former intimate partner (Table 17).

Men

More than 1 in 4 men in the United States (29.3% or 34.6 million) reported that they had children under the age of 18 currently living in their household (Table 17). Among these male respondents, 7.3% (2.5 million) reported that a child had ever seen or heard their parent or guardian being insulted, humiliated, or threatened with physical harm (i.e., subjected to psychological aggression) by that person's current or former intimate partner; 5.3% (1.8 million) of these male respondents reported that a child had ever seen or heard their parent or guardian being pushed, slapped, hit, punched, or beat up (i.e., subjected to physical violence) by that person's current or former intimate partner (Table 17).

Discussion and Conclusion

Findings from the 2016/2017 NISVS survey administration indicate that intimate partner violence victimization is common among both women and men in the United States. Nearly 1 in 2 women and men reported experiencing psychological aggression by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetimes, and more than 2 in 5 adult women and men reported experiencing physical violence victimization by an intimate partner during their lifetimes. Moreover, results indicate that nearly half of U.S. women experienced contact sexual violence and stalking. Racial and ethnic minority groups are disproportionately affected by intimate partner violence. More than half of all non-Hispanic multiracial, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, and non-Hispanic black women and men in the United States reported experiencing contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetimes. These findings are consistent with other literature indicating that the prevalence of intimate partner violence is disproportionately high for women and for certain racial and ethnic minorities,[13] which speaks to the importance of having a sufficient sample size of racial minority persons to be able to examine differences among different racial/ethnic groups. In a recent study of potential years of life lost due to intimate partner violence-related mortality, the authors found that racial and ethnic minority persons died nine or more years earlier than their white counterparts,[14] highlighting the need to prevent and address IPV of racial and ethnic minority persons.

Most female and male victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner reported that their first victimization occurred early in life, before age 25; 1 in 4 female and 1 in 5 male victims reported that their first victimization occurred before the age of 18 (i.e., teen dating violence). Additionally, findings

show that minors in U.S. households are often exposed to physical violence and/or psychological aggression toward their parent or guardian by their parent or guardian's intimate partner, with female respondents reporting this more than males. Personally experiencing intimate partner violence victimization or being exposed to parental intimate partner violence before the age of 18 can increase the risk for future victimization, including intimate partner violence victimization as an adult, health risk behaviors (e.g., substance use), and negative mental and physical health outcomes.[15–19]

Indeed, findings from the 2016/2017 NISVS survey administration reveal that the impacts related to intimate partner violence are of concern nationally. For example, 2 in 5 women and 1 in 4 men in the United States experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetimes and reported some form of intimate partner violence-related impact during their lifetimes. Among victims of these same forms of intimate partner violence, almost 87% of female victims and 60% of male victims reported at least one impact related to intimate partner violence. Injury, PTSD symptoms, concern for safety, fear, needing help from law enforcement, and missing at least one day of work are common impacts reported by female and male victims. The most frequent forms of injury reported by female and male victims were mental or emotional harm, minor bruises or scratches, and cuts, major bruises, or black eyes. Additionally, many lifetime health conditions were more prevalent for both female and male victims of intimate partner violence than for non-victims. Efforts that support survivors to increase safety and lessen harms may help to prevent or alleviate some of the negative outcomes associated with intimate partner violence.[20]

In addition to support for victims and survivors of intimate partner violence, the findings in this report highlight the urgent need for primary prevention to stop intimate partner violence before it starts by focusing on youth. Findings show that most female and male victims first experience intimate partner violence before age 25, suggesting that childhood and adolescence may be the most fruitful developmental period for prevention efforts. A recent compilation of prevention strategies and approaches for intimate partner violence with the best available evidence[20] offers opportunities to engage minors and influential adults in their lives. For example, teaching relationship skills to youth and social-emotional learning programs that address impulse control, empathy, and healthy communication have been shown to reduce adolescent dating violence.[21] Beyond individual skills, the findings in this report on children witnessing violence in the home show that other influential adults such as coaches would be beneficial allies in preventing potential future dating/intimate partner violence. Approaches such as those that engage coaches to model respectful and nonviolence relationships for their athletes could be helpful.[22]

