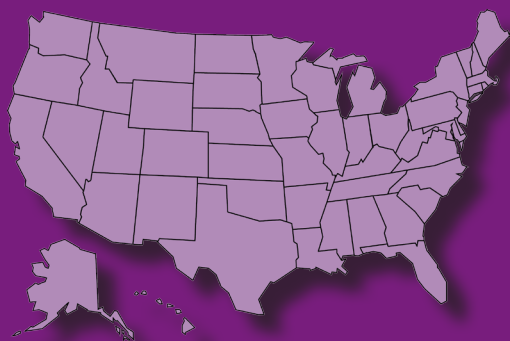

NISVS
The National Intimate Partner
and Sexual Violence Survey



The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey



2010-2012 State Report

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Division of Violence Prevention



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The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence are important public health problems that have an enormous and long term physical and mental health impact on victims. These types of violence often occur early in the lifespan of victims, and for most subtypes, women and racial and ethnic minorities are most affected.

While our knowledge about sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization has improved over the years, we still lack information on state-level prevalence estimates and the characteristics of the violence (e.g., type of perpetrator) at the state level. State-level data are important because they help to understand the burden of these problems at the state level and can inform state efforts to prevent and respond to these problems. This is the first report to offer this information at the state-level.

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) is an ongoing, national random-digit-dial (RDD) telephone survey on sexual violence (SV), stalking, and intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization. Data, representative of the U.S. non-institutionalized adult population, are collected from the non-institutionalized English- and Spanish-speaking U.S. population aged 18 or older using a dual-frame sampling strategy that includes landlines and cell phones. NISVS provides national and state-level

estimates of these types of violence, collecting data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The primary objectives of this report are to describe at the national and state levels:

- The prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence;
- The impact of violence experienced by an intimate partner;
- The prevalence of these forms of violence experienced as minors;
- The health conditions associated with these forms of violence.

This report uses the NISVS data years of 2010-2012 to produce national and state victimization estimates. All of the estimates provided in the text are from the aggregated 2010-2012 data because this combined dataset provides the greatest number of reliable estimates at the national and state levels. National estimates for the most recent data year, 2012, are included as a point of reference and can be found in Appendix A. Estimates in this report are based on data from completed interviews conducted between January 2010 and December 2012. An interview is defined as completed if the participant provided responses to the questions for demographics, general health, and all violence victimization sections. The relative standard error (RSE), which is a measure of an estimate's statistical reliability, was calculated for all estimates in this report. If the RSE was greater than 30%, the estimate was considered

unreliable and is not reported. The case count was also considered; if the estimate was based on a numerator ≤ 20 , the estimate is also not reported. We have provided estimates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC). In our descriptions of the findings, when there are reliable estimates for fewer than all states and DC, we have indicated the number of states with reliable estimates and counted DC as a state, for a total of 51.

Key Findings for Combined Years 2010-2012 (Average Annual Estimates)

Sexual Violence by Any Perpetrator

- In the U.S., about 1 in 3 women (36.3%) and nearly 1 in 6 men (17.1%) experienced some form of contact sexual violence (SV) during their lifetime. State estimates ranged from 29.5% to 47.5% (all states) for women and from 10.4% to 29.3% for men (50 states).
- About 1 in 5 women (19.1% or an estimated 23 million women) have experienced completed or attempted rape at some point in their lives. Reportable state estimates of lifetime completed or attempted rape victimization of women ranged from 12.2% to 26.3% (50 states).
- Completed or attempted rape was experienced at some point in life by 1.5% of men or an estimated

1,692,000 men in the U.S. About 1 in 17 men (5.9% or an estimated 6.8 million men) were made to penetrate someone else at some point in their lives with reportable state estimates ranging from 5.3% to 10.6% (15 states).

- In the U.S., 13.2% of women and 5.8% of men experienced sexual coercion at some point in their lives. State estimates of sexual coercion during the lifetime ranged from 9.1% to 20.0% (50 states) for women and from 3.9% to 9.1% for men (19 states).
- Nearly 1 in 3 U.S. women (32.1%) and 1 in 8 (13.2%) U.S. men had non-contact unwanted sexual experiences in their lifetime, with state estimates ranging from 23.4% to 42.0% (all states) for women and from 6.1% to 19.8% for men (50 states).
- Nearly half of lifetime female completed or attempted rape victims (47.1%) had a perpetrator who was a current or former intimate partner (state estimates ranged from 26.1% to 66.5% across 49 states) and an estimated 44.9% of female rape victims had an acquaintance as a perpetrator; state estimates ranged from 32.3% to 62.1% (46 states).
- Half (50.5%) of lifetime male victims who were made to penetrate someone else had a current or former intimate partner as a perpetrator (2 reportable state estimates were 59.9% and 60.2%), and 44.1% had a perpetrator who was an acquaintance (no statistically reliable state estimates).

Stalking Victimization by Any Perpetrator

- About 1 in 6 women (15.8%) and 1 in 19 (5.3%) men in the U.S. have experienced stalking victimization at some point during their

lifetime in which they felt very fearful or believed that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed. State estimates ranged from 9.6% to 24.1% (50 states) for women and from 4.5% to 7.7% (15 states) for men.

- For both women and men, commonly experienced stalking tactics were: unwanted phone calls, voice messages, and text messages from the perpetrator; perpetrator showing up or approaching them in places, such as at home, school, or work; and being watched, followed, or spied on.
- A majority of female stalking victims reported that their perpetrators made threats of physical harm (68.1%), with state estimates ranging from 49.0% to 84.0% (48 states); a similar percentage of male stalking victims reported that their perpetrators made threats of physical harm (70.3%), with state estimates ranging from 67.1% to 92.7% (5 states).
- About 6 in 10 (61.5%) female victims and 4 in 10 (42.8%) male victims were stalked by a current or former intimate partner. Among states, estimates for female victims stalked by a current or former intimate partner ranged from 43.2% to 77.6% (48 states); state estimates were not statistically reliable for male victims stalked by a current or former intimate partner.

Violence by an Intimate Partner

- Intimate partner contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking was experienced by 37.3% of U.S. women during their lifetime, with state estimates ranging from 27.8% to 45.3% (all

states) and 30.9% of U.S. men, with state estimates ranging from 18.5% to 38.2% (all states).

- Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner was experienced by 1 in 6 women (16.4%) and 1 in 14 men (7.0%) during their lifetime. State estimates ranged from 12.0% to 22.5% (50 states) for women and from 4.2% to 12.8% (27 states) for men.
- Physical violence by an intimate partner was experienced by almost a third of women (32.4%) and more than a quarter of men (28.3%) in their lifetime. State estimates ranged from 25.4% to 42.1% (all states) for women and 17.8% to 36.1% (all states) for men.
- Nationally, severe physical violence was experienced by 23.2% of U.S. women and 13.9% of U.S. men during their lifetime.
- Stalking by an intimate partner was experienced by 9.7% of women and 2.3% of men in their lifetime. State estimates ranged from 5.5% to 16.5% (48 states) for women.
- Psychological aggression by an intimate partner was experienced by 47.1% of women, with state estimates ranging from 36.6% to 57.2% (all states), and 47.3% of men, with state estimates ranging from 29.3% to 56.2% (all states).

Impact of Violence by an Intimate Partner

- In the U.S., 1 in 4 women (27.4%) and 1 in 9 men (11.0%) have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime and reported an IPV-related impact (e.g., injury, fear, concern for safety, needing services). State estimates ranged from 19.7% to 35.3% (50 states)

for women and from 6.3% to 16.4% (48 states) for men.

- Among female victims of these forms of intimate partner violence, 73.4% reported at least one IPV-related impact. State estimates for women ranged from 58.9% to 86.0% (50 states). Among male victims, 35.7% reported at least one IPV-related impact. State estimates for men ranged from 23.8% to 49.1% (48 states).
- For both female and male victims, the commonly reported impacts associated with having been a victim of intimate partner violence in one's lifetime were feeling fearful (61.9% of women and 18.2% of men), concerned for their safety (56.6% of women and 16.7% of men), and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (51.8% of women and 16.7% of men).

Violence Experienced as a Minor

- More than 1 in 14 women in the U.S. (7.0% or approximately 8.5 million women) reported having first experienced completed rape before the age of 18, with individual state estimates ranging from 4.8% to 12.4% (44 states).
- Among female victims of completed rape, 41.3% experienced it first when they were 17 or younger, and state estimates ranged from 26.0% to 58.4% (44 states).
- Nearly 1 in 3 (30.1%) female victims of completed rape experienced it first between 11 and 17 years of age and 1 in 9 (11.2%) reported that it occurred when they were age 10 or younger.
- Nationally, approximately 1.3% of men (approximately 1.5 million men) reported being made to penetrate someone else

prior to the age of 18, although state-level estimates were not statistically reliable.

- Nearly 1 in 4 (24.3%) male victims of made to penetrate experienced it first when they were 17 or younger; state estimates were not statistically reliable.
- Approximately 2.9% of women (approximately 3.5 million women) and 0.8% of men (an estimated 908,000 men) in the U.S. reported first having been stalked before the age of 18.
- Approximately 1 in 14 women in the U.S. (7.1% or an estimated 8.6 million women) were victims of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime and first experienced these or other forms of violence by that partner before age 18; state estimates ranged from 4.0% to 11.0% (45 states).
- About 1 in 27 men in the U.S. (3.7% or roughly 4.3 million men) were victims of being made to penetrate someone else, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime and first experienced these or other forms of violence by that partner before age 18. Among the five states with reportable estimates, individual state estimates ranged from 3.5% to 6.2%.

Violence Experienced by Race/Ethnicity

- In the U.S., half (49.5%) of multiracial women, 45.6% of American Indian/Alaska Native women, 38.9% of non-Hispanic White women, 35.5% of non-Hispanic Black women, 26.9% of Hispanic women, and 22.9% of Asian/Pacific Islander women experienced some form of contact SV during their lifetime.

- Nationally, almost a third (31.9%) of multiracial men, 23.1% of American Indian/Alaska Native men, 19.4% of non-Hispanic Black men, 18.5% of Hispanic men, 16.5% of non-Hispanic White men, and 9.4% of Asian/Pacific Islander men experienced some form of contact SV during their lifetime.
- In the U.S., over one quarter of American Indian/Alaska Native women (28.0%) and multiracial women (25.7%), 1 in 6 non-Hispanic White (16.3%) and non-Hispanic Black (16.2%) women, 1 in 7 Hispanic (14.5%) women and 7.6% of Asian/Pacific Islander women experienced stalking at some point in their lives.
- Approximately 7.5% of multiracial men, 7.1% of non-Hispanic Black men, 6.2% of Hispanic men, and 5.0% of non-Hispanic White men in the U.S. were victims of stalking at some point in their lives.
- Nationally, over half (56.6%) of multiracial women, almost half (47.5%) of American Indian/Alaska Native women, 45.1% of non-Hispanic Black women, 37.3% of non-Hispanic White women, 34.4% of Hispanic women, and 18.3% of Asian-Pacific Islander women experienced contact SV, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- In the U.S., 42.3% of multiracial men, 40.5% of American Indian/Alaska Native men, 40.1% of non-Hispanic Black men, 30.3% of non-Hispanic White men, 30.0% of Hispanic men, and 13.7% of Asian-Pacific Islander men experienced contact SV, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

Sex of Perpetrators

- Across all forms of sexual violence, the majority of female victims reported that their perpetrators were male. For example, state estimates of female victims of completed or attempted rape reporting only male perpetrators ranged from 91.1% to 100% (50 states), and ranged from 87.0% to 100% (50 states) for female victims of sexual coercion reporting only male perpetrators.
- The majority of male victims of completed or attempted rape (86.5%) reported only male perpetrators with no statistically reliable state estimates. The majority of male victims who were made to penetrate someone else reported only female perpetrators (78.5%), with 7 reportable state estimates ranging from 71.8% to 89.7%. Similarly, the majority of male victims of sexual coercion reported only female perpetrators (81.6%) with 7 reportable state estimates ranging from 75.3% to 97.9%.
- The majority of female stalking victims (84.8%) were stalked by only male perpetrators, with state estimates ranging from 73.2% to 95.9% (49 states). Of male victims, 43.0% were stalked by only male perpetrators and 45.7% were stalked by only female perpetrators.
- In the 12 months preceding the survey, 2.0% of women and 1.4% of men experienced sexual coercion.
- In the U.S., 2.1% of women and 1.7% of men experienced unwanted sexual contact (e.g., unwanted touch) in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Nationally, 3.2% of women and 2.6% of men had non-contact unwanted sexual experiences in the 12 months prior to taking the survey.
- In the 12 months preceding the survey, 4.2% of women and 1.9% of men experienced stalking victimization.
- Approximately 1 in 15 women (6.6%) reported contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking victimization by an intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, with state estimates ranging from 4.2% to 10.6% (34 states); 6.4% of U.S. men reported any contact sexual violence, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, with reportable state estimates ranging from 4.9% to 10.7% (19 states).
- Approximately 1 in 21 women (4.7%) and 1 in 45 men (2.2%) in the U.S. experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey and experienced an IPV-related impact in that relationship.

Violence in the 12 months Prior to Taking the Survey

- In the U.S., 1 in 25 women (4.0%) experienced some form of contact SV in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- In the U.S., 1.2% of women were raped and 1.5% of men were made to penetrate someone else in the 12 months prior to taking the survey.

Physical and Mental Health Conditions by Victimization History

- Significantly more U.S. women and men with a history of contact sexual violence or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner, reported asthma, irritable bowel syndrome, frequent headaches,

chronic pain, difficulty sleeping, and limitations in their activities compared to women and men without a history of these forms of violence. More U.S. women and men reporting these forms of violence also consider their physical and mental health to be poor compared to non-victims.

- In most states, a significantly higher proportion of female victims with a history of contact sexual violence or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner, reported frequent headaches (29 states), chronic pain (34 states), difficulty sleeping (42 states), and activity limitations (40 states) compared to those with no history.
- In many states, a significantly higher proportion of male victims with a history of contact sexual violence or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner, reported chronic pain (24 states), difficulty sleeping (35 states), and activity limitations (22 states) compared to non-victims.

Implications for Prevention

This report provides the national and state-specific prevalence estimates of sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence of adults and their association with numerous health conditions. Given the burden of these forms of violence in the lives of women and men in the U.S., including experiences occurring in childhood, it is important to focus on prevention and identify evidence-based strategies and approaches that reduce the likelihood of violence. A comprehensive strategy to prevent sexual violence, stalking

and intimate partner violence will need to rely on numerous sectors in addition to public health. It will need to include complementary approaches at different levels of the social ecology (individual, relationship, community, and societal) and focus on preventing perpetration and victimization in the first place (i.e., primary prevention). It will also need to address the aftermath of violence (e.g., treatment) to make sure that future perpetration is less likely and appropriate services, resources, and other supports are in place for victims to ensure healing and prevent further victimization.

A cross-cutting and multi-sector effort is important to prevent sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence, given that these forms of violence often co-occur (Finkelhor, Turner, Hamby, & Omrod, 2011). A comprehensive strategy to prevent these types of violence requires that public health partner with other sectors, such as education, justice, and social services, to implement prevention efforts. It is also important to consider the cultural relevance of prevention strategies and approaches. Given the high rates of victimization among certain racial/ethnic minorities, approaches may need to be tailored to be relevant to different racial/ethnic groups.

To help states and communities take advantage of the best available evidence to prevent violence, CDC is releasing technical packages that describe strategies, specific approaches, and the evidence of their effectiveness. Existing technical packages focus on preventing sexual violence, child abuse and neglect, suicide, and youth violence (see www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/technical-packages.html).

The prevention strategies and approaches discussed in this report come from these technical packages.

The findings of this report suggest that the first experiences of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization often happen at a young age and prevention efforts should start young. Starting prevention efforts in childhood can prevent multiple forms of violence from happening later in adolescence and adulthood, but violence prevention should continue throughout the lifespan. Prevention efforts should focus on intervening early in life to prevent future risk, because we know that the prevention of child abuse and neglect has the potential to impact other forms of violence across the life course. Strategies that support the development of safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments for parents or caregivers and their children could be key in preventing the early development of violent behavior in children and may reduce violence experiences later in life. In order to start early with prevention efforts and better address the interconnections between types of violence, states may want to align their SV and IPV prevention work with the child maltreatment work that may be happening in their states.

It is also important to promote social norms that protect against violence through approaches such as mobilizing and training bystanders to intervene in acute cases of risk for violence and to also speak out about violence or sexist comments, or mobilizing men and boys as allies in prevention efforts by promoting healthy, positive norms about masculinity, gender, and violence among individuals who can then

spread these social norms through their social networks.

Teaching skills to prevent violence is another strategy that may include social-emotional learning approaches that focus on a core set of skills such as emotional regulation and empathy, other skills-based approaches that focus specifically on skills related to respectful and non-violent intimate partner or dating relationships, or healthy sexuality skills training through comprehensive sex education. State health departments may want to consider identifying comprehensive approaches that address more than one public health issue (e.g., violence and HIV risk) and collaborate with other offices in the health department in order to be more cost effective and efficient. Empowerment-based training is an additional skills-based approach for women to reduce risk for sexual and intimate partner violence, and is typically geared for college-aged women.

A broader based strategy to prevent sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence can be focused on providing opportunities to empower and support girls and women with the intent of having an impact on the economic security, employment, or other socio-economic aspects of their lives. Creating opportunities for women and their children to increase their income and employment opportunities and access other economic supports has the potential to decrease risk for violence. This strategy is an example of addressing the outer levels of the social ecology by impacting structural or environmental factors that have an influence on violence risk. In a similar vein,

creating protective environments is another broad-based strategy that is an important part of a comprehensive multi-level approach to preventing violence. Environments such as schools, neighborhoods, cities, workplaces, or other organizations can become less violent by modifying their physical and social characteristics or applying policies to address risk factors in environments such as workplaces or neighborhoods (e.g., sexual harassment or alcohol policies).

When prevention is not possible, systems have to be in place to support victims and lessen the harms of violence. Violence can have numerous short- and long-term impacts on victims, so it is critical that there is a coordinated response and system of care in place to address the consequences of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization. This could take the form of victim-centered services such as support groups, crisis intervention, and advocacy, or treatment for victims to address many of the psychological consequences of victimization. In addition, approaches are needed that address youth who have been

exposed to violence in the home and therefore are at risk for violence perpetration and other behavioral problems. These approaches also focus on improving the lives of parents and the parent-child relationship. Also, an important part of any response to sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence is holding perpetrators accountable. There are many reasons why victims may not disclose violent victimization such as shame, fear of retribution from perpetrators, and beliefs that the justice system will not believe or help them. Training is needed within the criminal justice system to raise awareness about the victim experience and enhance recognition that perpetrators must be made to account for their crimes.

NISVS data at the national and state levels and other data systems at the local levels are essential to monitor our efforts to prevent violence. Evaluation data, produced through program implementation and monitoring, is also a necessary piece of the puzzle to provide information on what does and does not work to reduce rates of violence and risk and increase protective factors for violence. State prevention

practitioners play an essential role in building the evidence-base of what works to prevent violence by evaluating programs for impact on violent behaviors and risk and protective factors. The field will continue to advance if research continues to evaluate the effectiveness of programs and policies that are born in practice, focus on populations at highest risk, and evaluate outer-level strategies which can have more reach and wider impact.

We know more now about what it takes to prevent sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence, but additional research is needed to add to the evidence base of what works to prevent these problems. Applying evidence-based strategies and approaches that address multiple forms of violence has the most promise. It is also important to address the capacity to implement such strategies in a sustainable way. A successful strategy to prevent sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence will need to be one that is comprehensive, cross-cutting, data driven, and involves multiple sectors working together.

1: Introduction

1: Introduction

Every year, millions of women, men, and children in the United States are victimized by sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence. These forms of violence are serious public health problems that can be harmful to one's health, both physically and psychologically. Furthermore, evidence indicates that violence experienced early in life can put one at increased risk for subsequent victimization as an adult. CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control launched the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) in 2010, as an ongoing, nationally representative survey that assesses experiences of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence among adult women and men in the United States.

Reason for a State Level Report

While sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence are significant problems that affect the entire nation, this report seeks to highlight the prevalence of these forms of

violence and victimization at the state level. National estimates are critical for understanding the burden in the United States, while state estimates can be used to better understand violence and unique patterns within individual states. State-level data can reveal the groups at greatest risk and the circumstances of the violence, and can help increase education and raise awareness about the magnitude and scope of these problems, which can inform resource allocation and advocacy efforts within a state. Furthermore, state data are especially useful for informing and garnering supports for state-specific prevention efforts as well as guiding and evaluating progress at the state level toward the reduction of violence and adverse health conditions that are associated with victimization from violence.

