

Intimate Partner Violence

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV), often called domestic violence, is generally described as **abuse within the context of an intimate relationship**,* where one partner asserts power and control over the other. While legal definitions vary by state, IPV can include physical, sexual, and psychological abuse, as well as economic coercion. It affects millions of individuals in our country regardless of marital status, sexual orientation, race, age, religion, education, or economic status. Because of the seriousness of the crime, the effects on victims and their families, and the difficulties in the criminal justice system response, victims of IPV may require sustained resources, including: access to emergency shelter, as well as housing assistance; protection orders and safety planning; support groups; and financial assistance.

NOTE: CDC data from 2011; remaining data from 2014. Hover for data hyperlinks to source material.

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
Victims of Crime

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



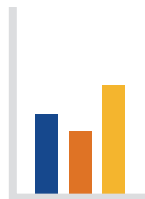
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

31.5% of **women** experience **physical violence** by an intimate partner in their lifetime, and **22.3%** experience an act of **severe violence** ^A

vs

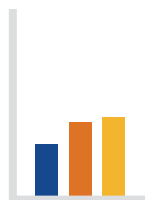
27.5% of **men** experience **physical violence**, and **14.0%** experience **severe violence** ^A

In their lifetime, of **women** who are victims of:^A



- > **Rape: 45.4%** are raped by an intimate partner
- > **Other sexual violence: 36.0%** are victimized by an intimate partner
- > **Stalking: 60.8%** are stalked by an intimate partner

In their lifetime, of **men** who are victims of:^A

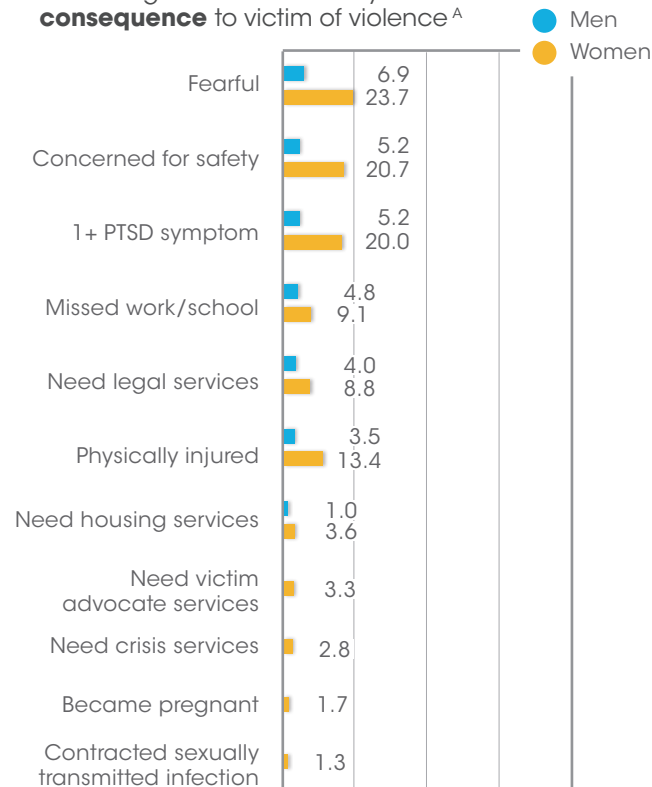


- > **Rape: 29.0%** are raped by an intimate partner
- > **Other sexual violence: 40.7%** are victimized by an intimate partner
- > **Stalking: 43.5%** are stalked by an intimate partner

The most common forms of physical violence by an intimate partner against both **women (29.7%)** and **men (25.5%)** are being **slapped, pushed, or shoved** ^A

Nearly **half** of both **women** and **men** experience 1 or more acts of **psychological aggression** by an intimate partner**^A

Percentage of **IPV victims** by **sex** and **consequence** to victim of violence ^A



Of IPV victims:

- > **71.1%** of **women** and **58.2%** of **men** first experience IPV before **age 25** ^A
- > **23.2%** of **women** and **14.1%** of **men** first experience IPV before **age 18** ^A

Of **high school** students:

- > **10.3%** experience **physical violence** by a boyfriend or girlfriend^H
- > **10.4%** experience **sexual dating violence**^H

Intimate Partner Violence *continued*

634,610 violent IPV victimizations

or **2.4/1,000 people**,[Ⓒ]
perpetrated against

319,950 IPV victims[Ⓒ]

Intimate partners perpetrate
11.8% of violent crimes[Ⓒ]

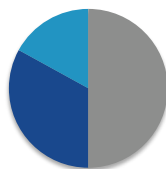


Reports to Law Enforcement:[Ⓒ]

- Reported (57.9%)
- Unreported (38.3%)
- Unknown (3.7%)

> **28.2%** of IPV victims receive assistance from a **victim service agency**[Ⓒ]

Domestic violence victims make up > **1/3** of victim compensation **assault claimants**, or roughly 1/6 of all claimants[Ⓒ]



- > Intimate partners commit **10.1%** of **homicides**[Ⓒ]
- > **13.6%** of state and **10%** of federal **firearms application** rejections were due to a **domestic violence** misdemeanor conviction or restraining order[Ⓒ]

2,166 incidents of IPV

against LGBTQH people

(lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and HIV-affected)
reported to local anti-violence programs[Ⓕ]



> **55%** of victims report to **law enforcement**[Ⓕ]

> **15** people were **killed** by their intimate partner[Ⓕ]

NOTES

***Intimate partner** includes current or former: spouse, common-law spouse, domestic partner, or girlfriend/boyfriend, regardless of cohabitation status.

**Psychological aggression includes expressive aggression (e.g., name-calling, insulting or humiliating someone) and coercive control (behaviors that are intended to monitor, control, or threaten someone).

SOURCES

- A** Mathew J. Breiding et al., *Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization—National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011*, (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014), <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6308.pdf>
- B** Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent Victimization by Victim-Offender Relationship and Reporting to the Police, 2014*, <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=navt>
- C** Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2014*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2015), <https://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2014/crime-in-the-u.s.-2014>
- D** Ronald J. Frandsen et al., *Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2012—Statistical Tables*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2014), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/bcft12st.pdf>
- E** National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "Crime Victim Compensation: An Overview," (Alexandria, VA), <http://www.nacvcb.org/index.asp?bid=14>
- F** *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and HIV-Affected Intimate Partner Violence in 2014*, (NY: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2015), http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/2014_IPV_Report_Final_w-Bookmarks_10_28.pdf
- G** Jennifer L. Truman and Lynn Langton, *Criminal Victimization, 2014*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2015), <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv14.pdf>
- H** Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System online analysis tool, (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/QuestionsOrLocations.aspx?CategoryId=C1>