In addition to important relationships, a comprehensive strategy to prevent intimate partner violence that involves community and policy level approaches such as creating protective physical environments in schools and communities and increasing economic and work-related supports to families (e.g., paid family leave and child tax credits) can have broader public health impact. The *Dating Matters* program is an example of a comprehensive prevention model that addresses teen dating violence at multiple levels including individual, relationship, family, school, and neighborhood, and has evidence of effectiveness in reducing teen dating violence.[23] Further, findings in this report highlight that some racial/ethnic minority groups are disproportionately affected by intimate partner violence, suggesting the necessity of prevention approaches to address their needs through culturally sensitive content. In addition, policy approaches that address the economic and structural factors contributing to intimate partner violence victimization, including poverty, economic insecurity, systemic racism, and intersecting social and cultural identities could decrease the inequalities associated with such victimization.[24–25] A comprehensive strategy that addresses the issue of intimate partner violence at multiple levels (individual, relationship, community/policy levels/structural factors) and involves numerous sectors including not only public health but also other partners such as education, social services, law enforcement, and business is important to reduce this form of violence.[20]

Limitations

The findings in this report are subject to several limitations. The low response rate is one. The use of RDD telephone surveys in NISVS allows interviewers to build rapport, maximize respondent safety, and to minimize respondent distress which is critical given the sensitivity of topics. However, many of such surveys, including this one, have seen declines in response rates. Several steps were taken to address potential coverage and non-response bias including selecting a random subsample of non-respondents for a non-response follow-up phase and using a dual-frame approach to sample both cell phones and landlines. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) researchers also conducted an in-depth analysis and found evidence supporting the representativeness of the data despite low response rates.[26] A second limitation is that respondents may have chosen not to disclose victimization due to safety concerns despite efforts to ensure their comfort with doing so. Thus, the estimates presented in this report might underestimate the true prevalence of intimate partner violence in the U.S. population. Third, we do not report sex of the perpetrator for intimate partner violence victimization, although prior findings have indicated that most female victims report male perpetrators, and most male victims report female perpetrators.[27] Fourth, estimates of minors witnessing intimate partner violence among their parents or guardians is based on the respondents' report on any minors in the household rather than the minors' own self-report. Respondents could have been unaware that the minors in the household were exposed to intimate partner violence resulting in underreporting of these experiences in the survey. In addition, while we assess whether minors live in the same household as the respondent, their specific relationship to the respondent (i.e., whether the respondent is the parent, grandparent, or sibling of the minor) is unknown. As such, we could not link respondents' reported victimization experiences with respondent reports of minors witnessing intimate partner violence among their parents or guardians. Fifth, due to sample size limitations, we were unable to report 12-month intimate partner violence estimates for some racial/ethnic minority groups, including non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native women and Asian or Pacific Islander men and women. Finally, substantial changes have been made to the 2016/2017 survey compared with prior NISVS surveys; therefore, readers should avoid direct comparisons of estimates presented in this report to previous NISVS years.

Conclusion

Intimate partner violence is a persistent public health problem that affects millions of Americans every year and disproportionately affects women and some racial/ethnic minority groups. Victims of intimate partner violence report many negative impacts related to the violence and lifetime health conditions. Comprehensive prevention efforts focused on teaching safe and healthy relationship skills, engaging influential adults, creating protective environments, strengthening economic supports for families, and helping survivors increase safety and lessen harms are some strategies to reduce victimization and to prevent intimate partner violence and its associated health outcomes.

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Tables

Table 1

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any contact sexual violence,[1] physical violence, and/or stalking	47.3	(45.9, 48.7)	59,006,000	7.3	(6.5, 8.1)	9,054,000
Contact sexual violence[1]	19.6	(18.5, 20.7)	24,462,000	3.2	(2.7, 3.8)	4,037,000
Rape	10.5	(9.7, 11.4)	13,156,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.4)	1,296,000
Sexual coercion	13.7	(12.8, 14.7)	17,144,000	2.5	(2.0, 3.0)	3,092,000
Unwanted sexual contact	8.0	(7.3, 8.8)	10,005,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.3)	1,179,000
Physical violence	42.0	(40.6, 43.4)	52,437,000	4.5	(3.9, 5.2)	5,649,000
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	38.9	(37.5, 40.2)	48,508,000	4.0	(3.4, 4.7)	5,018,000
Any severe physical violence[2]	32.5	(31.1, 33.8)	40,497,000	3.1	(2.6, 3.8)	3,929,000
Stalking	13.5	(12.6, 14.5)	16,859,000	2.5	(2.0, 3.0)	3,064,000
Any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact[3]	41.0	(39.7, 42.4)	51,205,000	4.5	(3.9, 5.2)	5,658,000

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; IPV = intimate partner violence.