What Does This Report Include?

This report uses the NISVS data years of 2010-2012 to produce average annual estimates of

victimization at national and state levels. All of the estimates provided in the text are from the aggregated 2010-2012 data because this combined dataset provides the greatest number of reliable estimates at the national and state levels. National estimates for the most recent data year, 2012, are included as a point of reference and can be found in Appendix A.

The findings in this report include lifetime and 12-month prevalence of sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence, and prevalence by race/ethnicity. The 12-month prevalence estimates reflect the proportion of the population who reported experiencing victimization in the 12 months prior to taking the survey. Among victims of these forms of violence, the report describes the type and sex of perpetrator for sexual violence and stalking, the age at the first victimization, the impact of intimate partner violence, and health conditions associated with contact sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner physical violence.

2: Methods

2: Methods

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey is an ongoing, nationally representative survey of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence among adult women and men in the United States. NISVS is a random-digit-dial (RDD) telephone survey of U.S. non-institutionalized English- and/or Spanish-speaking persons aged 18 years and older. NISVS uses a dual-frame sampling strategy that includes both landline and cell phones. The survey is conducted in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Estimates in this report are based on data from completed interviews conducted between January 2010 and December 2012. An interview is defined as completed if the participant provided responses to the questions for demographics, general health, and all violence victimization sections. For the years 2010-2012, a total of 41,174 interviews were completed and 4,501 were partially completed. A total of 22,590 women and 18,584 men completed the survey (see Appendix B, Table B.2). Approximately 43.3% of completed interviews were conducted by landline, and 56.7% by cell phone.

The overall weighted response rates across three years ranged from 27.5% to 33.6% and cooperation rates ranged from 80.3% to 83.5%. The cooperation rate reflects the proportion of adults who agreed to participate among those who were contacted and determined to be eligible. For additional methodological information, including the sampling strategy, weighting

procedures, computation of response and cooperation rates, see the Technical Note (Appendix B).

Survey Instrument

Violence Domains Assessed

The questionnaire utilizes behaviorally-specific questions to assess victimization in the areas of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence across the lifetime and during the 12 months prior to the interview. Survey items were designed to be consistent with CDC's uniform definitions for surveillance of sexual violence (Basile, Smith, Breiding, Black, & Mahendra, 2014) and intimate partner violence (Breiding, Basile, Smith, Black, & Mahendra, 2015). A more detailed description of the NISVS instrument development process and administration is presented in the 2010 NISVS Summary Report (Black et al., 2011), which can be found at <http://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/11637>.

Sexual violence victimization was assessed in the following areas: rape or attempted rape (completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, and alcohol/drug-facilitated completed penetration); being made to penetrate someone else (completed, attempted, and alcohol/drug-facilitated), sexual coercion (i.e., nonphysically pressured unwanted penetration), unwanted sexual contact (e.g., fondling, kissing), and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences (e.g., harassed in a public place, made to participate in or view sexually explicit media).

Stalking victimization was assessed through an approach which determined whether a pattern of behavior (e.g., contacting and harassing multiple times) had occurred and whether the victim experienced fear or safety concerns. A number of tactics were assessed that included being watched or followed; being repeatedly contacted by phone, electronically, and through social media; and being threatened with physical harm.

Intimate partner violence was assessed through several questions that included: physical violence, sexual violence, and psychological aggression, which includes expressive aggression (e.g., insulting, name calling) and coercive control (behaviors that reflect monitoring, controlling, or threatening the victim) by an intimate (i.e., romantic or sexual partner). Impact from intimate partner violence was measured using a range of questions. Indicators of impact included: fearfulness, concern for one's own safety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms (e.g., nightmares, feeling numb or detached), injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim's advocate or legal services, having contacted a crisis hotline, and having missed at least one day of work or school. Those who experienced penetrative forms of sexual violence by an intimate partner, specifically rape (completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, or completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration), or who were made to penetrate someone else were asked about additional forms of impact, such as the contraction of a sexually transmitted disease or pregnancy

(women only) as a result of the sexual violence.

A list of the victimization questions that were used in years 2010-2012 can be found in Appendix C.

Perpetrator Information

U. S. adults who experienced violence were asked follow-up questions about the specific perpetrators who committed the violence, including their sex, age, and race/ethnicity. Additionally, for each perpetrator, adults were asked how they knew the perpetrator (i.e., their relationship, if one existed) and their age the first time they experienced violence by a specific perpetrator. For analyses, perpetrator data were linked to victims' data through a perpetrator database. Detailed information about the methods used in NISVS is presented in the 2010 NISVS Summary Report (Black et al., 2011), which can be found at <http://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/11637>.

Data Analyses

The NISVS sample was weighted with consideration to its complex sample design (e.g., stratified sampling, unequal sample selection probabilities, and multiplicity). Additionally, the sample was post-stratified to the U.S. population to match the population distribution on a number of demographic characteristics (e.g., sex, age, and race/ethnicity) using benchmark counts from the U.S. census to adjust for non-coverage and nonresponse. The weighted estimates of demographic characteristics of respondents in the NISVS sample compared to the U.S. population are presented in the Technical Note in Appendix B. Weights for the three-year combined data were applied when estimating victimization prevalence using complex sample survey statistical analysis software (SUDAAN®, Version 11.0.1,

RTI International Inc.). Prevalence estimates were stratified by victim sex and by race-ethnicity. Statistical inference for prevalence and population estimates were reported when a set of statistical reliability criteria were met, both for national and state-level estimates. The relative standard error (RSE), which is a measure of an estimate's statistical reliability, was calculated for all estimates in this report. If the RSE was greater than 30%, the estimate was considered unreliable and is not reported. The case count was also considered; if the estimate was based on a numerator ≤ 20 , the estimate is also not reported. Differences between demographic subgroups and between states were not statistically compared. Statistical analyses were conducted, however, for ascertaining the association between a history of contact sexual violence or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner and a range of reported physical and mental health conditions. A statistically significant difference is established when the chi-square test of independence produces a p-value that is less than 0.05.

We have provided average annual estimates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In our descriptions of the findings, when there are reliable estimates for fewer than all states and DC, we have indicated the number of states with reliable estimates and counted the District of Columbia, for a total of 51. In the state tables, only states and categories with statistically reliable data are shown. If no states had reportable data for a specific category of victimization then that category is not shown in the table. Lifetime and 12-month state estimates reflect the proportion of people in a given state population with a history of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence. The victimization experiences reported by individuals in a given state

may include violence that occurred elsewhere. These estimates, however, provide important information about the proportion of women and men with victimization histories currently residing in a state.

Similar to other sections, in the section on victimization as minors we present prevalence of victimization as minors in the adult population for the different forms of violence as well as age at first among victims for completed rape (females) and made to penetrate (males). Previous NISVS reports have only provided age at first victimization among victims. Also, in the analyses of completed rape and made to penetrate, a small subset of victims could have experienced both forms of violence or attempts by the same perpetrator and the age at first could reflect those experiences.

An independent set of programs were developed and executed to ensure that skip patterns, response value range, missing values, rotations, and other logical consistency checks were implemented as programmed in the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) system. The programs created a number of quality control/quality assurance variables and flags to track such data as the types and frequencies of behaviors, timeframes, and other responses from each perpetrator in order to capture behaviors and/or their related follow-up data. All discrepancies were investigated and corrected as appropriate. Additional information on the data collection and security procedures is included in the Technical Note (Appendix B).

The NISVS survey protocol was approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB# 0920-0822) and the Institutional Review Board of RTI International.

3: Sexual Violence Victimization

3: Sexual Violence Victimization

Sexual violence (SV) continues to be a pervasive problem in the United States that affects both women and men. In this report, sexual violence entails numerous violent behaviors, including contact (e.g., forced penetration, unwanted fondling) and non-contact (e.g., verbal harassment) acts. Contact acts may or may not involve penetration. This section describes the lifetime and 12-month experiences of several types of sexual violence victimization during the years of 2010-2012, at both national and state levels (when reportable). We have provided estimates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC). In our descriptions of the findings, when there are reliable estimates for fewer than all states and DC, we have indicated the number of states with reliable estimates and counted DC as a state, for a total of 51. State-level data for sexual violence victimization are presented in more detail in Tables 3.9 - 3.18.

Sexual Violence Victimization of Women

Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization of Women

Contact Sexual Violence

In the United States, about 1 in 3 women (36.3%) experienced some form of contact SV during their lifetime (Table 3.1). Individual state estimates of lifetime experiences of contact SV ranged from 29.5% to 47.5% (all states; Table 3.9) and were

How NISVS Measured Sexual Violence

Five types of sexual violence were measured in NISVS.

- **Rape** is defined as 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 drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent. Rape is separated into three types, completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, and 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** includes times when the victim was made to, or there was an attempt 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 drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent.
 - Among women, this behavior reflects a female being made to orally penetrate another female's vagina or anus or another male's anus.
 - 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; orally penetrating a female's vagina or anus; anally penetrating 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 defined as 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 included 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 defined as 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.
- **Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences** are those unwanted experiences that do not involve any touching or penetration, including someone exposing their sexual body parts, flashing, or masturbating in front of the victim, someone making a victim show his or her body parts, someone making a victim look at or participate in sexual photos or movies, or someone harassing the victim in a public place in a way that made the victim feel unsafe.

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

Across all states, estimates of lifetime prevalence of contact sexual violence of women were approximately 30% or higher.

stratified into quartiles (Figure 3.1). In addition, 1 in 25 women (4.0%) experienced some form of contact SV in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 3.1). In the 12 months preceding the survey, 6 reportable state estimates for contact SV against women ranged from 2.2% to 7.0% (Table 3.10).

Rape (Completed or Attempted)

Approximately 1 in 5 women in the U.S. (19.1% or an estimated 22,992,000 women) experienced rape at some point in life, and 1.2% of women experienced rape in the 12 months prior to taking the survey (Table 3.1). Reportable state estimates of lifetime rape victimization ranged from 12.2% to 26.3% for women (50 states; Table 3.9). Examining subtypes of rape, completed or attempted forced penetration was experienced by 14.4% of women in their lifetime and 0.7% in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 3.1); lifetime state estimates ranged from 9.7% to 18.7% (50 states; Table 3.9). In addition, 9.0% of women experienced completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration

in their lifetime, and 0.7% in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 3.1), with reportable lifetime state estimates ranging from 4.6% to 15.4% (46 states; Table 3.9). Twelve-month state estimates for rape were not statistically reliable.

Made to Penetrate (Completed or Attempted)

An estimated 0.5% of women (an estimated 592,000) were made to penetrate someone else during their lifetime (Table 3.1); 12-month national estimates and lifetime state estimates were not statistically reliable.

Sexual Coercion

Approximately 1 in 8 women (13.2%) in the U.S. experienced sexual coercion at some point in

Table 3.1

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

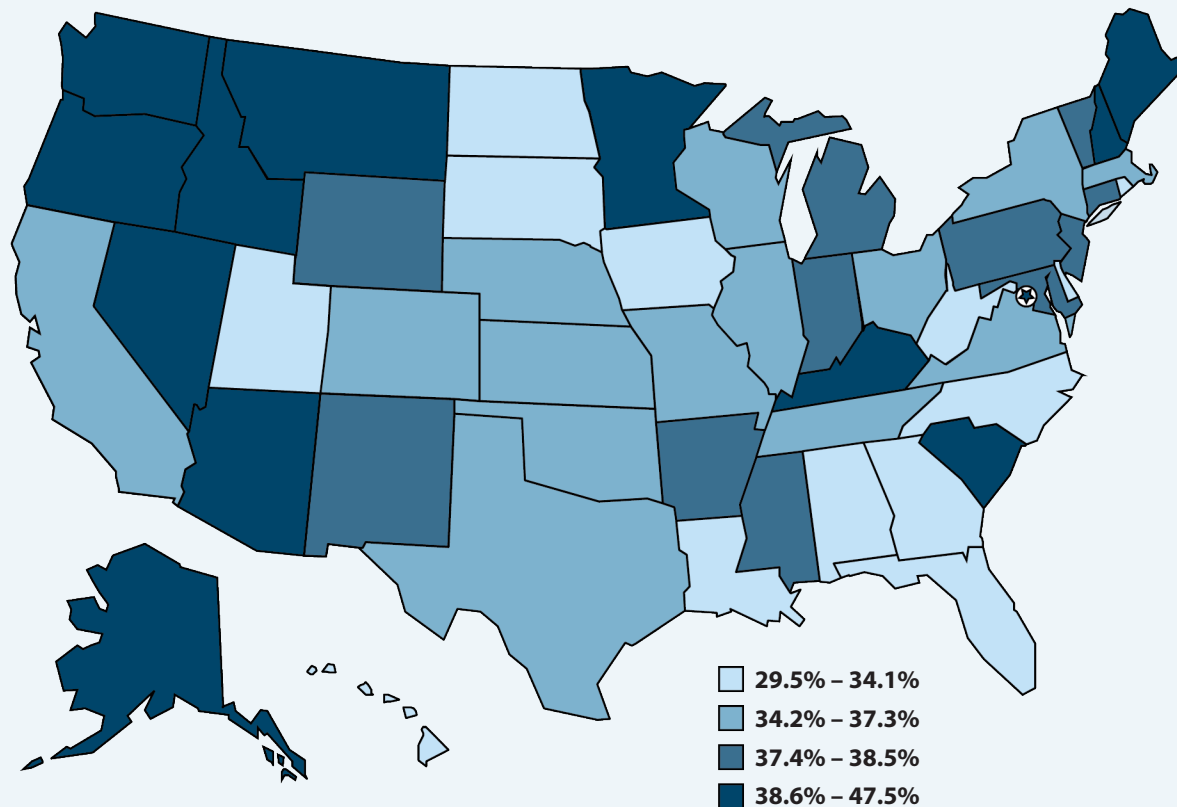
	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence¹	36.3	(35.3, 37.2)	43,758,000	4.0	(3.6, 4.4)	4,804,000
Rape	19.1	(18.3, 19.9)	22,992,000	1.2	(1.0, 1.5)	1,473,000
Completed or attempted forced penetration	14.4	(13.7, 15.1)	17,412,000	0.7	(0.5, 0.9)	812,000
Completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration	9.0	(8.4, 9.6)	10,883,000	0.7	(0.5, 0.9)	844,000
Made to penetrate	0.5	(0.4, 0.6)	592,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion	13.2	(12.5, 13.9)	15,954,000	2.0	(1.7, 2.3)	2,440,000
Unwanted sexual contact	27.5	(26.7, 28.4)	33,237,000	2.1	(1.8, 2.4)	2,499,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	32.1	(31.1, 33.0)	38,707,000	3.2	(2.8, 3.6)	3,855,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Figure 3.1**Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ Victimization by State of Residence and Quartile — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

Note: Endpoints between adjacent quartiles that differed by >0.1 (gaps) were “bridged” by extending the initial endpoints to the midway point in each gap (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014a).
¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

Across 50 states, estimates of lifetime rape victimization of women ranged from 12.2% to 26.3%.

their lives, and 2.0% of women experienced sexual coercion in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 3.1). State estimates of sexual coercion during the lifetime ranged from 9.1% to 20.0% for women (50 states); see Table 3.9. Twelve-month state estimates for sexual coercion were not statistically reliable.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

More than a quarter of U.S. women (27.5%) experienced unwanted sexual contact at some point in life, and 2.1% of women experienced this in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 3.1). State estimates ranged from 22.1% to 35.3% for lifetime unwanted sexual contact of

women (all states); see Table 3.9. Twelve-month state estimates for unwanted sexual contact were not statistically reliable.

Across all states, between 23.4% and 42.0% of women experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences at some point in life.

Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences

Nearly 1 in 3 U.S. women (32.1%) experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences in their lifetime, with 3.2% in the 12 months prior to taking the survey (Table 3.1). State estimates for non-contact unwanted sexual experiences in the lifetime ranged from 23.4% to 42.0% (all states) and among 2 reportable states, estimates were 3.1% and 3.6% in the 12 months preceding the survey; see Tables 3.9 and 3.10.

Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization of Women by Race/Ethnicity

Contact Sexual Violence

Half of multiracial women in the U.S. (49.5%), 45.6% of American Indian/Alaska Native women, 38.9% of non-Hispanic White women, 35.5% of non-Hispanic Black women, 26.9%

of Hispanic women, and 22.9% of Asian/Pacific Islander women experienced some form of contact SV during their lifetime (Table 3.2). Among reportable states, the state estimates of contact SV at some point in life ranged from 21.8% to 38.4% for Hispanic women (7 states), from 23.8% to 53.8% for non-Hispanic Black women (16 states), from 30.7% to 49.0% for non-Hispanic White women (all states), and 25.5% for Asian/Pacific Islander women (1 state); see Tables 3.11.a-3.11.d. Lifetime state estimates for the other racial/ethnic groups of women were not statistically reliable. An estimated 7.6% of multiracial women, 5.8% of non-Hispanic Black women, 4.3% of Hispanic women, and 3.6% of non-Hispanic White women experienced contact SV in the 12 months preceding the survey; 12-month national estimates for the other racial/ethnic groups of women were not statistically reliable (see Table 3.2). Women's 12-month state estimates were not statistically reliable for any racial/ethnic group.

Rape (Completed or Attempted)

In the U.S., 31.8% of multiracial women, 28.9% of American Indian/Alaska Native women, 20.7% of non-Hispanic Black women, 19.9% of non-Hispanic White women, 15.0% of Hispanic women, and 9.5% of Asian/Pacific Islander women experienced rape at some point during their lifetime (Table 3.2). Among reportable states, the state estimates of rape in the lifetime ranged from 20.7% to 24.1% for non-Hispanic Black women (3 states), from 11.9% to 28.1% for non-Hispanic White women (49 states), and 14.1% and 18.4% for

Hispanic women (2 states); see Tables 3.11.a - 3.11.c. An estimated 1.8% of Hispanic women, 1.8% of non-Hispanic Black women, and 1.0% of non-Hispanic White women were raped in the 12 months prior to taking the survey (Table 3.2). National-level 12-month estimates of rape for the other racial/ethnic groups of women were not statistically reliable. Women's 12-month state estimates were not statistically reliable for any racial/ethnic group.

Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences

In the U.S., 46.5% of multiracial women, 41.0% of American Indian/Alaska Native women, 34.1% of non-Hispanic White women, 29.5% of non-Hispanic Black women, 26.2% of Hispanic women, and 21.4% of Asian/Pacific Islander women had non-contact unwanted sexual experiences during their lifetime (Table 3.2). Among reportable states, the state estimates of lifetime non-contact unwanted sexual experiences ranged from 24.4% to 53.3% for non-Hispanic White women (all states), from 19.9% to 38.6% for non-Hispanic Black women (13 states), from 21.2% to 35.5% for Hispanic women (6 states), and 23.4% for Asian/Pacific Islander women (1 state); see Tables 3.11.a-3.11.d. An estimated 5.0% of multiracial women, 4.3% of non-Hispanic Black women, 3.1% of Hispanic women, and 3.0% of non-Hispanic White women were victimized in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 3.2). Twelve-month estimates for American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander women were not statistically reliable. Women's 12-month state estimates were not statistically reliable for any racial/ethnic group.

