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CDC releases findings on Intimate Partner Violence

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has released a special report today, *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report*, which expands upon data from the original NISVS summary report released in 2012. The complete report is available on the CDC's website at <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/>.

Below are some key sexual violence-related findings that the National Sexual Violence Resource Center would like to share:

PREVALENCE OF IPV

- Sexual violence is common among intimate partners. Nearly 1 in 10 women in the United States (9.4%) has been raped by an intimate partner in her lifetime, including completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, or alcohol/drug-facilitated completed penetration. (Page 1)
- Approximately 1 in 6 women and 1 in 12 men in the U.S. have experienced sexual violence other than rape by an intimate partner during their lifetime. (Page 13)
- The lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner is higher for both women of color and men of color than for white non-Hispanics. (Pages 27, 29)

PREVENTION AND VICTIMIZATION

- Most IPV starts before age 25, so primary prevention of IPV must begin at an early age. (Page 73)
- Adolescent victims: 1 in 5 female victims and 1 in 7 male victims who experience rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner were first victimized between the ages of 11 and 17 years old. (Page 51)
- College-aged victims: Approximately 14.8% of women and 9.8% of men (18 to 24 years old) experienced rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner. (Page 33)
- The link between sexual violence and housing: 10% of women and 7.9% of men who experienced housing insecurity in the past 12 months had a significantly higher 12-month prevalence of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner when compared with women and men who did not experience housing insecurity. (Page 34)

SERVICES

- Help (such as medical care, housing services, victim's advocate services, community services, and legal services) is needed: 44.9% of female victims and 65.7% of males who said they needed services reported that they never received the services they needed. (Page 56)