[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

[2] 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, and used a gun.

[3] IPV-related impact includes any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, needed help from law enforcement, missed at least one day of work, missed at least one day of school. The following impacts were also included in the lifetime estimate only: specific injuries, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, and contacting a crisis hotline. Questions about impact related to intimate partner violence were assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner either during their lifetimes or in the last 12 months.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 2

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any contact sexual violence,[1] physical violence, and/or stalking	44.2	(42.6, 45.7)	52,128,000	6.8	(6.1, 7.6)	8,041,000
Contact sexual violence[1]	7.6	(6.8, 8.4)	8,926,000	1.4	(1.1, 1.8)	1,667,000
Rape	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	560,000	--	--	--
MTP	2.8	(2.3, 3.4)	3,317,000	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	464,000
Sexual coercion	5.0	(4.3, 5.7)	5,874,000	1.1	(0.8, 1.4)	1,254,000
Unwanted sexual contact	2.1	(1.7, 2.7)	2,536,000	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	642,000
Physical violence	42.3	(40.8, 43.8)	49,932,000	5.5	(4.8, 6.2)	6,462,000
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	39.0	(37.6, 40.5)	46,094,000	5.0	(4.4, 5.7)	5,911,000
Any severe physical violence[2]	24.6	(23.3, 25.9)	28,996,000	3.0	(2.5, 3.5)	3,541,000
Stalking	5.2	(4.6, 5.9)	6,156,000	1.2	(0.9, 1.6)	1,447,000
Any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact[3]	26.3	(25.0, 27.6)	31,056,000	2.8	(2.3, 3.3)	3,253,000

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; IPV = intimate partner violence; MTP = made to penetrate.

[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, MTP, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

[2] 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, and used a gun.

[3] IPV-related impact includes any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, needed help from law enforcement, missed at least one day of work, missed at least one day of school. The following impacts were also included in the lifetime estimate only: specific injuries, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, and contacting a crisis hotline. Questions about impact related to intimate partner violence were assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner either during the lifetime or in the last 12 months.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Characteristic	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any physical violence	42.0	(40.6, 43.4)	52,437,000	4.5	(3.9, 5.2)	5,649,000
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	38.9	(37.5, 40.2)	48,508,000	4.0	(3.4, 4.7)	5,018,000
Slapped	25.7	(24.5, 26.9)	32,022,000			
Pushed or shoved	36.0	(34.7, 37.4)	44,954,000			
Any severe physical violence	32.5	(31.1, 33.8)	40,497,000	3.1	(2.6, 3.8)	3,929,000
Hit with a fist or something hard	18.9	(17.9, 20.0)	23,630,000			
Kicked	12.2	(11.3, 13.1)	15,200,000			
Hurt by pulling hair	17.7	(16.7, 18.9)	22,145,000			
Slammed against something	24.4	(23.2, 25.6)	30,483,000			
Tried to hurt by choking or suffocating	16.2	(15.1, 17.2)	20,168,000			
Beaten	15.2	(14.2, 16.2)	18,967,000			
Burned on purpose	2.8	(2.4, 3.3)	3,510,000			
Used a knife	3.9	(3.4, 4.6)	4,913,000			
Used a gun	4.7	(4.2, 5.3)	5,906,000			

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Cells in grey indicate questions that were not asked.

Table 4

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Characteristic	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any physical violence	42.3	(40.8, 43.8)	49,932,000	5.5	(4.8, 6.2)	6,462,000
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	39.0	(37.6, 40.5)	46,094,000	5.0	(4.4, 5.7)	5,911,000
Slapped	29.8	(28.4, 31.2)	35,133,000			
Pushed or shoved	33.0	(31.5, 34.4)	38,914,000			
Any severe physical violence	24.6	(23.3, 25.9)	28,996,000	3.0	(2.5, 3.5)	3,541,000
Hit with a fist or something hard	16.9	(15.8, 18.1)	19,985,000			
Kicked	12.2	(11.2, 13.2)	14,382,000			
Hurt by pulling hair	6.8	(6.1, 7.6)	8,067,000			
Slammed against something	7.0	(6.3, 7.9)	8,302,000			
Tried to hurt by choking or suffocating	4.1	(3.6, 4.8)	4,898,000			
Beaten	5.0	(4.3, 5.7)	5,883,000			
Burned on purpose	1.9	(1.5, 2.3)	2,215,000			
Used a knife on you	4.4	(3.7, 5.1)	5,170,000			
Used a gun on you	1.4	(1.1, 1.8)	1,700,000			

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Cells in grey indicate questions that were not asked.