Table 3.2**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Race/Ethnicity¹ — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic						
Contact sexual violence ²	26.9	(24.0, 30.0)	4,296,000	4.3	(3.2, 5.9)	691,000
Rape	15.0	(12.8, 17.6)	2,401,000	1.8	(1.0, 3.1)	286,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	26.2	(23.4, 29.3)	4,190,000	3.1	(2.2, 4.4)	494,000
Non-Hispanic						
Black						
Contact sexual violence ²	35.5	(32.8, 38.4)	5,225,000	5.8	(4.6, 7.2)	849,000
Rape	20.7	(18.5, 23.2)	3,051,000	1.8	(1.2, 2.7)	264,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	29.5	(26.9, 32.3)	4,344,000	4.3	(3.2, 5.7)	628,000
White						
Contact sexual violence ²	38.9	(37.8, 40.0)	31,437,000	3.6	(3.1, 4.1)	2,895,000
Rape	19.9	(19.0, 20.9)	16,087,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.3)	820,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	34.1	(33.0, 35.2)	27,528,000	3.0	(2.6, 3.5)	2,415,000
Asian or Pacific Islander						
Contact sexual violence ²	22.9	(18.1, 28.5)	1,387,000	--	--	--
Rape	9.5	(6.3, 14.1)	575,000	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	21.4	(16.7, 26.9)	1,295,000	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native						
Contact sexual violence ²	45.6	(36.9, 54.5)	385,000	--	--	--
Rape	28.9	(21.3, 37.9)	244,000	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	41.0	(32.4, 50.1)	346,000	--	--	--
Multiracial						
Contact sexual violence ²	49.5	(43.4, 55.6)	831,000	7.6	(4.9, 11.6)	127,000
Rape	31.8	(26.5, 37.5)	533,000	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	46.5	(40.5, 52.6)	780,000	5.0	(2.9, 8.4)	84,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified. The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.3**Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence Among Female Victims by Type of Perpetrator¹ — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence²			
Current or former intimate partner	45.1	(43.5, 46.8)	19,743,000
Family member ³	18.3	(17.0, 19.7)	8,013,000
Person of authority ⁴	8.2	(7.4, 9.1)	3,594,000
Acquaintance ⁵	49.6	(48.0, 51.2)	21,707,000
Stranger	19.1	(17.9, 20.3)	8,345,000
Rape			
Current or former intimate partner	47.1	(44.8, 49.4)	10,834,000
Family member ³	12.6	(11.1, 14.3)	2,900,000
Person of authority ⁴	2.7	(2.0, 3.5)	615,000
Acquaintance ⁵	44.9	(42.6, 47.2)	10,326,000
Stranger	12.8	(11.5, 14.3)	2,944,000
Made to penetrate			
Current or former intimate partner	48.6	(35.9, 61.5)	288,000
Family member ³	--	--	--
Person of authority ⁴	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁵	26.8	(16.9, 39.8)	159,000
Stranger	--	--	--
Sexual coercion			
Current or former intimate partner	74.7	(72.3, 77.0)	11,921,000
Family member ³	7.0	(5.6, 8.8)	1,123,000
Person of authority ⁴	5.6	(4.5, 6.8)	888,000
Acquaintance ⁵	23.5	(21.1, 26.0)	3,744,000
Stranger	1.4	(0.9, 2.1)	220,000
Unwanted sexual contact			
Current or former intimate partner	23.1	(21.6, 24.7)	7,689,000
Family member ³	22.2	(20.6, 23.8)	7,365,000
Person of authority ⁴	8.7	(7.7, 9.9)	2,906,000
Acquaintance ⁵	47.6	(45.7, 49.5)	15,816,000
Stranger	20.9	(19.5, 22.5)	6,962,000

Table 3.3 — continued

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences			
Current or former intimate partner	24.9	(23.4, 26.5)	9,637,000
Family member ³	16.0	(14.7, 17.4)	6,200,000
Person of authority ⁴	4.6	(3.9, 5.5)	1,778,000
Acquaintance ⁵	33.5	(31.9, 35.2)	12,986,000
Stranger	47.9	(46.2, 49.7)	18,545,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined column percentages might exceed 100%.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³Includes immediate and extended family members.

⁴Includes, for example, boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, and caregiver.

⁵Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Type of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence Against Female Victims

Perpetrators of sexual violence against female victims were usually known regardless of the type of SV experienced. Nationally, perpetrators were frequently current or former intimate partners or acquaintances (Table 3.3). It is important to note that the types of perpetrators are not mutually exclusive categories; victims may have had multiple types of perpetrators and, therefore, may be represented in more than one category.

Contact Sexual Violence

For contact SV, approximately half (49.6%) of contact SV victims had an acquaintance as a perpetrator, with state estimates ranging from 36.5% to 61.7% (all states). Almost half of

victims (45.1%) had a perpetrator who was a current or former intimate partner, and reportable state estimates ranged from 35.4% to 56.9% (50 states). About a fifth (19.1%) of female victims of lifetime contact SV had a stranger perpetrator, with state estimates ranging from 11.2% to 31.9% (45 states); 18.3% had a family member as a perpetrator, with state estimates ranging from 10.8% to 34.7% (41 states). There were 8.2% of female victims who had a person in a position of authority as a perpetrator of lifetime contact SV, and reportable state estimates ranged from 7.2% to 15.6% (3 states). See Tables 3.3 and 3.12.a.

Rape (Completed or Attempted)

Nearly half of rape victims (47.1%) had a perpetrator who was a current or former intimate partner, and reportable state estimates

ranged from 26.1% to 66.5% (49 states). An estimated 44.9% of rape victims had an acquaintance as a perpetrator, with state estimates ranging from 32.3% to 62.1% (46 states). There were 12.8% of female victims of rape at some point in life who had a stranger perpetrator, with only 1 statistically reliable state estimate of 11.3%; 12.6% had a family member as a perpetrator, with 3 reportable state estimates ranging from 11.6% to 33.4%. There were 2.7% of female victims who had a person in a position of authority as a perpetrator of lifetime rape, but no statistically reliable state estimates. See Tables 3.3 and 3.12.b.

Made to Penetrate (Completed or Attempted)

Almost half (48.6%) of female victims of being made to penetrate had a perpetrator who was a current or former intimate partner. Over a

quarter (26.8%) had a perpetrator who was an acquaintance. State estimates for type of perpetrator of female victims of being made to penetrate were not statistically reliable. See Table 3.3.

Sexual Coercion

Nearly three quarters of female victims of sexual coercion had a current or former intimate partner as a perpetrator (74.7%), and reportable state estimates ranged from 57.8% to 94.3% (47 states). Almost a quarter (23.5%) had an acquaintance as a perpetrator, with state estimates ranging from 22.6% to 30.4% (4 states). An estimated 7.0% had a perpetrator who was a family member, 5.6% a person of authority, and 1.4% a stranger; state estimates were not statistically reliable for these types of perpetrators. See Tables 3.3 and 3.12c.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

Approximately half (47.6%) of female victims of unwanted sexual contact had an acquaintance as a perpetrator, and reportable state estimates ranged from 35.6% to 59.2% (all states). Between one-fifth and one-quarter of female victims of unwanted sexual contact had a current or former intimate partner (23.1%), a family member (22.2%) or a stranger (20.9%) as a perpetrator. State estimates for current or former intimate partner ranged from 13.0% to 38.4% (44 states); state estimates for family member ranged from 14.5% to 36.7% (37 states); state estimates for stranger ranged from 12.3% to 34.3% (34 states). An estimated 8.7% of female victims of unwanted sexual contact had a person in a position of authority as a perpetrator, and the reliable state estimates were 7.8% and 19.4% (2 states). See Tables 3.3 and 3.12d.

Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences

Almost half (47.9%) of female victims of lifetime non-contact unwanted sexual experiences had a stranger perpetrator, with state estimates ranging from 28.5% to 67.8% (all states). About a third, or 33.5%, of female victims of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences had an acquaintance as a perpetrator, and reportable state estimates ranged from 22.3% to 44.0% (50 states); about one quarter (24.9%) of female victims had a current or former intimate partner as a perpetrator, with reportable state estimates ranging from 11.7% to 35.6% (48 states); 16.0% had a family member as a perpetrator, with reportable state estimates ranging from 11.3% to 25.4% (27 states). There were 4.6% of female victims who had a person in a position of authority as a perpetrator of lifetime non-contact unwanted sexual experiences, with no statistically reliable state estimates. See Tables 3.3 and 3.12.e.

Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence Against Female Victims

Most SV perpetrators of female victims were men (Table 3.4). For female completed and attempted rape victims, 97.3% reported only male perpetrators, and state estimates ranged from 91.1% to 100% (50 states). For female victims of being made to penetrate, 92.5% reported only male perpetrators, but there were no statistically reliable state estimates. For sexual coercion, 96.3% of female victims reported only male perpetrators, and state estimates ranged from 87.0% to

100% (50 states). For female victims of unwanted sexual contact, 94.9% reported only male perpetrators, with state estimates ranging from 89.3% to 99.3% (all states). Finally, for non-contact unwanted sexual experiences, 92.3% of female victims reported only male perpetrators, with state estimates ranging from 86.3% to 97.9% (all states). See Tables 3.4 and 3.13.

Sexual Violence Victimization of Men

Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization of Men

Contact Sexual Violence

In the U.S., about 1 in 6 men (17.1%) experienced some form of contact SV during their lifetime (Table 3.5). Reportable state estimates of lifetime contact SV ranged from 10.4% to 29.3% (50 states; Table 3.14) and were stratified into quartiles (Figure 3.2). In addition, 1 in 27 men (3.7%) experienced some form of contact SV in the 12 months preceding the survey, with 3 reportable states ranging from 2.9% to 5.1% (Table 3.15).

Rape (Completed or Attempted)

Rape was experienced at some point in their lives by 1.5% of men in the U.S. Within subtypes of rape, 1.0% of men experienced completed or attempted forced penetration and 0.8% experienced completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration in their lifetime (Table 3.5). State estimates for lifetime rape and their subtypes were not statistically reliable. In the 12 months prior to taking the survey, 0.2% of men were raped (Table 3.5), but state estimates were not statistically reliable.

Table 3.4**Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence of Female Victims — NISVS
2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Rape			
Male perpetrators only	97.3	(96.4, 97.9)	22,365,000
Female perpetrators only	--	--	--
Male and female perpetrators	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	150,000
Made to penetrate			
Male perpetrators only	92.5	(85.5, 96.2)	548,000
Female perpetrators only	--	--	--
Male and female perpetrators	--	--	--
Sexual coercion			
Male perpetrators only	96.3	(95.2, 97.2)	15,367,000
Female perpetrators only	1.1	(0.7, 1.8)	177,000
Male and female perpetrators	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact			
Male perpetrators only	94.9	(93.9, 95.8)	31,536,000
Female perpetrators only	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)	342,000
Male and female perpetrators	2.1	(1.5, 2.9)	684,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences			
Male perpetrators only	92.3	(91.2, 93.3)	35,746,000
Female perpetrators only	1.5	(1.1, 2.1)	595,000
Male and female perpetrators	4.3	(3.5, 5.2)	1,656,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

**Made to Penetrate
(Completed or Attempted)**

About 1 in 17 men (5.9% or an estimated 6,764,000 men) were made to penetrate someone at some point in their life (Table 3.5). Reportable state estimates for lifetime experiences of being made to penetrate ranged from 5.3%

to 10.6% (15 states; Table 3.14). Examining subtypes of being made to penetrate, an estimated 2.0% of men experienced completed or attempted forced penetration of someone else; state estimates were not statistically reliable. About 1 in 20 men (4.8%) were made to penetrate someone else

through alcohol/drug facilitation (Table 3.5) with reportable state estimates ranging from 4.5% to 7.8% (8 states; Table 3.14). In the 12 months prior to taking the survey, 1.5% of men were made to penetrate someone else (Table 3.5), but subtypes of made to penetrate were not statistically reliable.

Table 3.5**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence¹	17.1	(16.3, 17.9)	19,522,000	3.7	(3.3, 4.2)	4,282,000
Rape	1.5	(1.3, 1.7)	1,692,000	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	219,000
Completed or attempted forced penetration	1.0	(0.8, 1.2)	1,114,000	--	--	--
Completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration	0.8	(0.6, 1.0)	935,000	--	--	--
Made to penetrate	5.9	(5.4, 6.5)	6,764,000	1.5	(1.2, 1.8)	1,715,000
Made to penetrate - completed or attempted forced	2.0	(1.7, 2.3)	2,283,000	--	--	--
Made to penetrate - completed alcohol/drug-facilitated	4.8	(4.3, 5.3)	5,441,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion	5.8	(5.3, 6.3)	6,626,000	1.4	(1.1, 1.7)	1,599,000
Unwanted sexual contact	11.0	(10.3, 11.7)	12,521,000	1.7	(1.4, 2.0)	1,914,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	13.2	(12.5, 14.0)	15,097,000	2.6	(2.3, 3.0)	2,962,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Twelve-month state estimates for made to penetrate were not statistically reliable.

Sexual Coercion

In the U.S., 5.8% of men experienced sexual coercion at some point in their life (Table 3.5), with reportable state estimates ranging from 3.9% to 9.1% (19 states; Table 3.14). In the 12 months prior to taking the survey, 1.4% of men experienced sexual coercion (Table 3.5); 12-month state estimates of sexual coercion were not statistically reliable.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

In the U.S., 11.0% of U.S. men experienced unwanted sexual contact at some point in life (Table 3.5), with reportable state estimates ranging from 7.0% to 23.7% (50 states;

Table 3.14). There was 1.7% of men who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 3.5); 12-month state estimates for unwanted sexual contact were not statistically reliable.

Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences

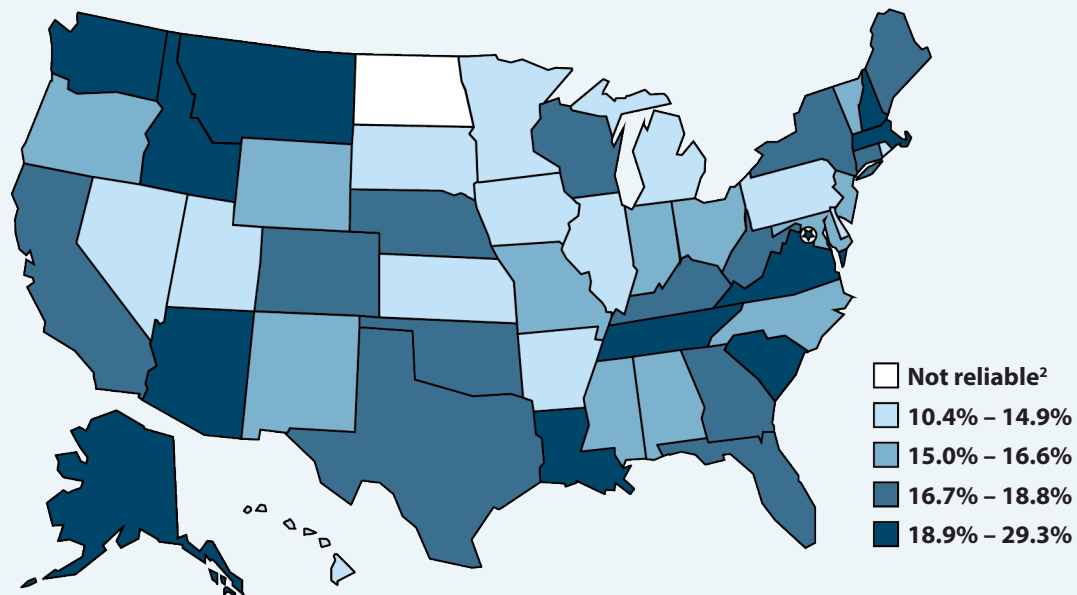
In the U.S., 13.2% of men experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences in their lifetime, with reportable state estimates ranging from 6.1% to 19.8% (50 states). In the 12 months preceding the survey, 2.6% of men experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences, with 2 reportable state estimates of 2.5% and 3.0% (see Tables 3.5 and 3.14-3.15).

Across 50 states, lifetime prevalence of contact sexual violence of men was 10% or higher.

Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization of Men by Race/Ethnicity

Contact Sexual Violence

In the U.S., 31.9% of multiracial men, 23.1% of American Indian/Alaska Native men, 19.4% of non-Hispanic Black men, 18.5% of Hispanic men, 16.5% of

Figure 3.2**Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ Victimization by State of Residence and Quartile — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

Note: Endpoints between adjacent quartiles that differed by >0.1 (gaps) were “bridged” by extending the initial endpoints to the midway point in each gap (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014a).

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

²Estimate is not reported for North Dakota; relative standard error $> 30\%$ or cell size ≤ 20 . Suppressed estimates were not included when determining quartiles.

Non-Hispanic White men, and 9.4% of Asian/Pacific Islander men experienced one or more forms of contact SV during their lifetime (Table 3.6). Among reportable states, the estimates of contact SV at some point in life were 15.9% and 18.7% for Hispanic men (2 states), and ranged from 9.6% to 22.3% for non-Hispanic White men (48 states); other racial/ethnic groups did not have statistically reliable state estimates (see Tables 3.16.a – 3.16.b). In the 12 months prior to taking the survey, 10.4% of multiracial men, 6.5% of non-Hispanic Black men, 5.2% of Hispanic men, and 2.8% of Non-Hispanic White men experienced one or more forms of contact SV (Table 3.6). Twelve-month estimates for other racial/ethnic groups

of men and state estimates were not statistically reliable.

Made to Penetrate (Completed or Attempted)

In the U.S., 14.5% of multiracial men, 12.9% of American Indian/Alaska Native men, 9.0% of non-Hispanic Black men, 8.4% of Hispanic men, and 4.7% of non-Hispanic White men were made to penetrate someone else at some point during their lifetime (Table 3.6). Lifetime estimates for Asian/Pacific Islander men were not statistically reliable. Among states, only lifetime estimates for non-Hispanic White men were statistically reliable, ranging from 5.9% to 7.8% (3 states; Table 3.16.b). In the 12 months preceding the survey, 2.7% of Hispanic men, 2.1%

of non-Hispanic Black men, and 1.0% of non-Hispanic White men were made to penetrate someone else (other racial/ethnic groups did not have statistically reliable estimates); see Tables 3.6 and 3.16.b. There were no statistically reliable 12-month state estimates.

Across 50 states, estimates of lifetime non-contact unwanted sexual experiences for men ranged from 6.1% to 19.8%.

Table 3.6**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Race/Ethnicity¹ — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic						
Contact sexual violence ²	18.5	(15.9, 21.4)	3,083,000	5.2	(3.9, 6.9)	870,000
Made to penetrate	8.4	(6.6, 10.5)	1,396,000	2.7	(1.8, 4.0)	446,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	14.9	(12.7, 17.5)	2,493,000	4.5	(3.3, 6.2)	753,000
Non-Hispanic						
Black						
Contact sexual violence ²	19.4	(16.7, 22.4)	2,470,000	6.5	(5.0, 8.5)	830,000
Made to penetrate	9.0	(7.1, 11.3)	1,140,000	2.1	(1.4, 3.3)	272,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	12.2	(10.3, 14.5)	1,555,000	3.7	(2.7, 5.0)	465,000
White						
Contact sexual violence ²	16.5	(15.6, 17.5)	12,592,000	2.8	(2.4, 3.3)	2,169,000
Made to penetrate	4.7	(4.2, 5.2)	3,565,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.3)	756,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	13.0	(12.2, 13.9)	9,960,000	1.9	(1.6, 2.3)	1,484,000
Asian or Pacific Islander						
Contact sexual violence ²	9.4	(6.1, 14.2)	502,000	--	--	--
Made to penetrate	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	9.4	(6.1, 14.2)	501,000	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native						
Contact sexual violence ²	23.1	(16.0, 32.0)	186,000	--	--	--
Made to penetrate	12.9	(7.8, 20.6)	104,000	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	15.6	(9.9, 23.7)	126,000	--	--	--
Multiracial						
Contact sexual violence ²	31.9	(26.2, 38.3)	509,000	10.4	(6.4, 16.4)	165,000
Made to penetrate	14.5	(10.1, 20.2)	230,000	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	18.4	(14.4, 23.2)	293,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified. The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences

In the U.S., 18.4% of multiracial men, 15.6% of American Indian/Alaska Native men, 14.9% of Hispanic men, 13.0% of non-Hispanic White men, 12.2% of non-Hispanic Black men, and 9.4% of Asian/Pacific Islander men had non-contact unwanted sexual experiences at some point during their lifetime (Table 3.6). Among states, the reportable state estimates of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences at some point in life were 13.0% and 16.7% for Hispanic men (2 states; Table 3.16.a), and ranged from 6.2% to 20.2% for non-Hispanic White men (48 states; Table 3.16.b); other racial/ethnic groups did not have statistically reliable estimates. In the 12 months preceding the survey, 4.5% of Hispanic men, 3.7% of non-Hispanic Black men, and 1.9% of non-Hispanic White men had non-contact unwanted sexual experiences (Table 3.6); other racial/ethnic groups did not have statistically reliable estimates. Twelve-month state estimates were not statistically reliable.

Type of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence Against Male Victims

Male victims of SV usually know their perpetrators regardless of the type of SV experienced. Perpetrators were frequently acquaintances or current or former intimate partners (Table 3.7).

Contact Sexual Violence

Among male victims of contact SV at some point in life, almost half of

victims (48.9%) had a perpetrator who was an acquaintance, and reportable state estimates ranged from 28.2% to 72.3% (43 states). There were 41.0% of lifetime male contact SV victims who had a current or former intimate partner perpetrator, with state estimates ranging from 29.0% to 59.1% (27 states). Nearly a fifth (18.6%) of male victims of lifetime contact SV had a stranger perpetrator, with 4 reportable state estimates ranging from 19.7% to 31.7%; 6.7% had a person in a position of authority as a perpetrator, and 5.6% of male victims had a family member as a perpetrator of lifetime contact SV. State estimates were not statistically reliable for victims of contact SV by a person of authority or a family member. See Tables 3.7 and 3.17.a.

