

Summary of The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report

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Black, M. C., Basile, K. C., Breiding, M. J., Smith, S. G., Walters, M. L., Merrick, M. T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M. R. (2011). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control launched the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey in 2010 with the support of the National Institute of Justice and the Department of Defense.

Background

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) is an ongoing, nationally representative random digit dial (RDD) telephone survey that collects information about experiences of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence among 16,507 non-institutionalized English and/or Spanish-speaking women (9,086) and men (7,421) aged 18 or older in the United States.

Findings are from 2010, the first year of data collection, and are based on completed interviews. Estimates for types of violence reported by subgroups of men, such as rape victimization by racial/ethnic group, are not shown because the number of men in the subgroups reporting rape was too small to calculate a reliable estimate. The magnitude and characteristics of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence for the nation and for individual states are described.

Rape is defined as completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, or alcohol/drug facilitated completed penetration.

General Findings

Sexual violence by any perpetrator

- 18.3% of women and 1.4% of men have been raped at some time during their lifetime
- 51.1% of female survivors reported being raped by an intimate partner & 40.8% by an acquaintance
- 52.4% of male survivors reported being raped by an acquaintance and 15.1% by a stranger
- 4.8% of men reported they were forced to penetrate someone else during their lifetime
- 13% of women and 6% of men reported sexual coercion in their lifetime
- 79.6% of women reported being raped before age 25 & 42.2% before age 18
- 27.8% of men reported being raped at or before age 10

Stalking victimization by any perpetrator

- 16.2% (1 in 6) of women and 5.2% (1 in 19) of men reported being stalked at sometime during their lifetime
- 66.2% of women were stalked by a current or former intimate partner and 41.4% of men were stalked by an intimate partner and 40% by an acquaintance
- Approximately 50% of women and 33.3% of men reported being stalked before age 25

Violence by intimate partner

- 35.6% of women and 28.5% of men reported rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime
- 1 in 3 (33.3%) women experienced multiple forms of rape, stalking, or physical violence during their lifetime
- 9.4% of women reported being raped by an intimate partner
- 24.3% of women and 13.8% of men reported severe physical violence (i.e., hit with fist or something hard, beaten, slammed against something) by intimate partner
- 10.7% of women and 2.1% of men reported being stalked by intimate partner
- 48.4% of women and 48.8% of men reported psychological aggression

Violence experienced by race/ethnicity

- 22% of black women, 18.8% of white women, and 14.6% of Hispanic women reported being raped during their lifetime
- 26.9% of American Indian or Alaskan Native women and 33.5% of multi-racial non-Hispanic women reported being raped during their lifetime
- 1.7% white men, 31.6% of multi-racial non-Hispanic men, 26.2% of Hispanic men reported sexual violence other than rape during their lifetime
- 43.7% of non-Hispanic black or American Indian or Alaskan Native women reported rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime
- 45.3% of American Indian or Alaskan Native men and 38.6% of black men reported rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime

Findings for Arizona

Table 1. Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence among women and men in the United States and Arizona.

	United States		Arizona	
	Number of Victims	Weighted %	Number of Victims	Weighted %
<i>Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Any Perpetrator, Women</i>				
Victims of rape	21,840,000	18.3	441,000	18
Victims of sexual violence other than rape	53,174,000	44.6%	1,064,000	43.6%
<i>Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Any Perpetrator, Men</i>				
Victims of rape	1,581,000	1.4	NA	NA
Victims of sexual violence other than rape*	25,130,000	22.2	627,000	25.9

* Other types of sexual violence other than rape include: made to penetrate, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences.

Table 2. Lifetime prevalence of stalking victimization in the United States and Arizona.

	United States		Arizona	
	Number of Victims	Weighted %	Number of Victims	Weighted %
<i>Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking Victimization by Any Perpetrator</i>				
Female victims	19,327,000	16.2	364,000	14.9
Male victims	5,863,000	5.2	*NA	*NA

*Estimate is not reported, relative standard error >30%.

Table 3. Lifetime prevalence of violence by an intimate partner in the United States and Arizona.

	United States		Arizona	
	Number of Victims	Weighted %	Number of Victims	Weighted %
<i>Lifetime Prevalence of Rape, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner</i>				
Female victims	42,420,000	35.6	891,000	36.5
Male victims	32,280,000	28.5	657,000	27.1

Table 4. Lifetime Prevalence of Rape, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner with IPV-related Impacts, Women

	Any IPV related impact		Prevalence of selected impacts					
	Number of victims	Weighted %	Any fear or concern for safety		An PTSD symptoms		Injury and/or need for medical care	
			Number of victims	Weighted %	Number of victims	Weighted %	Number of victims	Weighted %
United States	34,388,000	28.8	31,895,000	27.0	26,546,000	22.3	19,153,000	14.8
Arizona	688,000	28.2	652,000	26.7	474,000	19.4	*NA	*NA

*Estimate is not reported, relative standard error >30%.

Implications for Prevention

To ensure appropriate responses to sexual violence, prevention efforts should be collaborative and based on data and research. The following provide a brief overview of the implications for prevention described in the full NIPSVS survey.

- Prevention efforts should start early and foster healthy parent-child relationships and positive family dynamics.
- Attitudes, beliefs, and messages embedded in social structures that create an environment that condones sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence should be addressed through norms change, policy, enforcement of existing policies against violence, and promotion of bystander approaches to prevention.
- Services for survivors (i.e., healthcare, legal, mental health, housing, other services) should be coordinated and accessible to ensure healing and prevention recurrence of victimization.
- Training efforts within the criminal justice system should be enhanced to better support and engage survivors and hold perpetrators accountable.

- Data systems should be implemented for better monitoring and evaluation, which may assist with program development and evaluation of prevention and intervention programs.
- Cost-efficient and timely surveillance systems in all states are needed.
- Consistent definitions and uniform survey methods are needed.
- Data collection must lead to research that may be used to develop and evaluate strategies to prevent first-time perpetration.
- Research should focus on gaps to address social and economic conditions that may increase the risk of perpetration and victimization.