Table 5

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Characteristic	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any psychological aggression	49.4	(48.0, 50.8)	61,663,000	6.7	(6.0, 7.5)	8,382,000
Expressive aggression – insulted, humiliated or made fun of you in front of others	29.4	(28.2, 30.7)	36,728,000			
Coercive control	46.2	(44.8, 47.6)	57,596,000			
Kept you from having your own money	12.6	(11.7, 13.6)	15,729,000			
Tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends	21.0	(19.9, 22.2)	26,230,000			
Kept track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing	28.6	(27.3, 29.9)	35,674,000			
Made threats to physically harm you	22.0	(20.8, 23.1)	27,420,000			
Threatened to hurt themselves or commit suicide because they were upset with you	21.4	(20.3, 22.6)	26,727,000			
Made decisions that should have been yours to make	26.2	(25.4, 27.9)	33,222,000			
Destroyed something important to you	25.4	(24.2, 26.6)	31,732,000			

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Cells in grey indicate questions that were not asked.

Table 6

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Characteristic	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any psychological aggression	45.1	(43.6, 46.7)	53,301,000	7.0	(6.2, 7.8)	8,248,000
Expressive aggression – insulted, humiliated or made fun of you in front of others	20.2	(19.0, 21.4)	23,845,000			
Coercive control	42.8	(41.3, 44.3)	50,544,000			
Kept you from having your own money	5.7	(5.0, 6.4)	6,675,000			
Tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends	14.6	(13.5, 15.7)	17,181,000			
Kept track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing	26.7	(25.4, 28.1)	31,543,000			
Made threats to physically harm you	11.9	(10.9, 12.9)	14,046,000			
Threatened to hurt themselves or commit suicide because they were upset with you	17.9	(16.8, 19.1)	21,164,000			
Made decisions that should have been yours to make	20.9	(19.7, 22.2)	24,706,000			
Destroyed something important to you	23.8	(22.5, 25.2)	28,118,040			

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Cells in grey indicate questions that were not asked.

Table 7

Lifetime and 12-month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner by Race/Ethnicity[2] — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Race/Ethnicity[2]	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	42.1	(38.2, 46.1)	7,618,000	7.2	(5.4, 9.6)	1,304,000
Non-Hispanic						
Black	53.6	(49.7, 57.5)	8,234,000	12.3	(9.7, 15.3)	1,883,000
White	48.4	(46.8, 50.1)	39,422,000	6.0	(5.2, 6.9)	4,850,000
Asian or Pacific Islander	27.2	(20.3, 35.5)	1,903,000	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	57.7	(45.4, 69.1)	457,000	--	--	--
Multiracial[3]	63.8	(56.5, 70.5)	1,372,000	17.4	(12.6, 23.6)	375,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

[2] The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or being affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or a combination of races. Of the total analysis sample (n=27,571), 0.20% are females who did not provide sufficient race/ethnicity information for weighting, so their data values were imputed.

[3] The Multiracial category indicates two or more races.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 8

Lifetime and 12-month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner by Race/Ethnicity[2] — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Race/Ethnicity[2]	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	40.3	(35.9, 44.7)	7,400,000	7.6	(5.7, 10.1)	1,400,000
Non-Hispanic						
Black	57.6	(53.2, 61.9)	7,719,000	12.1	(9.2, 15.6)	1,615,000
White	44.0	(42.2, 45.8)	34,080,000	5.5	(4.8, 6.4)	4,276,000
Asian or Pacific Islander	24.8	(18.7, 32.1)	1,512,000	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	51.1	(39.1, 63.0)	373,000	18.1	(10.8, 28.8)	132,000
Multiracial[3]	51.5	(43.6, 59.3)	1,043,000	13.7	(9.3, 19.8)	278,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, made to penetrate, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

[2] The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or being affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or a combination of races. Of the total analysis sample (n=27,571), 0.36% are males who did not provide sufficient race/ethnicity information for weighting, so their data values were imputed.