Rape (Completed or Attempted)

During their lifetime, nearly half of male victims of rape (47.0%) had a perpetrator who was an acquaintance. An estimated 20.9% of victims were raped by a current or former intimate partner, 19.9% by a stranger, 11.0% by a family member, and 7.6% by a person in a position of authority (see Table 3.7). State estimates were not statistically reliable.

Perpetrators of sexual violence against female and male victims were typically intimate partners or acquaintances.

Made to Penetrate (Completed or Attempted)

Among males who were made to penetrate someone else in their lifetime, half (50.5%) experienced this by a current or former intimate partner, with 2 reportable state estimates of 59.9% and 60.2%. Almost half (44.1%) were made to penetrate at some point in their life by an acquaintance, 8.7% by a stranger, 4.1% by a family member, and 2.7% by a person in a position of authority; state estimates were not statistically reliable for these types of perpetrators (see Tables 3.7 and 3.17.b).

Sexual Coercion

Approximately two-thirds (66.3%) of male victims of sexual coercion had a perpetrator who was a current or former intimate partner, with state estimates ranging from 70.8% to 88.7% (6 states). Nearly one-third (32.5%) of victims experienced this by an acquaintance, 5.8% by a person in a position of authority, and 3.6% by a family member; state estimates were not statistically reliable for these types of perpetrators. See Tables 3.7 and 3.17.c.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

Among male victims of unwanted sexual contact, over half (52.5%) had a perpetrator who was an acquaintance, with state estimates ranging from 38.9% to 79.7% (21 states). Over twenty percent had a perpetrator who was a stranger (23.8%) with 2 state estimates (25.8% and 29.5%), and a current or former intimate partner (21.6%) with 1 reportable state estimate (25.2%). Eight percent experienced unwanted sexual contact by a person in a position of authority, and 7.4% by a family member; state estimates were not statistically

Table 3.7**Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence Among Male Victims by Type of Perpetrator¹ — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence²			
Current or former intimate partner	41.0	(38.4, 43.7)	8,006,000
Family member ³	5.6	(4.5, 7.0)	1,099,000
Person of authority ⁴	6.7	(5.3, 8.4)	1,309,000
Acquaintance ⁵	48.9	(46.2, 51.6)	9,551,000
Stranger	18.6	(16.7, 20.7)	3,629,000
Rape			
Current or former intimate partner	20.9	(14.5, 29.2)	355,000
Family member ³	11.0	(7.4, 16.2)	187,000
Person of authority ⁴	7.6	(4.4, 12.7)	128,000
Acquaintance ⁵	47.0	(38.9, 55.3)	795,000
Stranger	19.9	(13.9, 27.8)	337,000
Made to penetrate			
Current or former intimate partner	50.5	(45.9, 55.2)	3,418,000
Family member ³	4.1	(2.6, 6.6)	279,000
Person of authority ⁴	2.7	(1.6, 4.4)	179,000
Acquaintance ⁵	44.1	(39.5, 48.8)	2,983,000
Stranger	8.7	(6.6, 11.3)	587,000
Sexual coercion			
Current or former intimate partner	66.3	(61.7, 70.6)	4,393,000
Family member ³	3.6	(2.1, 6.0)	237,000
Person of authority ⁴	5.8	(3.9, 8.6)	385,000
Acquaintance ⁵	32.5	(28.3, 36.9)	2,151,000
Stranger	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact			
Current or former intimate partner	21.6	(19.1, 24.5)	2,711,000
Family member ³	7.4	(5.9, 9.3)	928,000
Person of authority ⁴	8.0	(6.2, 10.4)	1,005,000
Acquaintance ⁵	52.5	(49.3, 55.7)	6,573,000
Stranger	23.8	(21.2, 26.7)	2,983,000

Table 3.7 — continued

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences			
Current or former intimate partner	24.8	(22.2, 27.6)	3,745,000
Family member ³	8.8	(7.2, 10.7)	1,326,000
Person of authority ⁴	6.4	(5.1, 7.9)	960,000
Acquaintance ⁵	45.0	(42.1, 48.0)	6,796,000
Stranger	34.0	(31.2, 36.8)	5,127,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined column percentages might exceed 100%.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³Includes immediate and extended family members.

⁴Includes, for example, boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, and caregiver.

⁵Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

reliable for these types of perpetrators. See Tables 3.7 and 3.17.d.

Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences

Among male victims of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences at some point in life, 45.0% experienced this by an acquaintance, with reportable state estimates ranging from 32.9% to 68.4% (23 states); 34.0% experienced this by a stranger, with reportable state estimates ranging from 26.6% to 54.6% (12 states). Nearly one quarter (24.8%) experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences by a current or former intimate partner, with 2 reportable state estimates of 26.7% and 33.0%. There were 8.8% who experienced non-contact unwanted sexual experiences by a family member and 6.4% who experienced this by a person in a position of authority at some point in life; lifetime state estimates were not statistically

reliable for non-contact unwanted sexual experiences for these types of perpetrators (see Tables 3.7 and 3.17.e).

Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence Against Male Victims

Perpetrators of rape and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences against male victims were mostly men, while perpetrators of other forms of SV against men in their lifetime were mostly women (Table 3.8). For men who reported being a victim of completed or attempted rape, 86.5% reported only male perpetrators, with no statistically reliable state estimates. There were 9.5% of male rape victims who reported only female perpetrators. For male victims of being made to penetrate (completed

or attempted), 78.5% reported only female perpetrators, with 7 reportable state estimates ranging from 71.8% to 89.7% (Table 3.18). There were 15.8% of male victims of being made to penetrate who reported only male perpetrators, and 3.5% who reported both male and female perpetrators. For sexual coercion, 81.6% of male victims reported only female perpetrators, and 7 reportable state estimates ranged from 75.3% to 97.9%. There were 14.5% of male victims of sexual coercion who reported only male perpetrators. For male victims of unwanted sexual contact, 53.0% reported only female perpetrators, with reportable state estimates ranging from 46.0% to 72.0% (21 states); 36.7% reported only male perpetrators, with 6 reportable state estimates ranging from 31.3% to 52.0%. There were 8.0% of male victims of unwanted sexual contact who reported both male and female perpetrators (no reportable state estimates). Finally,

for lifetime non-contact unwanted sexual experiences, almost half (48.3%) of male victims reported only male perpetrators, with reportable state estimates ranging from 31.4% to 67.1% (29 states).

More than a third (37.6%) reported female perpetrators only, with reportable state estimates ranging from 28.9% to 55.3% (10 states). There were 11.8% of male victims of non-contact unwanted sexual

experiences in their lifetime who reported both male and female perpetrators, with no statistically reliable state estimates. See Tables 3.8 and 3.18.

Table 3.8

Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence of Male Victims — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Rape			
Male perpetrators only	86.5	(80.2, 91.0)	1,464,000
Female perpetrators only	9.5	(5.9, 14.9)	160,000
Male and female perpetrators	--	--	--
Made to penetrate			
Male perpetrators only	15.8	(12.9, 19.3)	1,071,000
Female perpetrators only	78.5	(74.7, 82.0)	5,312,000
Male and female perpetrators	3.5	(2.2, 5.7)	240,000
Sexual coercion			
Male perpetrators only	14.5	(11.5, 18.1)	960,000
Female perpetrators only	81.6	(77.7, 84.9)	5,406,000
Male and female perpetrators	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact			
Male perpetrators only	36.7	(33.6, 39.9)	4,598,000
Female perpetrators only	53.0	(49.8, 56.2)	6,640,000
Male and female perpetrators	8.0	(6.3, 10.0)	998,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences			
Male perpetrators only	48.3	(45.3, 51.2)	7,288,000
Female perpetrators only	37.6	(34.7, 40.5)	5,670,000
Male and female perpetrators	11.8	(10.0, 13.8)	1,778,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.9**Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Contact Sexual Violence ²			Rape (Completed or Attempted) – Any Type			Rape - Completed or Attempted Forced Penetration		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	36.3	(35.3, 37.2)	43,758,000	19.1	(18.3, 19.9)	22,992,000	14.4	(13.7, 15.1)	17,412,000
Alabama	34.0	(27.9, 40.8)	647,000	18.6	(13.9, 24.4)	354,000	14.5	(10.5, 19.8)	276,000
Alaska	44.6	(38.0, 51.3)	112,000	24.5	(19.2, 30.7)	62,000	17.8	(13.3, 23.5)	45,000
Arizona	41.3	(35.7, 47.1)	1,007,000	20.9	(16.6, 26.1)	511,000	15.0	(11.3, 19.6)	366,000
Arkansas	37.5	(31.5, 43.9)	427,000	21.4	(16.4, 27.5)	244,000	17.9	(13.6, 23.3)	204,000
California	35.0	(31.6, 38.6)	4,953,000	17.4	(14.8, 20.4)	2,463,000	12.8	(10.5, 15.4)	1,807,000
Colorado	36.2	(30.6, 42.1)	693,000	20.5	(16.1, 25.8)	394,000	16.4	(12.4, 21.3)	315,000
Connecticut	37.4	(31.3, 43.9)	535,000	16.9	(12.6, 22.1)	241,000	13.3	(9.6, 18.2)	190,000
Delaware	33.6	(25.4, 43.1)	121,000	21.3	(13.9, 31.2)	77,000	14.0	(8.8, 21.6)	51,000
District of Columbia	44.0	(32.2, 56.6)	118,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	32.9	(28.7, 37.4)	2,510,000	17.2	(14.0, 20.9)	1,311,000	13.0	(10.4, 16.2)	992,000
Georgia	32.6	(27.8, 37.8)	1,223,000	15.6	(12.3, 19.5)	584,000	12.7	(9.7, 16.4)	477,000
Hawaii	33.3	(25.9, 41.7)	174,000	14.9	(10.2, 21.3)	78,000	10.9	(7.0, 16.5)	57,000
Idaho	40.5	(34.9, 46.4)	232,000	23.2	(18.7, 28.4)	133,000	18.2	(14.2, 23.1)	105,000
Illinois	36.6	(31.2, 42.4)	1,835,000	17.5	(13.5, 22.4)	878,000	14.4	(10.7, 19.0)	720,000
Indiana	37.5	(32.2, 43.1)	940,000	18.1	(14.3, 22.8)	455,000	14.4	(11.2, 18.3)	361,000
Iowa	33.3	(28.0, 39.1)	394,000	19.0	(14.9, 24.0)	225,000	13.7	(10.3, 18.0)	163,000
Kansas	35.3	(29.3, 41.8)	382,000	20.6	(15.5, 26.7)	223,000	15.4	(11.5, 20.2)	167,000
Kentucky	39.1	(33.7, 44.7)	668,000	23.3	(18.9, 28.4)	398,000	17.5	(13.7, 22.0)	299,000
Louisiana	29.5	(24.2, 35.4)	523,000	18.6	(14.4, 23.8)	330,000	14.3	(10.7, 18.9)	254,000
Maine	40.3	(34.5, 46.4)	220,000	20.6	(16.3, 25.8)	112,000	15.8	(12.0, 20.5)	86,000
Maryland	38.2	(32.7, 44.0)	883,000	18.2	(14.3, 22.8)	420,000	14.3	(10.7, 18.7)	330,000
Massachusetts	34.2	(28.6, 40.3)	922,000	17.2	(13.1, 22.2)	462,000	12.7	(9.3, 17.2)	342,000
Michigan	37.6	(31.7, 43.8)	1,469,000	22.7	(17.7, 28.6)	885,000	15.4	(11.3, 20.5)	600,000
Minnesota	42.5	(37.1, 48.1)	870,000	20.1	(15.9, 25.1)	412,000	12.7	(9.5, 16.8)	261,000
Mississippi	37.4	(31.4, 43.8)	432,000	17.6	(13.4, 22.8)	204,000	15.0	(11.1, 20.0)	173,000
Missouri	34.6	(29.4, 40.3)	819,000	20.2	(15.8, 25.4)	478,000	15.3	(11.5, 20.0)	361,000
Montana	41.4	(35.3, 47.6)	159,000	24.1	(19.0, 30.0)	92,000	16.5	(12.7, 21.2)	63,000

Table 3.9 — continued

State	Contact Sexual Violence ²			Rape (Completed or Attempted) – Any Type			Rape – Completed or Attempted Forced Penetration		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	37.2	(31.5, 43.3)	258,000	21.8	(17.1, 27.3)	151,000	14.5	(10.9, 19.2)	101,000
Nevada	39.2	(32.7, 46.1)	392,000	23.0	(17.9, 29.0)	230,000	18.6	(13.9, 24.4)	186,000
New Hampshire	38.7	(33.0, 44.6)	205,000	16.6	(12.4, 21.8)	88,000	12.8	(9.1, 17.8)	68,000
New Jersey	37.5	(31.1, 44.3)	1,307,000	17.9	(13.1, 24.0)	624,000	9.7	(6.6, 14.1)	339,000
New Mexico	37.8	(32.2, 43.9)	296,000	20.4	(16.0, 25.7)	160,000	17.1	(13.0, 22.2)	134,000
New York	35.5	(31.1, 40.2)	2,808,000	15.5	(12.4, 19.3)	1,228,000	11.2	(8.4, 14.6)	882,000
North Carolina	31.9	(26.9, 37.2)	1,199,000	18.9	(14.8, 23.8)	710,000	13.0	(9.7, 17.2)	489,000
North Dakota	30.8	(24.0, 38.5)	79,000	20.0	(14.3, 27.3)	52,000	16.1	(10.9, 23.1)	42,000
Ohio	37.1	(32.0, 42.6)	1,700,000	20.6	(16.4, 25.5)	944,000	17.0	(13.1, 21.7)	778,000
Oklahoma	34.2	(28.6, 40.3)	492,000	20.4	(15.8, 25.8)	293,000	18.7	(14.3, 24.0)	269,000
Oregon	47.5	(42.0, 53.0)	720,000	26.3	(21.3, 32.0)	399,000	18.5	(14.1, 23.9)	281,000
Pennsylvania	37.4	(32.2, 42.8)	1,923,000	20.0	(15.7, 25.2)	1,031,000	16.9	(12.8, 22.0)	870,000
Rhode Island	30.6	(24.0, 38.1)	133,000	15.7	(11.5, 21.1)	68,000	10.4	(7.2, 14.7)	45,000
South Carolina	40.1	(34.2, 46.3)	739,000	20.0	(15.7, 25.1)	368,000	15.8	(12.0, 20.6)	291,000
South Dakota	32.8	(26.0, 40.4)	102,000	17.3	(12.0, 24.4)	54,000	15.2	(10.1, 22.3)	47,000
Tennessee	36.0	(31.0, 41.3)	907,000	19.0	(15.2, 23.5)	479,000	16.1	(12.7, 20.3)	407,000
Texas	37.2	(33.1, 41.4)	3,454,000	21.9	(18.4, 25.8)	2,032,000	17.2	(14.0, 20.9)	1,597,000
Utah	31.1	(25.9, 36.8)	299,000	12.2	(9.2, 16.1)	118,000	10.6	(7.8, 14.2)	102,000
Vermont	38.1	(32.4, 44.1)	97,000	19.1	(14.7, 24.5)	49,000	14.7	(10.7, 19.9)	38,000
Virginia	34.8	(29.7, 40.3)	1,101,000	16.1	(12.7, 20.2)	509,000	11.6	(8.7, 15.2)	367,000
Washington	44.8	(39.3, 50.4)	1,168,000	25.3	(20.6, 30.7)	659,000	18.3	(14.1, 23.3)	477,000
West Virginia	32.1	(26.9, 37.9)	240,000	21.0	(16.6, 26.3)	157,000	16.4	(12.6, 21.0)	123,000
Wisconsin	35.5	(30.4, 41.1)	787,000	20.0	(15.7, 25.2)	444,000	14.5	(10.6, 19.5)	320,000
Wyoming	38.3	(31.5, 45.6)	80,000	21.6	(16.3, 28.2)	45,000	16.4	(11.7, 22.6)	34,000

Table 3.9 — continued

State	Rape - Completed Alcohol/ Drug-Facilitated Penetration			Sexual Coercion		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	9.0	(8.4, 9.6)	10,883,000	13.2	(12.5, 13.9)	15,954,000
Alabama	9.7	(6.1, 15.0)	184,000	14.0	(9.5, 20.1)	265,000
Alaska	12.8	(8.8, 18.4)	32,000	14.3	(10.2, 19.8)	36,000
Arizona	9.6	(6.6, 13.7)	234,000	15.4	(11.8, 19.8)	376,000
Arkansas	6.9	(3.9, 11.9)	78,000	13.0	(9.1, 18.1)	147,000
California	8.6	(6.6, 11.1)	1,220,000	12.6	(10.3, 15.3)	1,786,000
Colorado	10.0	(6.7, 14.6)	191,000	14.2	(10.5, 19.0)	273,000
Connecticut	5.9	(3.7, 9.3)	85,000	11.3	(7.8, 16.1)	162,000
Delaware	--	--	--	9.8	(6.4, 14.6)	35,000
District of Columbia	--	--	--	9.1	(5.7, 14.3)	24,000
Florida	8.5	(6.1, 11.7)	650,000	12.3	(9.6, 15.7)	941,000
Georgia	6.0	(4.2, 8.6)	227,000	9.7	(7.1, 13.1)	364,000
Hawaii	--	--	--	11.6	(7.3, 17.8)	61,000
Idaho	11.1	(8.1, 15.0)	63,000	14.8	(11.3, 19.1)	85,000
Illinois	8.8	(6.1, 12.5)	440,000	13.3	(9.9, 17.7)	669,000
Indiana	8.7	(5.8, 12.7)	217,000	14.8	(11.1, 19.5)	371,000
Iowa	7.8	(5.2, 11.6)	92,000	11.4	(8.4, 15.3)	135,000
Kansas	--	--	--	13.0	(9.4, 17.8)	141,000
Kentucky	12.4	(9.1, 16.6)	212,000	12.5	(9.3, 16.5)	213,000
Louisiana	8.5	(5.7, 12.6)	151,000	12.7	(9.0, 17.8)	226,000
Maine	11.9	(8.5, 16.3)	65,000	15.4	(11.4, 20.5)	84,000
Maryland	6.8	(4.8, 9.5)	157,000	12.0	(8.7, 16.4)	278,000
Massachusetts	10.4	(7.0, 15.0)	279,000	12.9	(9.3, 17.5)	348,000
Michigan	11.5	(8.0, 16.4)	450,000	13.6	(9.8, 18.6)	533,000
Minnesota	10.4	(7.3, 14.8)	213,000	16.9	(12.7, 22.1)	346,000
Mississippi	5.9	(3.7, 9.3)	68,000	12.8	(8.8, 18.3)	148,000
Missouri	9.0	(6.1, 13.1)	213,000	13.7	(10.0, 18.6)	325,000
Montana	13.3	(9.1, 19.0)	51,000	13.8	(10.3, 18.2)	53,000

Table 3.9 — continued

State	Rape - Completed Alcohol/ Drug-Facilitated Penetration			Sexual Coercion		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	11.9	(8.4, 16.6)	83,000	11.9	(8.7, 16.0)	83,000
Nevada	12.0	(8.0, 17.6)	120,000	16.9	(12.2, 22.8)	169,000
New Hampshire	7.6	(5.2, 11.1)	40,000	13.3	(9.8, 17.8)	71,000
New Jersey	12.4	(8.2, 18.5)	433,000	17.0	(12.1, 23.4)	594,000
New Mexico	9.3	(6.5, 13.2)	73,000	11.8	(8.6, 16.2)	93,000
New York	6.8	(4.8, 9.5)	534,000	13.4	(10.5, 17.0)	1,062,000
North Carolina	8.2	(5.5, 12.0)	309,000	9.5	(7.0, 12.9)	358,000
North Dakota	6.7	(4.1, 10.9)	17,000	12.6	(8.0, 19.2)	32,000
Ohio	9.4	(6.6, 13.1)	428,000	10.4	(7.6, 14.1)	477,000
Oklahoma	7.9	(5.3, 11.8)	114,000	15.6	(11.6, 20.7)	224,000
Oregon	15.4	(11.2, 21.0)	234,000	20.0	(15.4, 25.4)	302,000
Pennsylvania	8.6	(5.6, 12.8)	440,000	13.5	(10.0, 18.0)	695,000
Rhode Island	8.1	(5.2, 12.2)	35,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	9.2	(6.3, 13.4)	170,000	14.9	(11.1, 19.7)	274,000
South Dakota	--	--	--	12.5	(7.8, 19.7)	39,000
Tennessee	6.4	(4.2, 9.7)	162,000	14.6	(11.1, 18.9)	368,000
Texas	10.4	(7.9, 13.4)	963,000	15.8	(12.7, 19.4)	1,466,000
Utah	4.6	(2.9, 7.1)	44,000	10.3	(7.6, 13.9)	100,000
Vermont	8.7	(6.2, 12.1)	22,000	13.1	(9.9, 17.1)	33,000
Virginia	8.4	(6.0, 11.5)	265,000	9.9	(7.3, 13.3)	314,000
Washington	12.2	(8.9, 16.4)	318,000	14.1	(10.8, 18.2)	367,000
West Virginia	10.0	(6.9, 14.3)	75,000	10.2	(7.3, 14.2)	76,000
Wisconsin	9.1	(6.5, 12.5)	201,000	11.7	(8.8, 15.4)	259,000
Wyoming	10.7	(7.2, 15.6)	22,000	14.5	(10.3, 20.0)	30,000

Table 3.9 — continued

State	Unwanted Sexual Contact			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	27.5	(26.7, 28.4)	33,237,000	32.1	(31.1, 33.0)	38,707,000
Alabama	23.6	(18.4, 29.7)	448,000	26.0	(21.0, 31.6)	493,000
Alaska	35.1	(28.8, 41.8)	88,000	37.9	(31.6, 44.7)	95,000
Arizona	35.3	(29.9, 41.1)	862,000	34.9	(29.6, 40.6)	851,000
Arkansas	30.0	(24.2, 36.5)	341,000	31.5	(26.0, 37.6)	358,000
California	27.2	(24.0, 30.6)	3,847,000	34.4	(31.1, 38.0)	4,875,000
Colorado	29.4	(24.3, 35.1)	564,000	33.4	(27.5, 39.8)	641,000
Connecticut	30.6	(24.9, 37.0)	437,000	33.9	(27.7, 40.6)	484,000
Delaware	25.2	(17.5, 34.7)	91,000	26.9	(19.6, 35.7)	97,000
District of Columbia	32.7	(21.3, 46.7)	87,000	36.1	(26.4, 47.2)	97,000
Florida	24.2	(20.6, 28.3)	1,849,000	28.5	(24.6, 32.8)	2,173,000
Georgia	25.9	(21.5, 30.9)	973,000	28.1	(23.6, 33.1)	1,055,000
Hawaii	28.2	(21.2, 36.4)	147,000	29.6	(22.8, 37.5)	155,000
Idaho	29.5	(24.4, 35.1)	169,000	30.5	(25.4, 36.1)	175,000
Illinois	28.8	(23.7, 34.4)	1,442,000	31.9	(26.7, 37.6)	1,599,000
Indiana	28.6	(23.8, 33.9)	716,000	27.9	(23.3, 33.0)	699,000
Iowa	25.4	(20.5, 31.0)	300,000	27.8	(23.1, 33.1)	329,000
Kansas	23.6	(18.8, 29.1)	256,000	31.8	(26.1, 38.1)	344,000
Kentucky	29.3	(24.4, 34.9)	502,000	38.9	(33.6, 44.5)	665,000
Louisiana	22.1	(17.7, 27.3)	391,000	23.4	(18.8, 28.6)	414,000
Maine	31.4	(26.2, 37.1)	171,000	35.1	(29.6, 41.1)	191,000
Maryland	31.5	(26.3, 37.2)	729,000	33.1	(27.9, 38.8)	766,000
Massachusetts	26.9	(21.8, 32.7)	725,000	38.9	(32.8, 45.3)	1,048,000
Michigan	29.0	(23.7, 35.1)	1,135,000	30.4	(25.1, 36.3)	1,188,000
Minnesota	27.5	(22.9, 32.7)	563,000	32.0	(27.1, 37.4)	655,000
Mississippi	27.6	(22.3, 33.6)	319,000	25.1	(20.1, 30.9)	290,000
Missouri	27.9	(23.1, 33.3)	660,000	29.4	(24.4, 35.0)	696,000
Montana	29.0	(23.8, 35.0)	112,000	30.9	(25.5, 36.9)	119,000

Table 3.9 — continued

State	Unwanted Sexual Contact			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	28.5	(23.3, 34.3)	198,000	27.3	(22.3, 32.9)	189,000
Nevada	27.4	(21.5, 34.2)	274,000	33.7	(27.9, 40.0)	337,000
New Hampshire	29.2	(24.2, 34.9)	155,000	35.4	(29.9, 41.2)	187,000
New Jersey	26.2	(20.8, 32.5)	915,000	30.0	(24.3, 36.4)	1,046,000
New Mexico	30.2	(24.9, 36.0)	236,000	39.2	(33.3, 45.5)	307,000
New York	26.9	(22.9, 31.2)	2,122,000	36.8	(32.3, 41.6)	2,910,000
North Carolina	24.2	(19.7, 29.2)	910,000	30.4	(25.6, 35.6)	1,143,000
North Dakota	23.6	(17.6, 30.8)	61,000	23.5	(17.6, 30.7)	61,000
Ohio	29.5	(24.7, 34.8)	1,351,000	34.4	(29.3, 39.8)	1,574,000
Oklahoma	23.8	(19.2, 29.2)	343,000	32.0	(26.5, 38.1)	460,000
Oregon	34.6	(29.4, 40.2)	524,000	42.0	(36.6, 47.6)	637,000
Pennsylvania	28.9	(24.1, 34.2)	1,486,000	33.4	(28.3, 38.8)	1,717,000
Rhode Island	23.5	(17.5, 30.8)	102,000	31.7	(24.9, 39.5)	138,000
South Carolina	29.9	(24.4, 36.1)	551,000	30.2	(24.8, 36.3)	557,000
South Dakota	25.0	(19.0, 32.1)	77,000	24.2	(18.2, 31.4)	75,000
Tennessee	25.8	(21.4, 30.7)	650,000	31.5	(26.7, 36.8)	796,000
Texas	27.0	(23.3, 31.1)	2,511,000	30.5	(26.7, 34.7)	2,838,000
Utah	24.3	(19.6, 29.7)	234,000	31.8	(26.6, 37.5)	306,000
Vermont	29.8	(24.5, 35.8)	76,000	34.1	(28.5, 40.1)	87,000
Virginia	26.2	(21.6, 31.3)	827,000	27.9	(23.2, 33.0)	882,000
Washington	34.8	(29.7, 40.3)	907,000	37.8	(32.5, 43.4)	986,000
West Virginia	23.3	(19.0, 28.3)	174,000	30.9	(25.7, 36.8)	231,000
Wisconsin	25.4	(20.8, 30.6)	562,000	28.1	(23.4, 33.4)	623,000
Wyoming	31.4	(25.0, 38.6)	66,000	31.2	(25.0, 38.2)	65,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. Made to Penetrate is not shown.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.10**12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Contact Sexual Violence ²			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	4.0	(3.6, 4.4)	4,804,000	3.2	(2.8, 3.6)	3,855,000
Arizona	7.0	(4.4, 10.9)	171,000	--	--	--
California	2.2	(1.4, 3.7)	316,000	3.1	(2.0, 5.0)	446,000
Illinois	5.7	(3.5, 9.1)	285,000	--	--	--
New York	3.9	(2.5, 6.2)	310,000	--	--	--
Oregon	5.8	(3.6, 9.4)	89,000	--	--	--
Texas	4.7	(3.0, 7.2)	435,000	3.6	(2.3, 5.5)	332,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Rape (Completed or Attempted) – Any Type, Rape – Completed or Attempted Forced Penetration, Rape – Completed Alcohol/Drug-Facilitated Penetration, Made to Penetrate, Sexual Coercion, and Unwanted Sexual Contact.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Tables 3.11

Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Race/Ethnicity, by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

(Estimates for American Indian/Alaska Native and Multiracial were not statistically reliable)

Table 3.11.a

Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by State of Residence — U.S. Hispanic¹ Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²

State	Contact Sexual Violence ³			Rape (Completed or Attempted)			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	26.9	(24.0, 30.0)	4,296,000	15.0	(12.8, 17.6)	2,401,000	26.2	(23.4, 29.3)	4,190,000
Arizona	38.4	(26.8, 51.4)	215,000	--	--	--	35.5	(24.3, 48.5)	199,000
California	24.7	(18.8, 31.6)	999,000	14.1	(9.5, 20.5)	572,000	21.2	(15.6, 28.1)	857,000
Colorado	33.3	(20.5, 49.1)	126,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	21.8	(14.2, 32.1)	345,000	--	--	--	22.0	(14.4, 32.1)	348,000
New Mexico	29.3	(20.6, 39.7)	82,000	--	--	--	28.9	(20.3, 39.4)	81,000
New York	25.1	(16.2, 36.8)	327,000	--	--	--	34.0	(23.1, 46.7)	442,000
Texas	27.2	(20.2, 35.6)	869,000	18.4	(12.4, 26.5)	588,000	27.5	(20.4, 35.9)	878,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

²Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

³Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.11.b**Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic Black¹ Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Contact Sexual Violence ³			Rape (Completed or Attempted)			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	35.5	(32.8, 38.4)	5,225,000	20.7	(18.5, 23.2)	3,051,000	29.5	(26.9, 32.3)	4,344,000
Alabama	29.2	(18.8, 42.3)	157,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
California	33.5	(21.4, 48.3)	320,000	--	--	--	32.1	(20.3, 46.8)	307,000
Delaware	33.9	(21.3, 49.3)	22,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.8	(16.8, 44.7)	38,000
Florida	27.5	(18.2, 39.2)	320,000	--	--	--	24.8	(15.9, 36.5)	289,000
Georgia	36.4	(27.4, 46.3)	415,000	20.7	(13.9, 29.5)	236,000	28.6	(20.7, 38.1)	327,000
Illinois	37.7	(24.2, 53.5)	235,000	--	--	--	38.1	(24.3, 54.2)	238,000
Louisiana	23.8	(15.9, 34.0)	133,000	--	--	--	20.1	(13.0, 29.7)	113,000
Maryland	41.2	(30.5, 52.9)	264,000	22.3	(14.6, 32.6)	143,000	30.9	(21.3, 42.6)	198,000
Michigan	53.8	(36.9, 69.9)	242,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	36.1	(26.8, 46.4)	166,000	--	--	--	19.9	(13.1, 29.1)	92,000
New York	35.3	(24.5, 47.9)	412,000	--	--	--	31.4	(21.3, 43.6)	367,000
North Carolina	35.2	(24.0, 48.4)	231,000	--	--	--	25.2	(16.3, 37.0)	166,000
South Carolina	38.8	(27.4, 51.6)	194,000	--	--	--	27.9	(17.8, 40.9)	139,000
Tennessee	45.6	(32.7, 59.2)	204,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	36.7	(26.3, 48.4)	379,000	24.1	(15.5, 35.3)	249,000	30.1	(20.7, 41.7)	312,000
Virginia	37.9	(25.0, 52.7)	159,000	--	--	--	38.6	(25.4, 53.8)	163,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

²Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

³Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.11.c**Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic White¹ Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

State	Contact Sexual Violence ²			Rape (Completed or Attempted)			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	38.9	(37.8, 40.0)	31,437,000	19.9	(19.0, 20.9)	16,087,000	34.1	(33.0, 35.2)	27,528,000
Alabama	35.7	(28.2, 44.0)	446,000	16.4	(11.5, 23.0)	205,000	28.3	(22.2, 35.2)	353,000
Alaska	47.6	(40.3, 55.0)	88,000	28.1	(21.6, 35.6)	52,000	42.2	(35.0, 49.7)	78,000
Arizona	42.9	(36.3, 49.7)	711,000	22.7	(17.2, 29.4)	376,000	35.4	(29.3, 42.1)	587,000
Arkansas	39.9	(33.0, 47.3)	341,000	24.4	(18.2, 31.8)	208,000	33.3	(26.9, 40.5)	285,000
California	42.7	(38.2, 47.5)	3,091,000	21.2	(17.4, 25.5)	1,533,000	44.6	(40.0, 49.3)	3,228,000
Colorado	37.8	(31.5, 44.5)	532,000	20.7	(15.7, 26.8)	292,000	34.8	(28.4, 41.9)	491,000
Connecticut	39.3	(32.6, 46.5)	405,000	19.0	(14.0, 25.3)	196,000	32.2	(25.7, 39.4)	332,000
Delaware	34.8	(24.1, 47.2)	82,000	--	--	--	30.6	(20.9, 42.5)	73,000
District of Columbia	37.7	(25.1, 52.1)	38,000	--	--	--	53.3	(38.8, 67.3)	54,000
Florida	40.1	(34.5, 46.1)	1,774,000	21.0	(16.5, 26.3)	926,000	32.3	(27.1, 38.0)	1,426,000
Georgia	32.6	(26.6, 39.2)	709,000	14.9	(11.0, 19.8)	324,000	29.6	(23.9, 36.1)	645,000
Hawaii	47.4	(34.1, 61.1)	78,000	23.2	(14.3, 35.5)	38,000	40.0	(28.0, 53.2)	66,000
Idaho	42.2	(36.3, 48.3)	209,000	23.7	(19.0, 29.1)	117,000	33.2	(27.7, 39.2)	164,000
Illinois	37.1	(30.8, 43.9)	1,299,000	15.4	(11.0, 21.2)	540,000	29.8	(24.0, 36.3)	1,042,000
Indiana	38.7	(33.1, 44.6)	776,000	19.4	(15.0, 24.7)	390,000	29.5	(24.6, 34.9)	591,000
Iowa	32.2	(26.8, 38.2)	348,000	19.6	(15.2, 24.9)	212,000	26.2	(21.4, 31.6)	283,000
Kansas	35.2	(28.8, 42.2)	310,000	19.3	(14.0, 26.2)	170,000	32.8	(26.5, 39.7)	288,000
Kentucky	37.7	(32.1, 43.7)	521,000	24.4	(19.4, 30.1)	336,000	38.8	(33.1, 44.7)	536,000
Louisiana	31.5	(24.8, 39.0)	357,000	18.0	(13.0, 24.3)	204,000	24.4	(18.8, 31.0)	277,000
Maine	40.1	(34.3, 46.2)	206,000	21.1	(16.5, 26.4)	108,000	36.2	(30.5, 42.4)	186,000
Maryland	41.1	(34.3, 48.3)	518,000	18.0	(13.0, 24.3)	227,000	35.7	(29.3, 42.7)	450,000
Massachusetts	37.4	(31.2, 44.0)	766,000	16.6	(12.5, 21.7)	340,000	40.8	(34.4, 47.5)	835,000
Michigan	36.0	(29.7, 42.9)	1,161,000	20.7	(15.5, 27.2)	668,000	31.0	(25.1, 37.6)	998,000
Minnesota	39.5	(34.1, 45.1)	672,000	16.9	(13.1, 21.5)	287,000	32.2	(27.2, 37.7)	548,000
Mississippi	37.9	(29.8, 46.7)	229,000	16.8	(11.7, 23.6)	102,000	25.6	(18.7, 33.8)	154,000
Missouri	34.6	(28.9, 40.8)	640,000	19.4	(14.7, 25.1)	358,000	29.1	(23.7, 35.1)	537,000
Montana	41.5	(35.2, 48.1)	149,000	23.8	(18.5, 30.1)	86,000	29.8	(24.3, 36.0)	107,000

Table 3.11.c — continued

State	Contact Sexual Violence ²			Rape (Completed or Attempted)			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	34.0	(28.0, 40.5)	197,000	19.1	(14.4, 24.7)	111,000	26.3	(20.9, 32.4)	153,000
Nevada	38.7	(32.1, 45.8)	220,000	24.5	(19.0, 31.0)	139,000	40.4	(33.7, 47.6)	230,000
New Hampshire	39.7	(33.8, 46.0)	194,000	17.5	(13.0, 23.1)	85,000	36.1	(30.3, 42.2)	176,000
New Jersey	40.3	(33.1, 47.9)	767,000	16.2	(11.0, 23.2)	309,000	31.1	(24.5, 38.6)	592,000
New Mexico	44.1	(36.4, 52.1)	187,000	20.7	(15.2, 27.5)	87,000	46.0	(38.0, 54.1)	194,000
New York	40.9	(35.5, 46.6)	1,949,000	16.8	(12.8, 21.7)	798,000	39.5	(34.0, 45.2)	1,879,000
North Carolina	34.7	(28.7, 41.4)	926,000	21.4	(16.1, 27.7)	569,000	35.2	(29.1, 41.8)	938,000
North Dakota	32.4	(25.6, 40.0)	75,000	21.2	(15.2, 28.8)	49,000	24.5	(18.4, 31.9)	57,000
Ohio	37.9	(32.2, 43.9)	1,381,000	21.2	(16.5, 26.8)	775,000	33.1	(27.8, 39.0)	1,208,000
Oklahoma	33.9	(27.3, 41.2)	366,000	20.9	(15.5, 27.7)	226,000	32.4	(25.8, 39.7)	350,000
Oregon	46.4	(40.7, 52.1)	586,000	23.3	(18.6, 28.8)	294,000	40.3	(34.8, 46.0)	510,000
Pennsylvania	39.5	(33.8, 45.6)	1,608,000	20.9	(16.0, 26.7)	849,000	33.9	(28.4, 39.9)	1,379,000
Rhode Island	31.4	(25.1, 38.4)	97,000	17.3	(12.4, 23.5)	54,000	31.9	(25.4, 39.2)	99,000
South Carolina	42.5	(35.3, 50.0)	523,000	21.3	(16.0, 27.8)	263,000	31.3	(24.7, 38.8)	386,000
South Dakota	33.8	(26.6, 41.8)	96,000	18.3	(12.6, 25.8)	52,000	24.7	(18.4, 32.4)	70,000
Tennessee	34.5	(29.0, 40.5)	652,000	19.0	(14.6, 24.2)	358,000	31.2	(25.8, 37.2)	590,000
Texas	44.8	(39.3, 50.5)	2,009,000	23.5	(18.9, 28.8)	1,051,000	33.7	(28.6, 39.3)	1,510,000
Utah	32.1	(26.5, 38.3)	261,000	11.9	(8.7, 16.1)	97,000	33.3	(27.6, 39.5)	271,000
Vermont	35.8	(30.6, 41.4)	86,000	17.7	(13.9, 22.3)	42,000	32.1	(27.0, 37.6)	77,000
Virginia	37.3	(31.6, 43.5)	854,000	16.9	(13.0, 21.6)	386,000	27.2	(22.2, 32.9)	622,000
Washington	49.0	(42.8, 55.1)	928,000	27.8	(22.3, 34.1)	527,000	41.9	(35.8, 48.2)	794,000
West Virginia	30.7	(25.4, 36.6)	216,000	20.7	(16.2, 26.2)	146,000	30.0	(24.6, 36.0)	211,000
Wisconsin	36.0	(30.6, 41.9)	725,000	20.7	(16.0, 26.3)	416,000	27.7	(22.7, 33.3)	557,000
Wyoming	39.6	(32.4, 47.2)	75,000	22.2	(16.5, 29.1)	42,000	32.1	(25.5, 39.4)	61,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.11.d**Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by State of Residence — U.S. Asian or Pacific Islander¹ Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Contact Sexual Violence ³			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	22.9	(18.1, 28.5)	1,387,000	21.4	(16.7, 26.9)	1,295,000
Hawaii	25.5	(16.5, 37.4)	77,000	23.4	(14.7, 35.2)	71,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

²Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

³Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Tables 3.12

Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence Among Female Victims by Type of Perpetrator, by State of Residence, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

Table 3.12.a									
Lifetime Reports of Contact Sexual Violence¹ Among Female Victims by Type of Perpetrator,² by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates³									
State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Family Member⁴			Person of Authority⁵		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁷	45.1	(43.5, 46.8)	19,743,000	18.3	(17.0, 19.7)	8,013,000	8.2	(7.4, 9.1)	3,594,000
Alabama	56.9	(45.2, 67.8)	368,000	30.3	(19.0, 44.6)	196,000	--	--	--
Alaska	44.3	(34.5, 54.6)	50,000	18.9	(12.5, 27.7)	21,000	--	--	--
Arizona	44.3	(35.6, 53.4)	446,000	10.8	(6.7, 17.0)	109,000	--	--	--
Arkansas	51.5	(40.7, 62.2)	220,000	23.9	(15.2, 35.4)	102,000	--	--	--
California	41.1	(35.2, 47.2)	2,034,000	19.9	(15.5, 25.3)	988,000	7.2	(4.6, 11.2)	358,000
Colorado	46.3	(37.0, 55.8)	321,000	20.0	(13.4, 28.9)	139,000	--	--	--
Connecticut	42.6	(32.7, 53.1)	228,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	40.1	(27.1, 54.7)	49,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	40.1	(32.8, 47.8)	1,006,000	16.5	(11.8, 22.7)	415,000	--	--	--
Georgia	40.3	(32.1, 49.0)	492,000	17.5	(11.7, 25.2)	213,000	--	--	--
Hawaii	40.4	(27.7, 54.5)	70,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	43.2	(34.7, 52.1)	100,000	17.1	(11.1, 25.5)	40,000	--	--	--
Illinois	50.3	(40.8, 59.8)	922,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	45.6	(36.6, 54.9)	429,000	20.5	(14.8, 27.6)	192,000	--	--	--
Iowa	45.5	(35.3, 56.0)	179,000	18.1	(11.5, 27.4)	72,000	--	--	--
Kansas	47.0	(36.3, 57.9)	180,000	16.7	(10.7, 25.1)	64,000	--	--	--
Kentucky	49.0	(39.9, 58.1)	327,000	23.7	(16.3, 33.0)	158,000	--	--	--
Louisiana	51.9	(40.9, 62.7)	271,000	21.0	(13.4, 31.2)	110,000	--	--	--
Maine	42.6	(33.7, 52.0)	94,000	24.2	(17.5, 32.6)	53,000	--	--	--
Maryland	44.3	(35.2, 53.7)	391,000	23.7	(16.1, 33.6)	210,000	--	--	--
Massachusetts	44.4	(34.8, 54.4)	409,000	12.6	(7.7, 19.9)	116,000	--	--	--
Michigan	46.0	(36.1, 56.2)	676,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	47.4	(38.5, 56.4)	412,000	12.3	(7.8, 18.7)	107,000	--	--	--
Mississippi	45.5	(35.2, 56.1)	197,000	19.6	(12.8, 28.8)	85,000	--	--	--
Missouri	39.6	(30.5, 49.5)	325,000	34.7	(25.6, 45.0)	284,000	--	--	--
Montana	42.6	(34.0, 51.8)	68,000	15.9	(10.2, 24.0)	25,000	--	--	--