[3] The Multiracial category indicates two or more races.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 9

Age at Time of First Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner Among Female Victims — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Age Group[2]	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
17 and younger	27.1	(25.3, 29.0)	16,006,000
10 and under	1.3	(0.9, 1.9)	753,000
11 to 17	25.8	(24.1, 27.7)	15,253,000
24 and younger[3]	72.3	(70.5, 74.1)	42,682,000
18 to 24	45.2	(43.2, 47.2)	26,675,000
25 and older	26.9	(25.2, 28.7)	15,883,000
25 to 34	19.0	(17.4, 20.6)	11,208,000
35 to 44	6.0	(5.2, 7.0)	3,552,000
45 and older	1.9	(1.5, 2.4)	1,122,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

[2] Victims with an unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentage is not statistically stable) are not represented in the table.

[3] Includes the 18–24, 17 and younger, 10 and younger, and 11–17 age groups.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 10

Age at Time of First Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner Among Male Victims — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Age Group[2]	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
17 and younger	21.4	(19.4, 23.4)	11,142,000
10 and under	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)	446,000
11 to 17	20.5	(18.6, 22.6)	10,696,000
24 and younger[3]	62.1	(59.9, 64.3)	32,393,000
18 to 24	40.8	(38.5, 43.0)	21,251,000
25 and older	36.3	(34.1, 38.5)	18,905,000
25 to 34	24.1	(22.2, 26.1)	12,558,000
35 to 44	7.8	(6.7, 9.0)	4,049,000
45 and older	4.4	(3.6, 5.3)	2,298,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, made to penetrate, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

[2] Victims with unknown age at first victimization (1.6%) are not represented in the table.

[3] Includes the 18–24, 17 and younger, 10 and younger, and 11–17 age groups.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 11

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner with IPV-Related Impact[2] — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any reported IPV-related impact[2]	41.0	(39.7, 42.4)	51,205,000	4.5	(3.9, 5.2)	5,658,000
Fearful	28.5	(27.2, 29.7)	35,521,000	2.8	(2.4, 3.4)	3,545,000
Concern for safety	29.9	(28.7, 31.2)	37,332,000	2.7	(2.2, 3.2)	3,315,000
Any PTSD symptoms[3]	33.7	(32.4, 35.0)	42,047,000	3.7	(3.1, 4.3)	4,581,000
Injury	35.3	(33.9, 36.6)	44,008,000	1.3	(1.0, 1.6)	1,605,000
Minor bruises or scratches	25.9	(24.7, 27.2)	32,380,000			
Cuts, major bruises, or black eyes	15.8	(14.8, 16.8)	19,674,000			
Other physical injuries	8.1	(7.4, 8.9)	10,121,000			
Injury to any ligaments, muscles, or tendons	4.5	(3.9, 5.1)	5,592,000			
Broken bones or teeth	3.7	(3.2, 4.2)	4,603,000			
Back or neck injury	3.3	(2.8, 3.9)	4,143,000			
Being knocked out after getting hit, slammed against something, or choked	3.4	(3.0, 3.9)	4,268,000			
Head injury	3.6	(3.1, 4.1)	4,452,000			
Mental or emotional harm	28.4	(27.2, 29.7)	35,446,000			
Needed medical care	13.9	(12.9, 14.9)	17,314,000	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	739,000
Talked to crisis hotline operator	6.1	(5.5, 6.8)	7,638,000			
Needed housing services	5.5	(5.0, 6.2)	6,907,000			
Needed victim advocate services	6.0	(5.4, 6.7)	7,496,000			
Needed help from law enforcement	18.2	(17.2, 19.3)	22,773,000	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)	1,670,000
Needed legal services	12.1	(11.2, 13.0)	15,038,000			
Missed at least one day of work	12.7	(11.8, 13.7)	15,879,000	1.3	(0.9, 1.7)	1,567,000
Missed at least one day of school	6.5	(5.8, 7.2)	8,080,000	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	366,000

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; IPV = intimate partner violence; PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder.

[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

[2] IPV-related impact includes any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any PTSD symptoms, injury, need for medical care, needed help from law enforcement, missed at least one day of work, missed at least one day of school. The following impacts were also included in the lifetime estimate only: specific injuries, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, and contacting a crisis hotline. Questions about impacts related to intimate partner violence were assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner either during their lifetimes or in the last 12 months.