Table 3.12.a — continued

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Family Member ⁴			Person of Authority ⁵		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	42.6	(33.2, 52.5)	110,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	48.7	(37.7, 59.9)	191,000	15.1	(8.8, 24.7)	59,000	--	--	--
New Hampshire	38.8	(29.9, 48.6)	79,000	18.7	(12.4, 27.3)	38,000	--	--	--
New Jersey	48.8	(37.5, 60.2)	638,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	43.7	(34.5, 53.4)	130,000	22.5	(16.0, 30.6)	67,000	--	--	--
New York	41.7	(34.3, 49.5)	1,171,000	14.5	(9.7, 21.2)	407,000	--	--	--
North Carolina	41.7	(33.0, 50.9)	500,000	19.5	(12.4, 29.2)	233,000	--	--	--
North Dakota	44.0	(31.5, 57.3)	35,000	29.1	(17.8, 43.8)	23,000	--	--	--
Ohio	44.4	(35.7, 53.5)	755,000	21.7	(14.8, 30.7)	369,000	--	--	--
Oklahoma	52.7	(42.9, 62.3)	259,000	29.0	(20.6, 39.0)	142,000	--	--	--
Oregon	47.4	(39.1, 55.8)	341,000	14.1	(9.6, 20.2)	102,000	8.5	(5.4, 13.3)	61,000
Pennsylvania	49.3	(40.3, 58.2)	947,000	18.0	(11.2, 27.8)	347,000	15.6	(9.7, 24.2)	300,000
Rhode Island	42.6	(28.8, 57.7)	57,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	50.8	(40.6, 61.0)	376,000	21.7	(13.8, 32.5)	161,000	--	--	--
South Dakota	36.6	(24.8, 50.2)	37,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	47.5	(38.9, 56.3)	431,000	15.3	(10.0, 22.7)	139,000	--	--	--
Texas	51.6	(44.5, 58.5)	1,781,000	22.7	(17.1, 29.5)	783,000	--	--	--
Utah	44.4	(34.5, 54.8)	133,000	15.3	(10.3, 22.3)	46,000	--	--	--
Vermont	47.6	(37.7, 57.6)	46,000	20.7	(13.1, 31.2)	20,000	--	--	--
Virginia	35.6	(28.0, 44.0)	392,000	18.6	(12.4, 26.8)	204,000	--	--	--
Washington	39.5	(31.8, 47.8)	462,000	16.5	(11.5, 23.3)	193,000	--	--	--
West Virginia	47.5	(37.9, 57.4)	114,000	20.4	(13.9, 28.8)	49,000	--	--	--
Wisconsin	51.7	(42.3, 61.0)	407,000	13.7	(8.9, 20.5)	108,000	--	--	--
Wyoming	35.4	(25.8, 46.3)	28,000	22.2	(14.3, 32.9)	18,000	--	--	--

Table 3.12.a — continued

State	Acquaintance ⁶			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁷	49.6	(48.0, 51.2)	21,707,000	19.1	(17.9, 20.3)	8,345,000
Alabama	45.9	(34.4, 57.8)	297,000	--	--	--
Alaska	51.9	(41.9, 61.8)	58,000	19.9	(13.7, 28.1)	22,000
Arizona	46.1	(37.3, 55.1)	464,000	25.3	(17.9, 34.5)	255,000
Arkansas	36.5	(27.4, 46.7)	156,000	20.3	(12.9, 30.5)	87,000
California	50.3	(44.1, 56.4)	2,489,000	21.3	(16.9, 26.5)	1,054,000
Colorado	55.3	(45.9, 64.4)	384,000	21.8	(15.3, 30.2)	151,000
Connecticut	55.3	(44.8, 65.4)	296,000	23.0	(15.5, 32.9)	123,000
Delaware	61.7	(47.5, 74.2)	75,000	13.7	(8.0, 22.5)	17,000
District of Columbia	40.3	(23.4, 59.9)	48,000	22.8	(12.6, 37.6)	27,000
Florida	47.4	(39.7, 55.2)	1,189,000	22.8	(17.1, 29.8)	572,000
Georgia	52.3	(43.6, 60.9)	640,000	19.6	(13.9, 26.9)	240,000
Hawaii	49.7	(35.8, 63.7)	87,000	31.9	(19.9, 46.9)	56,000
Idaho	51.8	(42.8, 60.7)	120,000	14.6	(9.3, 22.2)	34,000
Illinois	47.5	(38.1, 57.0)	871,000	17.9	(11.8, 26.2)	329,000
Indiana	50.6	(41.4, 59.7)	475,000	14.2	(9.2, 21.2)	133,000
Iowa	48.1	(37.9, 58.6)	190,000	14.0	(8.7, 21.7)	55,000
Kansas	43.7	(32.9, 55.2)	167,000	20.7	(13.3, 30.7)	79,000
Kentucky	44.3	(35.6, 53.4)	296,000	12.3	(7.5, 19.5)	82,000
Louisiana	52.7	(41.6, 63.6)	275,000	--	--	--
Maine	45.7	(36.8, 54.9)	100,000	25.2	(18.0, 34.0)	55,000
Maryland	50.9	(41.7, 60.0)	449,000	18.0	(12.1, 25.9)	159,000
Massachusetts	53.5	(43.6, 63.2)	494,000	28.5	(20.3, 38.4)	263,000
Michigan	53.5	(43.3, 63.4)	786,000	22.2	(14.8, 31.8)	326,000
Minnesota	52.5	(43.5, 61.4)	457,000	12.6	(8.3, 18.8)	110,000
Mississippi	52.0	(41.5, 62.3)	225,000	--	--	--
Missouri	47.2	(37.6, 57.1)	387,000	20.2	(13.3, 29.6)	166,000
Montana	48.8	(39.6, 58.2)	78,000	20.1	(13.4, 28.9)	32,000

Table 3.12.a — continued

State	Acquaintance ⁶			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	54.9	(44.8, 64.6)	142,000	16.9	(10.9, 25.3)	44,000
Nevada	42.1	(31.4, 53.6)	165,000	21.4	(15.2, 29.4)	84,000
New Hampshire	44.6	(35.4, 54.3)	91,000	--	--	--
New Jersey	54.2	(42.8, 65.3)	709,000	19.2	(12.5, 28.5)	251,000
New Mexico	49.8	(40.3, 59.3)	148,000	25.2	(17.6, 34.7)	75,000
New York	50.2	(42.5, 57.9)	1,411,000	23.7	(17.6, 31.3)	666,000
North Carolina	49.5	(40.2, 58.8)	593,000	16.0	(9.8, 25.1)	192,000
North Dakota	44.6	(31.8, 58.2)	35,000	19.0	(11.6, 29.5)	15,000
Ohio	44.8	(36.2, 53.8)	762,000	18.5	(12.7, 26.1)	314,000
Oklahoma	42.5	(33.2, 52.3)	209,000	17.9	(11.6, 26.7)	88,000
Oregon	50.2	(42.0, 58.5)	361,000	23.1	(16.9, 30.6)	166,000
Pennsylvania	47.6	(38.7, 56.7)	915,000	14.2	(9.8, 20.1)	273,000
Rhode Island	48.0	(34.3, 61.9)	64,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	45.8	(35.8, 56.1)	338,000	14.6	(9.0, 22.8)	108,000
South Dakota	59.8	(46.5, 71.8)	61,000	--	--	--
Tennessee	45.4	(36.9, 54.2)	412,000	17.8	(12.2, 25.1)	161,000
Texas	49.9	(42.9, 56.9)	1,724,000	11.2	(7.9, 15.6)	386,000
Utah	45.8	(35.4, 56.6)	137,000	18.3	(11.3, 28.4)	55,000
Vermont	47.2	(37.6, 57.1)	46,000	14.1	(9.3, 20.9)	14,000
Virginia	55.1	(46.5, 63.5)	607,000	21.8	(15.4, 29.9)	240,000
Washington	57.3	(49.3, 65.0)	670,000	24.2	(17.6, 32.3)	282,000
West Virginia	54.5	(44.6, 64.0)	131,000	22.1	(15.2, 31.0)	53,000
Wisconsin	48.6	(39.2, 58.1)	382,000	19.1	(13.2, 26.8)	150,000
Wyoming	51.6	(40.2, 63.0)	41,000	20.4	(12.7, 31.0)	16,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

²Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined percentages might exceed 100%.

³Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

⁴Includes immediate and extended family members.

⁵Includes, for example, boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, and caregiver.

⁶Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

⁷U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.12.b**Lifetime Reports of Rape Among Female Victims by Type of Perpetrator,¹ by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Family Member ³		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁵	47.1	(44.8, 49.4)	10,834,000	12.6	(11.1, 14.3)	2,900,000
Alabama	60.5	(44.8, 74.4)	214,000	--	--	--
Alaska	50.0	(36.9, 63.2)	31,000	--	--	--
Arizona	48.7	(36.2, 61.4)	249,000	--	--	--
Arkansas	49.4	(35.1, 63.9)	121,000	--	--	--
California	42.2	(33.8, 51.1)	1,040,000	11.6	(7.1, 18.4)	285,000
Colorado	39.9	(27.7, 53.4)	157,000	--	--	--
Connecticut	57.6	(42.5, 71.4)	139,000	--	--	--
Delaware	26.1	(14.3, 42.7)	20,000	--	--	--
Florida	37.1	(27.6, 47.8)	487,000	--	--	--
Georgia	46.8	(35.2, 58.7)	273,000	--	--	--
Hawaii	47.0	(28.9, 66.0)	37,000	--	--	--
Idaho	47.1	(35.8, 58.8)	63,000	--	--	--
Illinois	55.8	(41.8, 68.9)	490,000	--	--	--
Indiana	44.6	(32.6, 57.2)	203,000	--	--	--
Iowa	45.3	(32.8, 58.5)	102,000	--	--	--
Kansas	43.7	(29.8, 58.7)	97,000	--	--	--
Kentucky	53.0	(41.6, 64.1)	211,000	--	--	--
Louisiana	48.6	(35.4, 62.0)	160,000	--	--	--
Maine	43.6	(31.6, 56.4)	49,000	--	--	--
Maryland	46.2	(33.9, 59.0)	194,000	--	--	--
Massachusetts	52.9	(38.7, 66.7)	245,000	--	--	--
Michigan	44.8	(31.9, 58.5)	397,000	--	--	--
Minnesota	47.6	(35.0, 60.6)	196,000	--	--	--
Mississippi	48.0	(34.0, 62.4)	98,000	--	--	--
Missouri	34.7	(23.8, 47.5)	166,000	33.4	(21.4, 48.1)	160,000
Montana	41.2	(29.6, 54.0)	38,000	--	--	--

Table 3.12.b — continued

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Family Member ³		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	48.0	(35.2, 61.1)	73,000	--	--	--
Nevada	55.5	(41.8, 68.3)	128,000	--	--	--
New Hampshire	47.7	(32.8, 63.1)	42,000	--	--	--
New Jersey	41.5	(26.8, 57.9)	259,000	--	--	--
New Mexico	52.5	(39.5, 65.2)	84,000	--	--	--
New York	42.5	(31.3, 54.5)	522,000	--	--	--
North Carolina	40.5	(28.8, 53.3)	288,000	--	--	--
North Dakota	42.8	(27.1, 60.1)	22,000	--	--	--
Ohio	48.5	(36.3, 60.9)	458,000	--	--	--
Oklahoma	56.5	(43.3, 68.9)	166,000	--	--	--
Oregon	48.8	(36.7, 61.1)	195,000	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	55.0	(41.7, 67.6)	567,000	--	--	--
Rhode Island	40.1	(26.9, 54.9)	27,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	66.5	(53.8, 77.2)	245,000	--	--	--
Tennessee	41.8	(30.8, 53.7)	200,000	--	--	--
Texas	52.3	(42.7, 61.8)	1,064,000	15.8	(9.4, 25.3)	321,000
Utah	61.8	(47.6, 74.3)	73,000	--	--	--
Vermont	62.1	(48.5, 74.1)	30,000	--	--	--
Virginia	40.4	(29.4, 52.5)	206,000	--	--	--
Washington	43.7	(32.7, 55.5)	288,000	--	--	--
West Virginia	49.6	(37.1, 62.1)	78,000	--	--	--
Wisconsin	57.1	(44.0, 69.3)	254,000	--	--	--
Wyoming	41.0	(27.4, 56.1)	19,000	--	--	--

Table 3.12.b — continued

State	Acquaintance ⁴			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁵	44.9	(42.6, 47.2)	10,326,000	12.8	(11.5, 14.3)	2,944,000
Alabama	47.8	(32.8, 63.2)	169,000	--	--	--
Alaska	40.7	(28.3, 54.5)	25,000	--	--	--
Arizona	40.1	(28.4, 53.0)	205,000	--	--	--
Arkansas	34.2	(22.6, 48.1)	83,000	--	--	--
California	48.3	(39.5, 57.2)	1,190,000	11.3	(7.4, 17.0)	279,000
Colorado	47.5	(34.8, 60.5)	187,000	--	--	--
Florida	48.8	(38.2, 59.6)	640,000	--	--	--
Georgia	36.2	(25.3, 48.6)	211,000	--	--	--
Idaho	40.0	(29.5, 51.5)	53,000	--	--	--
Illinois	41.2	(28.6, 55.0)	362,000	--	--	--
Indiana	35.0	(24.2, 47.5)	159,000	--	--	--
Iowa	45.2	(32.4, 58.7)	102,000	--	--	--
Kentucky	38.7	(28.4, 50.2)	154,000	--	--	--
Louisiana	52.4	(39.0, 65.6)	173,000	--	--	--
Maine	42.1	(30.2, 55.1)	47,000	--	--	--
Maryland	44.7	(32.8, 57.2)	188,000	--	--	--
Massachusetts	45.3	(31.9, 59.5)	210,000	--	--	--
Michigan	44.7	(31.6, 58.4)	395,000	--	--	--
Minnesota	53.0	(40.0, 65.5)	218,000	--	--	--
Mississippi	42.3	(28.8, 56.9)	86,000	--	--	--
Missouri	39.3	(27.3, 52.8)	188,000	--	--	--
Montana	47.1	(34.2, 60.5)	44,000	--	--	--

Table 3.12.b — continued

State	Acquaintance ⁴			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	42.1	(29.9, 55.3)	64,000	--	--	--
Nevada	32.3	(22.1, 44.5)	74,000	--	--	--
New Hampshire	49.9	(34.8, 65.0)	44,000	--	--	--
New Jersey	62.1	(45.9, 76.0)	388,000	--	--	--
New Mexico	45.0	(32.4, 58.3)	72,000	--	--	--
New York	48.1	(36.3, 60.2)	591,000	--	--	--
North Carolina	45.5	(32.8, 58.8)	323,000	--	--	--
North Dakota	41.8	(25.4, 60.2)	22,000	--	--	--
Ohio	39.4	(28.3, 51.9)	372,000	--	--	--
Oklahoma	33.1	(22.4, 45.9)	97,000	--	--	--
Oregon	54.2	(42.1, 65.9)	216,000	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	49.7	(36.5, 62.9)	512,000	--	--	--
Rhode Island	55.0	(39.5, 69.6)	38,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	34.9	(23.6, 48.1)	128,000	--	--	--
South Dakota	45.1	(27.5, 64.0)	24,000	--	--	--
Tennessee	42.6	(31.1, 54.8)	204,000	--	--	--
Texas	42.5	(33.2, 52.3)	863,000	--	--	--
Utah	35.4	(23.0, 50.0)	42,000	--	--	--
Vermont	37.9	(26.1, 51.4)	18,000	--	--	--
Virginia	51.2	(39.3, 62.9)	261,000	--	--	--
Washington	51.3	(39.7, 62.7)	338,000	--	--	--
West Virginia	49.1	(36.6, 61.7)	77,000	--	--	--
Wisconsin	47.2	(34.0, 60.8)	209,000	--	--	--
Wyoming	38.8	(25.6, 53.9)	18,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship based on victim's reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined percentages might exceed 100%.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. Rape by Person of Authority is not shown.

³Includes immediate and extended family members.

⁴Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

⁵U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.12.c**Lifetime Reports of Sexual Coercion Among Female Victims by Type of Perpetrator,¹ by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Acquaintance ³		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	74.7	(72.3, 77.0)	11,921,000	23.5	(21.1, 26.0)	3,744,000
Alabama	81.6	(66.8, 90.8)	217,000	--	--	--
Alaska	76.4	(59.9, 87.6)	27,000	--	--	--
Arizona	75.5	(62.6, 85.0)	283,000	--	--	--
Arkansas	88.4	(74.7, 95.2)	130,000	--	--	--
California	69.7	(59.0, 78.6)	1,245,000	26.0	(17.6, 36.7)	465,000
Colorado	79.6	(66.2, 88.7)	217,000	--	--	--
Connecticut	72.3	(49.7, 87.3)	117,000	--	--	--
Delaware	94.3	(85.0, 98.0)	33,000	--	--	--
Florida	65.5	(52.1, 76.8)	616,000	29.1	(18.5, 42.6)	274,000
Georgia	65.0	(49.1, 78.2)	237,000	--	--	--
Idaho	74.8	(60.6, 85.1)	64,000	--	--	--
Illinois	83.0	(70.7, 90.9)	556,000	--	--	--
Indiana	79.2	(65.3, 88.5)	294,000	--	--	--
Iowa	66.0	(49.8, 79.1)	89,000	--	--	--
Kansas	77.6	(59.6, 89.1)	109,000	--	--	--
Kentucky	82.5	(70.2, 90.4)	176,000	--	--	--
Louisiana	63.2	(45.2, 78.1)	143,000	--	--	--
Maine	76.8	(62.9, 86.6)	64,000	--	--	--
Maryland	79.0	(64.5, 88.6)	219,000	--	--	--
Massachusetts	72.9	(54.9, 85.7)	254,000	--	--	--
Michigan	85.3	(71.2, 93.2)	455,000	--	--	--
Minnesota	85.7	(72.9, 93.0)	296,000	--	--	--
Mississippi	67.6	(46.7, 83.3)	100,000	--	--	--
Missouri	65.3	(47.4, 79.7)	212,000	--	--	--
Montana	69.8	(53.8, 82.1)	37,000	--	--	--

Table 3.12.c — continued

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Acquaintance ³		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	76.4	(61.0, 87.0)	63,000	--	--	--
Nevada	60.3	(41.8, 76.2)	102,000	--	--	--
New Hampshire	69.9	(52.8, 82.8)	49,000	--	--	--
New Jersey	71.7	(54.5, 84.3)	426,000	--	--	--
New Mexico	60.9	(43.0, 76.3)	56,000	--	--	--
New York	76.2	(64.5, 85.0)	809,000	30.4	(19.9, 43.4)	323,000
North Carolina	61.0	(44.5, 75.3)	218,000	--	--	--
North Dakota	59.0	(34.9, 79.4)	19,000	--	--	--
Ohio	73.6	(56.7, 85.6)	351,000	--	--	--
Oklahoma	61.6	(46.4, 74.9)	138,000	--	--	--
Oregon	81.5	(70.2, 89.2)	247,000	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	83.8	(71.6, 91.4)	582,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	75.5	(60.1, 86.3)	207,000	--	--	--
Tennessee	82.4	(69.8, 90.5)	303,000	--	--	--
Texas	77.9	(67.6, 85.6)	1,142,000	22.6	(14.2, 34.1)	332,000
Utah	75.6	(61.9, 85.5)	75,000	--	--	--
Vermont	74.1	(60.2, 84.4)	25,000	--	--	--
Virginia	78.7	(63.9, 88.5)	247,000	--	--	--
Washington	76.7	(64.5, 85.6)	281,000	--	--	--
West Virginia	84.6	(69.0, 93.1)	65,000	--	--	--
Wisconsin	76.7	(63.0, 86.3)	198,000	--	--	--
Wyoming	57.8	(39.9, 73.9)	17,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined percentages might exceed 100%.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. Sexual coercion by Family Member, Person of Authority, and Stranger categories are not shown.

³Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.12.d**Lifetime Reports of Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Female Victims by Type of Perpetrator,¹ by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Family Member ³			Person of Authority ⁴		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁶	23.1	(21.6, 24.7)	7,689,000	22.2	(20.6, 23.8)	7,365,000	8.7	(7.7, 9.9)	2,906,000
Alabama	38.4	(24.7, 54.2)	172,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	25.7	(16.4, 37.9)	23,000	23.4	(15.3, 34.1)	21,000	--	--	--
Arizona	26.4	(18.8, 35.6)	227,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	30.2	(19.5, 43.5)	103,000	28.4	(17.9, 42.0)	97,000	--	--	--
California	20.7	(15.7, 26.7)	795,000	24.4	(18.9, 30.9)	938,000	7.8	(4.7, 12.8)	301,000
Colorado	26.1	(17.5, 37.0)	147,000	22.2	(14.5, 32.3)	125,000	--	--	--
Florida	21.0	(14.5, 29.2)	387,000	19.8	(13.8, 27.5)	366,000	--	--	--
Georgia	16.8	(10.9, 25.0)	164,000	19.8	(13.0, 29.0)	193,000	--	--	--
Idaho	24.9	(17.2, 34.8)	42,000	22.8	(14.7, 33.4)	39,000	--	--	--
Illinois	23.9	(16.1, 33.8)	344,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	19.8	(12.7, 29.5)	142,000	23.5	(16.6, 32.2)	168,000	--	--	--
Iowa	30.2	(20.1, 42.6)	91,000	21.3	(13.1, 32.6)	64,000	--	--	--
Kansas	23.8	(15.5, 34.6)	61,000	25.0	(16.4, 36.2)	64,000	--	--	--
Kentucky	29.7	(20.8, 40.5)	149,000	30.3	(20.9, 41.7)	152,000	--	--	--
Louisiana	32.0	(22.3, 43.5)	125,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	20.7	(13.9, 29.6)	35,000	29.3	(21.2, 39.0)	50,000	--	--	--
Maryland	18.6	(12.2, 27.3)	136,000	24.6	(16.1, 35.5)	179,000	--	--	--
Massachusetts	23.6	(15.0, 34.9)	171,000	16.0	(9.8, 25.1)	116,000	--	--	--
Michigan	29.3	(19.4, 41.6)	332,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	25.2	(17.0, 35.6)	142,000	16.3	(10.4, 24.6)	92,000	--	--	--
Mississippi	18.4	(11.4, 28.4)	59,000	25.8	(16.9, 37.2)	82,000	--	--	--
Missouri	21.6	(14.5, 31.0)	143,000	36.7	(26.9, 47.8)	243,000	--	--	--
Montana	27.4	(19.3, 37.5)	31,000	20.9	(13.1, 31.6)	23,000	--	--	--

Table 3.12.d — continued

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Family Member ³			Person of Authority ⁴		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	31.5	(21.9, 42.8)	62,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	25.0	(15.7, 37.4)	69,000	20.1	(11.4, 33.0)	55,000	--	--	--
New Hampshire	19.1	(12.6, 27.7)	29,000	24.8	(16.6, 35.2)	38,000	--	--	--
New Mexico	20.3	(12.6, 30.9)	48,000	27.1	(19.1, 36.9)	64,000	--	--	--
New York	13.0	(8.5, 19.4)	276,000	18.8	(12.6, 27.3)	400,000	--	--	--
North Carolina	23.8	(16.5, 33.0)	216,000	24.0	(15.1, 35.8)	218,000	--	--	--
Ohio	23.1	(15.8, 32.5)	312,000	26.8	(18.3, 37.3)	362,000	--	--	--
Oklahoma	37.5	(27.2, 49.2)	129,000	36.1	(25.6, 48.2)	124,000	--	--	--
Oregon	30.1	(20.6, 41.8)	158,000	14.5	(9.6, 21.3)	76,000	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	30.1	(20.6, 41.7)	448,000	21.7	(13.2, 33.6)	323,000	19.4	(12.0, 29.9)	288,000
Rhode Island	25.5	(16.0, 37.9)	26,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	24.0	(15.8, 34.7)	132,000	27.5	(17.4, 40.7)	152,000	--	--	--
Tennessee	18.6	(11.9, 28.0)	121,000	19.6	(12.5, 29.2)	127,000	--	--	--
Texas	24.4	(18.3, 31.7)	611,000	28.7	(21.5, 37.2)	721,000	--	--	--
Utah	25.5	(17.6, 35.3)	59,000	19.1	(12.7, 27.8)	45,000	--	--	--
Vermont	25.3	(15.5, 38.5)	19,000	26.0	(16.5, 38.5)	20,000	--	--	--
Virginia	19.0	(12.7, 27.6)	158,000	22.9	(15.2, 33.1)	190,000	--	--	--
Washington	20.9	(13.9, 30.3)	190,000	20.4	(14.1, 28.7)	185,000	--	--	--
West Virginia	27.3	(19.0, 37.6)	48,000	24.8	(16.7, 35.0)	43,000	--	--	--
Wisconsin	25.7	(17.6, 36.0)	145,000	18.1	(11.7, 27.0)	102,000	--	--	--
Wyoming	22.8	(14.1, 34.6)	15,000	24.3	(15.4, 36.2)	16,000	--	--	--

Table 3.12.d — continued

State	Acquaintance ⁵			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁶	47.6	(45.7, 49.5)	15,816,000	20.9	(19.5, 22.5)	6,962,000
Alabama	40.0	(28.1, 53.3)	179,000	--	--	--
Alaska	48.6	(37.2, 60.2)	43,000	21.4	(14.0, 31.3)	19,000
Arizona	36.7	(28.1, 46.3)	317,000	28.6	(20.2, 38.8)	246,000
Arkansas	36.0	(25.7, 47.8)	123,000	23.5	(14.5, 35.8)	80,000
California	48.5	(41.5, 55.5)	1,865,000	24.7	(19.3, 30.9)	949,000
Colorado	48.7	(38.3, 59.2)	275,000	19.6	(13.1, 28.2)	110,000
Connecticut	58.1	(46.1, 69.3)	254,000	23.9	(15.4, 35.2)	105,000
Delaware	55.0	(35.3, 73.3)	50,000	--	--	--
District of Columbia	43.4	(22.2, 67.3)	38,000	--	--	--
Florida	41.8	(33.6, 50.5)	773,000	22.6	(16.2, 30.8)	418,000
Georgia	54.1	(44.1, 63.9)	527,000	16.2	(10.6, 24.1)	158,000
Hawaii	44.5	(29.8, 60.2)	66,000	34.3	(20.7, 51.0)	50,000
Idaho	49.3	(38.8, 59.9)	83,000	14.1	(8.9, 21.5)	24,000
Illinois	50.2	(39.2, 61.1)	724,000	18.2	(11.5, 27.6)	263,000
Indiana	51.7	(41.4, 62.0)	371,000	--	--	--
Iowa	47.2	(35.4, 59.4)	142,000	--	--	--
Kansas	49.4	(37.7, 61.2)	126,000	--	--	--
Kentucky	45.2	(34.9, 56.0)	227,000	--	--	--
Louisiana	52.7	(41.0, 64.1)	206,000	--	--	--
Maine	43.0	(33.3, 53.2)	73,000	23.2	(16.3, 31.7)	40,000
Maryland	51.8	(41.6, 61.9)	378,000	19.3	(12.5, 28.6)	141,000
Massachusetts	51.1	(39.8, 62.4)	371,000	32.2	(22.3, 43.9)	233,000
Michigan	46.4	(35.3, 57.9)	527,000	20.5	(13.3, 30.1)	232,000
Minnesota	56.3	(45.9, 66.2)	317,000	17.5	(11.2, 26.2)	98,000
Mississippi	50.0	(38.3, 61.7)	159,000	--	--	--
Missouri	44.2	(33.9, 55.1)	292,000	20.8	(12.9, 31.9)	138,000
Montana	49.6	(38.6, 60.6)	55,000	21.0	(13.8, 30.8)	23,000

Table 3.12.d — continued

State	Acquaintance ⁵			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	56.7	(45.3, 67.4)	112,000	--	--	--
Nevada	47.7	(34.2, 61.6)	131,000	23.2	(15.4, 33.6)	64,000
New Hampshire	41.2	(31.4, 51.6)	64,000	--	--	--
New Jersey	53.9	(41.0, 66.3)	493,000	22.7	(14.2, 34.2)	207,000
New Mexico	47.5	(36.8, 58.5)	112,000	26.6	(18.0, 37.3)	63,000
New York	50.9	(42.0, 59.8)	1,081,000	30.4	(22.5, 39.5)	644,000
North Carolina	42.6	(32.4, 53.4)	387,000	18.0	(10.4, 29.3)	164,000
North Dakota	44.2	(29.6, 59.9)	27,000	--	--	--
Ohio	42.9	(33.2, 53.2)	579,000	22.8	(15.6, 32.1)	308,000
Oklahoma	35.6	(25.8, 46.9)	122,000	19.3	(11.8, 29.9)	66,000
Oregon	40.6	(31.8, 50.1)	213,000	24.4	(17.2, 33.4)	128,000
Pennsylvania	44.6	(34.5, 55.2)	663,000	14.4	(9.4, 21.4)	214,000
Rhode Island	40.7	(26.9, 56.1)	41,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	44.8	(33.3, 57.0)	247,000	--	--	--
South Dakota	59.2	(43.8, 73.0)	46,000	--	--	--
Tennessee	46.3	(36.3, 56.6)	301,000	20.6	(13.6, 29.9)	134,000
Texas	47.8	(39.6, 56.1)	1,200,000	12.3	(8.3, 17.8)	308,000
Utah	53.7	(41.8, 65.2)	125,000	20.9	(12.5, 33.0)	49,000
Vermont	45.8	(34.7, 57.3)	35,000	15.2	(9.5, 23.4)	12,000
Virginia	50.0	(40.1, 60.0)	414,000	23.6	(16.1, 33.3)	196,000
Washington	51.2	(42.0, 60.4)	464,000	26.6	(18.8, 36.1)	241,000
West Virginia	48.2	(37.8, 58.7)	84,000	--	--	--
Wisconsin	49.2	(38.2, 60.3)	277,000	21.0	(13.8, 30.6)	118,000
Wyoming	56.5	(43.2, 68.9)	37,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined percentages might exceed 100%.

²Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

³Includes immediate and extended family members.

⁴Includes, for example, boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, and caregiver.

⁵Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

⁶U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.12.e**Lifetime Reports of Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences Among Female Victims by Type of Perpetrator,¹ by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Family Member ³		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁵	24.9	(23.4, 26.5)	9,637,000	16.0	(14.7, 17.4)	6,200,000
Alabama	31.9	(22.0, 43.7)	157,000	--	--	--
Alaska	20.4	(13.1, 30.3)	19,000	--	--	--
Arizona	28.1	(20.3, 37.5)	240,000	--	--	--
Arkansas	29.2	(20.5, 39.8)	105,000	--	--	--
California	21.9	(16.9, 27.7)	1,065,000	14.6	(10.8, 19.4)	711,000
Colorado	21.3	(13.8, 31.3)	136,000	--	--	--
Connecticut	19.6	(12.4, 29.5)	95,000	--	--	--
Florida	23.5	(17.1, 31.4)	511,000	15.6	(10.4, 22.8)	339,000
Georgia	15.8	(10.3, 23.5)	167,000	12.6	(7.6, 20.2)	133,000
Hawaii	31.7	(19.8, 46.7)	49,000	--	--	--
Idaho	29.6	(21.4, 39.4)	52,000	19.9	(12.7, 30.0)	35,000
Illinois	26.1	(17.6, 36.8)	417,000	--	--	--
Indiana	33.3	(24.3, 43.8)	233,000	17.8	(12.1, 25.5)	125,000
Iowa	31.6	(22.5, 42.4)	104,000	15.7	(9.0, 25.8)	52,000
Kansas	32.9	(22.9, 44.6)	113,000	15.2	(9.3, 23.9)	52,000
Kentucky	32.5	(24.4, 41.8)	216,000	23.0	(15.8, 32.3)	153,000
Louisiana	35.6	(25.6, 47.1)	148,000	--	--	--
Maine	26.5	(18.2, 36.8)	51,000	22.7	(15.7, 31.8)	44,000
Maryland	11.7	(7.2, 18.4)	90,000	17.2	(10.9, 26.1)	132,000
Massachusetts	19.9	(13.2, 28.9)	209,000	--	--	--
Michigan	29.0	(20.3, 39.6)	345,000	--	--	--
Minnesota	27.8	(19.4, 38.0)	182,000	--	--	--
Mississippi	34.7	(23.5, 47.8)	101,000	--	--	--
Missouri	29.3	(20.3, 40.1)	204,000	25.4	(17.2, 35.9)	177,000
Montana	24.5	(16.9, 34.1)	29,000	19.3	(12.4, 28.7)	23,000

Table 3.12.e — continued

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Family Member ³		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	32.5	(23.0, 43.8)	62,000	--	--	--
Nevada	27.7	(19.4, 37.9)	93,000	--	--	--
New Hampshire	26.1	(17.9, 36.4)	49,000	22.8	(15.4, 32.4)	43,000
New Jersey	24.1	(14.7, 36.8)	252,000	--	--	--
New Mexico	21.0	(13.9, 30.5)	64,000	16.2	(10.6, 23.9)	50,000
New York	17.4	(12.3, 24.0)	506,000	11.3	(7.2, 17.4)	330,000
North Carolina	26.6	(18.7, 36.4)	304,000	18.8	(11.6, 28.9)	214,000
North Dakota	28.9	(17.8, 43.2)	18,000	--	--	--
Ohio	23.7	(16.3, 33.2)	373,000	16.2	(10.6, 23.9)	255,000
Oklahoma	19.9	(13.1, 29.2)	92,000	23.1	(15.7, 32.8)	106,000
Oregon	31.9	(23.3, 42.0)	203,000	13.0	(8.5, 19.3)	83,000
Pennsylvania	30.3	(21.5, 41.0)	521,000	19.1	(11.6, 29.9)	329,000
South Carolina	30.6	(21.5, 41.6)	171,000	--	--	--
South Dakota	24.0	(14.4, 37.1)	18,000	--	--	--
Tennessee	34.3	(25.6, 44.3)	273,000	18.2	(11.5, 27.5)	145,000
Texas	28.0	(21.5, 35.6)	794,000	18.5	(13.1, 25.6)	526,000
Utah	15.8	(10.5, 23.1)	48,000	16.0	(10.2, 24.1)	49,000
Vermont	33.5	(23.6, 45.1)	29,000	20.4	(12.2, 32.0)	18,000
Virginia	18.6	(12.7, 26.4)	164,000	16.1	(9.7, 25.4)	142,000
Washington	21.4	(14.9, 29.7)	211,000	16.7	(11.1, 24.4)	165,000
West Virginia	30.0	(21.4, 40.4)	69,000	19.2	(12.8, 27.7)	44,000
Wisconsin	32.8	(22.9, 44.5)	204,000	--	--	--
Wyoming	22.3	(14.2, 33.2)	15,000	--	--	--

Table 3.12.e — continued

State	Acquaintance ⁴			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁵	33.5	(31.9, 35.2)	12,986,000	47.9	(46.2, 49.7)	18,545,000
Alabama	34.7	(24.7, 46.2)	171,000	28.5	(20.2, 38.6)	141,000
Alaska	30.1	(20.9, 41.3)	29,000	41.2	(31.2, 51.9)	39,000
Arizona	25.1	(17.9, 34.0)	214,000	59.7	(50.0, 68.7)	509,000
Arkansas	30.0	(21.3, 40.5)	108,000	39.7	(29.9, 50.4)	142,000
California	32.5	(26.9, 38.6)	1,584,000	55.8	(49.7, 61.8)	2,721,000
Colorado	32.6	(23.3, 43.6)	209,000	49.6	(38.1, 61.2)	318,000
Connecticut	33.3	(23.0, 45.6)	161,000	47.7	(36.0, 59.7)	231,000
Delaware	--	--	--	38.3	(25.1, 53.5)	37,000
District of Columbia	26.3	(15.4, 41.1)	25,000	67.8	(52.1, 80.3)	66,000
Florida	33.4	(26.1, 41.6)	726,000	49.1	(40.9, 57.4)	1,067,000
Georgia	35.7	(27.2, 45.2)	376,000	47.0	(37.7, 56.4)	496,000
Hawaii	26.9	(16.6, 40.7)	42,000	62.5	(47.7, 75.3)	97,000
Idaho	33.8	(24.9, 43.9)	59,000	43.0	(33.1, 53.6)	75,000
Illinois	29.1	(21.0, 38.7)	465,000	49.4	(39.1, 59.6)	789,000
Indiana	32.2	(23.5, 42.3)	225,000	38.6	(29.9, 48.2)	270,000
Iowa	42.3	(32.2, 53.1)	139,000	39.7	(30.3, 49.9)	131,000
Kansas	23.0	(15.4, 32.9)	79,000	43.7	(32.7, 55.3)	150,000
Kentucky	36.8	(28.5, 46.0)	245,000	36.9	(29.0, 45.5)	245,000
Louisiana	35.5	(25.2, 47.3)	147,000	38.3	(28.1, 49.6)	158,000
Maine	31.4	(22.4, 42.0)	60,000	47.0	(37.4, 56.9)	90,000
Maryland	30.3	(21.8, 40.3)	232,000	57.8	(47.8, 67.1)	443,000
Massachusetts	30.1	(22.0, 39.7)	315,000	54.1	(43.8, 64.0)	567,000
Michigan	35.1	(25.7, 45.9)	417,000	47.9	(37.4, 58.6)	569,000
Minnesota	37.4	(28.3, 47.5)	245,000	47.5	(38.0, 57.3)	311,000
Mississippi	29.5	(19.5, 41.9)	85,000	31.4	(21.7, 43.1)	91,000
Missouri	44.0	(33.5, 55.0)	306,000	36.3	(26.9, 46.9)	253,000
Montana	40.1	(29.6, 51.5)	48,000	39.2	(29.6, 49.7)	47,000

Table 3.12.e — continued

State	Acquaintance ⁴			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	36.6	(26.7, 47.9)	69,000	45.4	(34.4, 56.9)	86,000
Nevada	26.3	(18.5, 35.9)	89,000	52.8	(42.1, 63.2)	178,000
New Hampshire	32.1	(23.2, 42.5)	60,000	42.0	(32.6, 52.1)	79,000
New Jersey	38.3	(27.6, 50.3)	401,000	48.2	(36.7, 59.9)	504,000
New Mexico	34.3	(25.2, 44.7)	105,000	42.0	(32.1, 52.6)	129,000
New York	32.9	(26.1, 40.6)	959,000	52.2	(44.3, 60.0)	1,519,000
North Carolina	32.4	(24.1, 42.1)	370,000	45.3	(36.3, 54.6)	518,000
North Dakota	38.5	(24.4, 54.8)	23,000	41.0	(27.6, 55.9)	25,000
Ohio	36.6	(28.1, 45.9)	576,000	45.8	(36.8, 55.0)	721,000
Oklahoma	34.3	(25.3, 44.5)	158,000	44.0	(33.6, 55.0)	203,000
Oregon	22.3	(16.2, 29.9)	142,000	52.2	(43.3, 61.0)	333,000
Pennsylvania	35.5	(25.9, 46.4)	610,000	45.0	(35.8, 54.6)	773,000
Rhode Island	33.3	(21.5, 47.5)	46,000	49.5	(34.9, 64.1)	68,000
South Carolina	31.7	(22.0, 43.3)	177,000	43.9	(33.0, 55.4)	245,000
South Dakota	27.7	(16.7, 42.2)	21,000	39.6	(26.0, 55.1)	30,000
Tennessee	29.4	(21.5, 38.8)	234,000	37.7	(28.8, 47.4)	300,000
Texas	38.2	(30.7, 46.4)	1,084,000	43.6	(36.1, 51.4)	1,237,000
Utah	33.8	(25.6, 43.0)	103,000	44.5	(34.4, 55.1)	136,000
Vermont	31.5	(21.9, 43.0)	27,000	39.8	(30.4, 50.1)	35,000
Virginia	37.4	(28.8, 46.9)	329,000	43.0	(33.9, 52.7)	379,000
Washington	31.3	(23.4, 40.4)	308,000	60.5	(51.6, 68.8)	597,000
West Virginia	40.8	(30.7, 51.7)	94,000	34.4	(25.4, 44.7)	79,000
Wisconsin	34.5	(24.5, 46.1)	215,000	48.0	(37.6, 58.5)	299,000
Wyoming	41.8	(30.0, 54.6)	27,000	32.3	(22.1, 44.5)	21,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined percentages might exceed 100%.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences by Person of Authority is not shown.