[3] This includes nightmares; tried not to think about or avoided being reminded of; felt constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled; and felt numb or detached.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Cells in grey indicate questions that were not asked.

Table 12

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner with IPV-Related Impact[2] — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any reported IPV-related impact[2]	26.3	(25.0, 27.6)	31,056,000	2.8	(2.3, 3.3)	3,253,000
Fearful	8.1	(7.4, 9.0)	9,593,000	1.2	(0.9, 1.6)	1,415,000
Concern for safety	7.1	(6.4, 7.9)	8,378,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.3)	1,207,000
Any PTSD symptoms[3]	14.5	(13.5, 15.6)	17,157,000	1.9	(1.6, 2.4)	2,275,000
Injury	21.1	(19.9, 22.3)	24,875,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.0)	927,000
Minor bruises or scratches	15.4	(14.4, 16.5)	18,203,000			
Cuts, major bruises, or black eyes	6.4	(5.7, 7.2)	7,539,000			
Other physical injuries	2.4	(1.9, 2.9)	2,789,000			
Injury to any ligaments, muscles, or tendons	0.9	(0.6, 1.2)	1,020,000			
Broken bones or teeth	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	799,000			
Back or neck injury	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	799,000			
Being knocked out after getting hit, slammed against something, or choked	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)	691,000			
Head injury	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	928,000			
Mental or emotional harm	11.3	(10.3, 12.3)	13,316,000			
Needed medical care	4.3	(3.7, 5.0)	5,036,000	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	336,000
Talked to crisis hotline operator	1.5	(1.2, 2.0)	1,798,000			
Needed housing services	1.4	(1.1, 1.8)	1,607,000			
Needed victim advocate services	0.6	(0.4, 0.8)	701,000			
Needed help from law enforcement	5.5	(4.8, 6.2)	6,446,000	0.7	(0.5, 0.9)	797,000
Needed legal services	5.8	(5.2, 6.6)	6,865,000			
Missed at least one day of work	5.7	(5.0, 6.4)	6,709,000	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	848,000
Missed at least one day of school	2.1	(1.7, 2.6)	2,521,000	--	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; IPV = intimate partner violence; PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder.

[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, made to penetrate, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

[2] IPV-related impact includes any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any PTSD symptoms, injury, need for medical care, needed help from law enforcement, missed at least one day of work, missed at least one day of school. The following impacts were also included in the lifetime estimate only: specific injuries, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, and contacting a crisis hotline. Questions about impacts related to intimate partner violence were assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner either during the lifetime or in the last 12 months.

[3] This includes nightmares; tried not to think about or avoided being reminded of; felt constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled; and felt numb or detached.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Note: Cells in grey indicate questions that were not asked.

Table 13

Lifetime and 12-Month Distribution Among Female Victims of Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner with IPV-Related Impact[2] — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any reported IPV-related impact[2]	86.8	(85.4, 88.1)	51,205,000	62.5	(56.9, 67.8)	5,658,000
Fearful	60.2	(58.2, 62.2)	35,521,000	39.2	(33.8, 44.7)	3,545,000
Concern for safety	63.3	(61.3, 65.2)	37,332,000	36.6	(31.4, 42.1)	3,315,000
Any PTSD symptoms[3]	71.3	(69.4, 73.1)	42,047,000	50.6	(45.0, 56.2)	4,581,000
Injury	74.6	(72.8, 76.3)	44,008,000	17.7	(14.2, 21.9)	1,605,000
Minor bruises or scratches	54.9	(52.9, 56.9)	32,380,000			
Cuts, major bruises, or black eyes	33.3	(31.5, 35.3)	19,674,000			
Other physical injuries	17.2	(15.7, 18.7)	10,121,000			
Injury to any ligaments, muscles, or tendons	9.5	(8.4, 10.7)	5,592,000			
Broken bones or teeth	7.8	(6.8, 8.9)	4,603,000			
Back or neck injury	7.0	(6.0, 8.1)	4,143,000			
Being knocked out after getting hit, slammed against something, or choked	7.2	(6.3, 8.3)	4,268,000			
Head injury	7.5	(6.6, 8.7)	4,452,000			
Mental or emotional harm	60.1	(58.1, 62.0)	35,446,000			
Needed medical care	29.3	(27.6, 31.2)	17,314,000	8.2	(5.7, 11.5)	739,000
Talked to crisis hotline operator	12.9	(11.6, 14.4)	7,638,000			
Needed housing services	11.7	(10.5, 13.0)	6,907,000			
Needed victim advocate services	12.7	(11.5, 14.1)	7,496,000			
Needed help from law enforcement	38.6	(36.7, 40.6)	22,773,000	18.4	(14.5, 23.1)	1,670,000
Needed legal services	25.5	(23.8, 27.2)	15,038,000			
Missed at least one day of work	26.9	(25.2, 28.7)	15,879,000	17.3	(13.0, 22.6)	1,567,000
Missed at least one day of school	13.7	(12.3, 15.2)	8,080,000	4.0	(2.5, 6.5)	366,000

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; IPV = intimate partner violence; PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder.

[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

[2] IPV-related impact includes any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any PTSD symptoms, injury, need for medical care, needed help from law enforcement, missed at least one day of work, missed at least one day of school. The following impacts were also included in the lifetime estimate only: specific injuries, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, and contacting a crisis hotline. Questions about impacts related to intimate partner violence were assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and in the last 12 months.

[3] This includes nightmares; tried not to think about or avoided being reminded of; felt constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled; and felt numb or detached.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Cells in grey indicate questions that were not asked.

Table 14

Lifetime and 12-Month Distribution Among Male Victims of Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner with IPV-Related Impact[2] — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any reported IPV-related impact[2]	59.6	(57.3, 61.8)	31,056,000	40.5	(35.0, 46.2)	3,253,000
Fearful	18.4	(16.7, 20.2)	9,593,000	17.6	(13.8, 22.3)	1,415,000
Concern for safety	16.1	(14.5, 17.8)	8,378,000	15.0	(11.5, 19.3)	1,207,000
Any PTSD symptoms[3]	32.9	(30.8, 35.1)	17,157,000	28.3	(23.5, 33.7)	2,275,000
Injury	47.7	(45.4, 50.0)	24,875,000	11.5	(8.7, 15.2)	927,000
Minor bruises or scratches	34.9	(32.8, 37.1)	18,203,000			
Cuts, major bruises, or black eyes	14.5	(12.9, 16.2)	7,539,000			
Other physical injuries	5.3	(4.4, 6.5)	2,789,000			
Injury to any ligaments, muscles, or tendons	2.0	(1.4, 2.7)	1,020,000			
Broken bones or teeth	1.5	(1.0, 2.3)	799,000			
Back or neck injury	1.5	(1.1, 2.2)	799,000			
Being knocked out after getting hit, slammed against something, or choked	1.3	(0.8, 2.2)	691,000			
Head injury	1.8	(1.3, 2.5)	928,000			
Mental or emotional harm	25.5	(23.6, 27.6)	13,316,000			
Needed medical care	9.7	(8.3, 11.2)	5,036,000	4.2	(2.6, 6.7)	336,000
Talked to crisis hotline operator	3.4	(2.7, 4.4)	1,798,000			
Needed housing services	3.1	(2.4, 4.0)	1,607,000			
Needed victim advocate services	1.3	(1.0, 1.9)	701,000			
Needed help from law enforcement	12.4	(11.0, 13.9)	6,446,000	9.9	(7.3, 13.4)	797,000
Needed legal services	13.2	(11.7, 14.8)	6,865,000			
Missed at least one day of work	12.9	(11.5, 14.4)	6,709,000	10.5	(7.7, 14.3)	848,000
Missed at least one day of school	4.8	(4.0, 5.9)	2,521,000	--	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; IPV = intimate partner violence; PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder.

[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, made to penetrate, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

[2] IPV-related impact includes any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any PTSD symptoms, injury, need for medical care, needed help from law enforcement, missed at least one day of work, missed at least one day of school. The following impacts were also included in the lifetime estimate only: specific injuries, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, and contacting a crisis hotline. Questions about impacts related to intimate partner violence were assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and in the last 12 months.

[3] Includes: nightmares; tried not to think about or avoided being reminded of; felt constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled; and felt numb or detached.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Note: Cells in grey indicate questions that were not asked.

Table 15

Comparing the Prevalence of Physical Health Conditions and Activity Limitations Among Those With and Without a History of Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Stalking, or Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	History		No History	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI
Health condition				
Asthma	23.4*	(21.8, 25.2)	17.5	(16.0, 19.0)
Irritable bowel syndrome	14.1*	(12.8, 15.5)	7.0	(6.1, 8.0)
Diabetes	13.4	(12.2, 14.7)	12.6	(11.4, 14.0)
High blood pressure	30.7	(28.9, 32.5)	28.7	(27.0, 30.5)
HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	--
Frequent headaches	26.5*	(24.7, 28.3)	15.7	(14.3, 17.2)
Chronic pain	36.9*	(35.0, 38.8)	20.0	(18.5, 21.6)
Difficulty sleeping	43.3*	(41.3, 45.3)	25.0	(23.3, 26.7)
Serious difficulty hearing	8.9*	(7.8, 10.1)	6.9	(6.0, 8.0)
Blindness or serious difficulty seeing	6.8*	(5.9, 7.8)	5.0	(4.2, 5.9)
Activity limitation				
Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs	20.6*	(19.1, 22.2)	14.4	(13.0, 15.9)
Difficulty dressing or bathing	6.0*	(5.2, 7.1)	3.4	(2.7, 4.3)
Difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions	23.6*	(21.9, 25.3)	10.1	(8.9, 11.4)
Difficulty doing errands alone	12.1*	(10.9, 13.4)	7.3	(6.3, 8.5)

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

* Chi-square test of association is statistically significant, p-value < 0.05.

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

Table 16

Comparing the Prevalence of Physical Health Conditions and Activity Limitations Among Those With and Without a History of Contact Sexual Violence,[1] Stalking, or Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	History		No History	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI
Health condition				
Asthma	17.1*	(15.4, 18.9)	14.2	(12.8, 15.7)
Irritable bowel syndrome	3.7	(3.0, 4.5)	3.7	(2.9, 4.6)
Diabetes	12.1	(10.7, 13.5)	12.4	(11.2, 13.8)
High blood pressure	30.7	(28.7, 32.7)	30.0	(28.2, 31.9)
HIV/AIDS	1.6*	(1.1, 2.2)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)
Frequent headaches	13.9*	(12.3, 15.6)	8.0	(6.9, 9.2)
Chronic pain	28.6*	(26.5, 30.7)	18.1	(16.6, 19.7)
Difficulty sleeping	34.9*	(32.7, 37.1)	20.7	(19.1, 22.4)
Serious difficulty hearing	12.2*	(10.8, 13.7)	9.3	(8.3, 10.5)
Blindness or serious difficulty seeing	5.5*	(4.6, 6.6)	4.0	(3.3, 4.7)
Activity limitation				
Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs	12.5	(11.2, 13.9)	11.2	(10.0, 12.5)
Difficulty dressing or bathing	4.5*	(3.8, 5.4)	3.3	(2.7, 4.1)
Difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions	17.2*	(15.5, 19.0)	10.3	(9.2, 11.6)
Difficulty doing errands alone	9.1*	(7.9, 10.5)	4.8	(4.0, 5.7)

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Contact sexual violence includes rape, made to penetrate, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

* Chi-square test of association is statistically significant, p-value < 0.05.

Table 17

Reports of Minor Witnessing Psychological Aggression and/or Physical Violence Toward Parent/Guardian by an Intimate Partner Among Respondents with Children Under Age 18 Currently Living in Household, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Females			Males		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Respondents*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Respondents*
Respondents with children under 18 currently living in household most of the year[1]	34.6	(33.3, 36.0)	43,234,000	29.3	(27.9, 30.7)	34,563,000
Child under 18 living in household ever saw or heard parent or guardian subjected to psychological aggression[2] by that person's current or former intimate partner[3]	15.6	(13.9, 17.6)	6,761,000	7.3	(6.0, 8.8)	2,517,000
Child under 18 living in household ever saw or heard parent or guardian subjected to physical violence[4] by that person's current or former intimate partner[3]	10.7	(9.2, 12.3)	4,611,000	5.3	4.2, 6.8)	1,843,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

[1] Denominator is U.S. adult women/men.

[2] Psychological aggression included being insulted, humiliated, or threatened with physical harm.

[3] Denominator is women/men currently living in households with children under the age of 18 years.

[4] Physical violence included being pushed, slapped, hit, punched, or beat up.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

4770 Buford Highway NE, MS-F64
Atlanta, Georgia 30341-3742
www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
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