³Includes immediate and extended family members.

⁴Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

⁵U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.13**Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence Among Female Victims by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Rape (Completed or Attempted)			Sexual Coercion		
	Male Perpetrators Only			Male Perpetrators Only		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	97.3	(96.4, 97.9)	22,365,000	96.3	(95.2, 97.2)	15,367,000
Alabama	100.0	NA	354,000	100.0	NA	265,000
Alaska	96.0	(87.6, 98.8)	59,000	97.0	(87.3, 99.3)	35,000
Arizona	96.9	(88.1, 99.2)	495,000	95.6	(85.6, 98.7)	359,000
Arkansas	100.0	NA	244,000	100.0	NA	147,000
California	98.2	(93.9, 99.5)	2,418,000	97.1	(91.5, 99.0)	1,735,000
Colorado	100.0	NA	394,000	97.7	(85.1, 99.7)	266,000
Connecticut	94.9	(83.0, 98.6)	229,000	98.2	(92.6, 99.6)	159,000
Delaware	98.4	(92.9, 99.7)	76,000	87.0	(58.7, 96.9)	31,000
District of Columbia	--	--	--	94.9	(76.7, 99.1)	23,000
Florida	97.5	(92.1, 99.3)	1,279,000	94.9	(86.3, 98.2)	893,000
Georgia	98.0	(87.2, 99.7)	573,000	94.8	(80.7, 98.8)	345,000
Hawaii	94.7	(70.5, 99.2)	74,000	98.0	(86.8, 99.7)	59,000
Idaho	91.1	(77.0, 96.9)	121,000	96.9	(81.0, 99.6)	82,000
Illinois	96.8	(88.0, 99.2)	850,000	94.4	(83.3, 98.3)	632,000
Indiana	96.5	(90.6, 98.7)	439,000	93.3	(79.8, 98.0)	346,000
Iowa	93.9	(83.1, 97.9)	211,000	97.3	(91.8, 99.2)	131,000
Kansas	94.9	(84.5, 98.4)	211,000	95.4	(82.4, 98.9)	135,000
Kentucky	95.2	(87.8, 98.2)	379,000	98.8	(91.6, 99.8)	211,000
Louisiana	97.7	(88.0, 99.6)	323,000	99.6	(96.9, 99.9)	225,000
Maine	97.8	(93.1, 99.3)	110,000	98.2	(92.1, 99.6)	82,000
Maryland	93.2	(79.3, 98.0)	392,000	97.9	(88.4, 99.6)	272,000
Massachusetts	97.8	(91.4, 99.5)	452,000	92.3	(74.0, 98.1)	321,000
Michigan	97.4	(90.2, 99.4)	862,000	99.8	(98.6, 100.0)	532,000
Minnesota	98.2	(93.5, 99.5)	405,000	98.2	(92.7, 99.6)	339,000
Mississippi	95.4	(83.2, 98.8)	194,000	100.0	NA	148,000
Missouri	92.0	(74.0, 97.9)	440,000	97.7	(89.6, 99.5)	318,000
Montana	100.0	NA	92,000	100.0	NA	53,000

Table 3.13 — continued

State	Rape (Completed or Attempted)			Sexual Coercion		
	Male Perpetrators Only			Male Perpetrators Only		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	100.0	NA	151,000	100.0	NA	83,000
Nevada	96.0	(88.0, 98.7)	221,000	96.5	(85.7, 99.2)	163,000
New Hampshire	100.0	NA	88,000	100.0	NA	71,000
New Jersey	92.9	(74.7, 98.3)	580,000	91.6	(75.0, 97.6)	545,000
New Mexico	97.4	(89.0, 99.4)	155,000	95.5	(82.0, 99.0)	89,000
New York	96.1	(87.7, 98.8)	1,181,000	96.3	(88.9, 98.8)	1,022,000
North Carolina	97.8	(92.6, 99.3)	694,000	88.3	(70.1, 96.1)	316,000
North Dakota	100.0	NA	52,000	98.7	(91.0, 99.8)	32,000
Ohio	97.5	(88.1, 99.5)	920,000	97.9	(91.8, 99.5)	467,000
Oklahoma	97.0	(90.1, 99.1)	284,000	97.5	(90.3, 99.4)	219,000
Oregon	98.0	(93.4, 99.4)	391,000	97.5	(91.9, 99.3)	295,000
Pennsylvania	97.5	(84.3, 99.6)	1,005,000	96.6	(87.3, 99.2)	671,000
Rhode Island	99.2	(94.4, 99.9)	68,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	97.6	(90.3, 99.4)	359,000	97.9	(86.6, 99.7)	269,000
South Dakota	98.3	(92.9, 99.6)	53,000	100.0	NA	39,000
Tennessee	96.1	(88.3, 98.8)	461,000	100.0	NA	368,000
Texas	99.7	(97.8, 100.0)	2,026,000	95.9	(89.5, 98.5)	1,407,000
Utah	98.9	(92.7, 99.9)	116,000	98.6	(90.4, 99.8)	98,000
Vermont	99.2	(94.5, 99.9)	48,000	96.1	(84.4, 99.1)	32,000
Virginia	96.6	(86.3, 99.2)	492,000	90.8	(74.5, 97.1)	285,000
Washington	98.0	(93.9, 99.3)	646,000	96.2	(89.1, 98.8)	353,000
West Virginia	97.4	(88.8, 99.5)	153,000	99.1	(93.6, 99.9)	76,000
Wisconsin	97.3	(87.9, 99.5)	432,000	98.0	(92.2, 99.5)	254,000
Wyoming	97.7	(92.5, 99.3)	44,000	96.5	(83.8, 99.3)	29,000

Table 3.13 — continued

State	Unwanted Sexual Contact			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Male Perpetrators Only			Male Perpetrators Only		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	94.9	(93.9, 95.8)	31,536,000	92.3	(91.2, 93.3)	35,746,000
Alabama	96.9	(91.6, 98.9)	434,000	95.8	(87.6, 98.7)	473,000
Alaska	95.6	(89.0, 98.3)	84,000	94.1	(88.5, 97.1)	90,000
Arizona	95.0	(89.6, 97.7)	819,000	92.9	(86.0, 96.6)	791,000
Arkansas	98.8	(94.7, 99.7)	337,000	91.9	(84.2, 96.0)	329,000
California	95.2	(89.9, 97.8)	3,664,000	89.5	(84.1, 93.3)	4,365,000
Colorado	93.2	(85.0, 97.1)	526,000	97.3	(93.0, 99.0)	623,000
Connecticut	97.5	(92.0, 99.2)	426,000	94.3	(87.9, 97.5)	456,000
Delaware	97.3	(92.1, 99.1)	88,000	97.2	(92.8, 98.9)	94,000
District of Columbia	92.5	(76.4, 97.9)	81,000	93.4	(79.7, 98.1)	90,000
Florida	96.4	(92.1, 98.4)	1,782,000	96.3	(92.1, 98.3)	2,093,000
Georgia	92.1	(85.0, 96.0)	897,000	94.2	(87.2, 97.5)	994,000
Hawaii	96.6	(83.8, 99.4)	142,000	91.3	(80.3, 96.5)	142,000
Idaho	92.1	(82.6, 96.6)	156,000	90.7	(81.8, 95.5)	159,000
Illinois	98.4	(95.2, 99.5)	1,420,000	95.7	(90.9, 98.0)	1,530,000
Indiana	92.8	(83.0, 97.2)	665,000	94.9	(89.1, 97.7)	663,000
Iowa	95.0	(86.9, 98.2)	285,000	90.5	(79.9, 95.8)	298,000
Kansas	92.1	(80.8, 97.0)	235,000	94.1	(85.2, 97.8)	324,000
Kentucky	96.7	(90.7, 98.9)	485,000	93.7	(86.3, 97.2)	623,000
Louisiana	94.0	(85.0, 97.8)	368,000	88.9	(78.9, 94.5)	368,000
Maine	95.9	(91.4, 98.1)	164,000	95.7	(90.7, 98.1)	183,000
Maryland	92.3	(84.7, 96.3)	672,000	90.7	(82.8, 95.1)	695,000
Massachusetts	98.1	(94.0, 99.4)	711,000	93.0	(85.1, 96.8)	974,000
Michigan	93.3	(83.1, 97.5)	1,058,000	86.5	(75.2, 93.1)	1,027,000
Minnesota	94.7	(87.7, 97.8)	533,000	94.3	(89.3, 97.0)	618,000
Mississippi	91.7	(83.1, 96.1)	292,000	93.6	(85.8, 97.2)	271,000
Missouri	94.8	(84.8, 98.3)	626,000	92.9	(85.0, 96.8)	647,000
Montana	96.8	(87.3, 99.3)	108,000	95.4	(87.0, 98.4)	113,000

Table 3.13 — continued

State	Unwanted Sexual Contact			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Male Perpetrators Only			Male Perpetrators Only		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	98.1	(91.4, 99.6)	194,000	93.5	(85.9, 97.2)	177,000
Nevada	93.7	(84.0, 97.7)	257,000	96.8	(91.3, 98.9)	326,000
New Hampshire	92.9	(78.5, 97.9)	144,000	91.3	(80.2, 96.4)	171,000
New Jersey	89.3	(75.4, 95.8)	817,000	86.3	(74.7, 93.1)	903,000
New Mexico	92.9	(80.5, 97.7)	220,000	94.5	(89.1, 97.3)	290,000
New York	92.7	(85.6, 96.4)	1,967,000	93.1	(87.0, 96.5)	2,710,000
North Carolina	94.2	(87.4, 97.5)	857,000	93.8	(88.3, 96.8)	1,072,000
North Dakota	99.3	(95.2, 99.9)	60,000	97.9	(86.7, 99.7)	59,000
Ohio	99.1	(96.1, 99.8)	1,338,000	93.3	(87.1, 96.6)	1,468,000
Oklahoma	94.7	(88.0, 97.7)	324,000	91.7	(85.1, 95.6)	422,000
Oregon	96.7	(93.5, 98.4)	507,000	95.2	(91.2, 97.4)	607,000
Pennsylvania	90.3	(75.8, 96.5)	1,342,000	87.0	(75.5, 93.6)	1,494,000
Rhode Island	97.5	(88.7, 99.5)	99,000	94.4	(88.3, 97.4)	130,000
South Carolina	98.1	(92.1, 99.6)	541,000	92.5	(83.7, 96.7)	516,000
South Dakota	97.0	(88.8, 99.3)	75,000	94.8	(86.5, 98.1)	71,000
Tennessee	95.1	(86.8, 98.3)	619,000	87.3	(78.1, 93.0)	694,000
Texas	94.7	(90.1, 97.2)	2,378,000	92.2	(87.5, 95.2)	2,617,000
Utah	95.2	(89.9, 97.8)	222,000	94.9	(90.4, 97.4)	291,000
Vermont	93.8	(87.5, 97.0)	71,000	87.2	(73.6, 94.3)	76,000
Virginia	95.8	(90.1, 98.3)	793,000	93.9	(88.1, 97.0)	828,000
Washington	96.0	(91.9, 98.0)	871,000	95.9	(92.4, 97.8)	946,000
West Virginia	96.9	(89.6, 99.1)	169,000	92.9	(85.9, 96.5)	215,000
Wisconsin	97.8	(94.6, 99.2)	550,000	91.3	(83.3, 95.6)	569,000
Wyoming	93.9	(83.5, 97.9)	62,000	91.8	(82.3, 96.4)	60,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval; NA=not applicable.

¹Only categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Rape (Female Perpetrators Only, Male and Female Perpetrators), Made to Penetrate, Sexual Coercion (Female Perpetrators Only, Male and Female Perpetrators), Unwanted Sexual Contact (Female Perpetrators Only, Male and Female Perpetrators), and Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences (Female Perpetrators Only, Male and Female Perpetrators).

²U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.14**Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization by State of Residence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Contact Sexual Violence ²			Made to Penetrate (Completed or Attempted)			Made to Penetrate – Completed Alcohol/Drug-Facilitated		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	17.1	(16.3, 17.9)	19,522,000	5.9	(5.4, 6.5)	6,764,000	4.8	(4.3, 5.3)	5,441,000
Alabama	15.1	(10.3, 21.5)	261,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	20.4	(15.4, 26.6)	56,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	19.9	(14.8, 26.2)	475,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	13.8	(10.0, 18.7)	147,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
California	17.0	(14.3, 20.1)	2,349,000	5.7	(4.1, 7.9)	787,000	4.9	(3.4, 7.0)	673,000
Colorado	17.6	(12.7, 23.9)	337,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	16.7	(12.4, 22.2)	221,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	14.8	(10.6, 20.4)	49,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	29.3	(18.6, 43.1)	68,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	18.5	(14.9, 22.7)	1,321,000	5.9	(4.1, 8.5)	422,000	4.7	(3.1, 7.2)	340,000
Georgia	17.1	(12.6, 22.7)	597,000	5.3	(3.3, 8.4)	187,000	--	--	--
Hawaii	12.2	(8.4, 17.5)	64,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	18.9	(14.7, 23.9)	107,000	6.4	(4.2, 9.8)	37,000	--	--	--
Illinois	14.6	(10.4, 20.3)	691,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	15.4	(11.2, 20.9)	366,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	14.5	(10.1, 20.4)	164,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	13.2	(9.1, 18.8)	138,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	18.3	(13.6, 24.3)	296,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	21.9	(15.7, 29.6)	359,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	17.3	(13.1, 22.6)	88,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	15.6	(11.3, 21.3)	329,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	21.0	(16.0, 27.2)	518,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	14.3	(10.6, 19.2)	527,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	14.0	(10.3, 18.8)	278,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	16.4	(11.9, 22.2)	173,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	15.3	(11.4, 20.3)	339,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	20.7	(15.0, 27.8)	79,000	7.2	(4.4, 11.7)	28,000	--	--	--

Table 3.14 — continued

State	Contact Sexual Violence ²			Made to Penetrate (Completed or Attempted)			Made to Penetrate – Completed Alcohol/Drug-Facilitated		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	18.7	(14.4, 23.9)	125,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	14.2	(10.2, 19.3)	144,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	19.3	(13.8, 26.3)	97,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	16.0	(10.3, 24.0)	517,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	16.0	(11.9, 21.2)	120,000	5.5	(3.4, 8.9)	42,000	--	--	--
New York	17.4	(13.7, 21.9)	1,259,000	7.4	(4.8, 11.3)	535,000	5.6	(3.3, 9.4)	405,000
North Carolina	15.3	(10.7, 21.5)	533,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	16.6	(12.5, 21.6)	704,000	6.3	(4.0, 9.9)	270,000	--	--	--
Oklahoma	18.1	(13.6, 23.7)	249,000	7.6	(4.9, 11.7)	105,000	6.6	(4.0, 10.7)	91,000
Oregon	16.4	(12.5, 21.3)	240,000	5.5	(3.6, 8.2)	80,000	4.5	(2.8, 7.0)	65,000
Pennsylvania	14.6	(10.9, 19.2)	693,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	13.2	(9.1, 18.8)	52,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	19.4	(14.3, 25.6)	329,000	8.8	(5.5, 13.7)	149,000	--	--	--
South Dakota	10.6	(6.9, 15.8)	32,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	22.1	(16.7, 28.7)	516,000	10.6	(6.5, 16.7)	247,000	7.8	(4.6, 13.1)	182,000
Texas	18.6	(15.4, 22.2)	1,672,000	6.9	(5.0, 9.4)	619,000	5.3	(3.7, 7.6)	479,000
Utah	10.4	(7.7, 14.0)	99,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	16.0	(11.8, 21.3)	39,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	18.9	(14.3, 24.6)	564,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	21.6	(17.2, 26.7)	552,000	7.6	(5.0, 11.4)	194,000	6.5	(4.1, 10.2)	166,000
West Virginia	17.0	(12.8, 22.1)	120,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	18.8	(14.4, 24.2)	404,000	7.6	(5.0, 11.6)	164,000	--	--	--
Wyoming	16.2	(11.5, 22.2)	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 3.14 — continued

State	Sexual Coercion			Unwanted Sexual Contact			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	5.8	(5.3, 6.3)	6,626,000	11.0	(10.3, 11.7)	12,521,000	13.2	(12.5, 14.0)	15,097,000
Alabama	--	--	--	9.5	(5.8, 15.1)	164,000	9.0	(5.8, 13.8)	156,000
Alaska	6.5	(4.0, 10.3)	18,000	14.2	(9.9, 19.9)	39,000	16.6	(12.1, 22.3)	45,000
Arizona	--	--	--	11.7	(7.9, 16.8)	278,000	12.0	(8.2, 17.2)	287,000
Arkansas	--	--	--	8.4	(5.7, 12.3)	89,000	12.1	(8.0, 18.0)	129,000
California	5.8	(4.2, 7.9)	803,000	10.0	(8.0, 12.4)	1,376,000	14.0	(11.5, 16.9)	1,935,000
Colorado	5.7	(3.4, 9.4)	109,000	12.2	(8.0, 18.2)	234,000	11.5	(7.3, 17.8)	220,000
Connecticut	--	--	--	11.9	(8.1, 17.0)	157,000	15.0	(10.8, 20.5)	198,000
Delaware	--	--	--	10.0	(6.7, 14.6)	33,000	13.1	(9.0, 18.9)	43,000
District of Columbia	--	--	--	23.7	(13.7, 37.7)	55,000	--	--	--
Florida	5.2	(3.3, 8.1)	374,000	12.7	(9.7, 16.4)	905,000	13.5	(10.4, 17.3)	966,000
Georgia	7.0	(4.1, 11.6)	245,000	11.2	(7.7, 16.1)	392,000	12.3	(8.4, 17.7)	431,000
Hawaii	--	--	--	8.4	(5.5, 12.6)	44,000	11.0	(7.5, 15.7)	57,000
Idaho	9.1	(6.3, 12.8)	51,000	10.8	(7.7, 15.1)	61,000	16.3	(12.3, 21.2)	92,000
Illinois	--	--	--	8.6	(5.7, 12.6)	405,000	12.0	(8.6, 16.6)	566,000
Indiana	--	--	--	9.9	(6.6, 14.7)	235,000	16.1	(11.3, 22.5)	383,000
Iowa	--	--	--	11.2	(7.2, 17.0)	127,000	12.3	(8.3, 17.9)	139,000
Kansas	--	--	--	9.4	(6.1, 14.3)	98,000	13.5	(9.3, 19.0)	141,000
Kentucky	--	--	--	14.7	(10.4, 20.3)	236,000	15.6	(11.5, 20.8)	251,000
Louisiana	--	--	--	11.1	(7.4, 16.3)	183,000	11.6	(8.0, 16.5)	190,000
Maine	7.1	(4.2, 11.7)	36,000	13.4	(9.6, 18.5)	68,000	15.4	(11.4, 20.5)	78,000
Maryland	--	--	--	9.8	(6.3, 15.1)	207,000	11.1	(7.5, 16.2)	234,000
Massachusetts	--	--	--	14.4	(10.0, 20.2)	354,000	19.8	(14.9, 25.8)	487,000
Michigan	--	--	--	10.1	(7.0, 14.5)	372,000	12.6	(9.1, 17.3)	465,000
Minnesota	6.2	(3.7, 10.2)	123,000	8.4	(5.6, 12.4)	167,000	12.3	(8.9, 16.6)	244,000
Mississippi	7.5	(4.3, 12.6)	79,000	10.2	(6.9, 14.9)	107,000	9.1	(6.0, 13.5)	96,000
Missouri	6.8	(4.3, 10.6)	151,000	10.3	(7.1, 14.8)	228,000	13.2	(9.7, 17.6)	290,000
Montana	8.1	(5.0, 12.8)	31,000	14.3	(9.2, 21.6)	55,000	14.2	(10.3, 19.2)	54,000

Table 3.14 — continued

State	Sexual Coercion			Unwanted Sexual Contact			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	--	--	--	15.6	(11.5, 20.6)	104,000	14.8	(10.7, 20.3)	100,000
Nevada	--	--	--	9.6	(6.2, 14.6)	98,000	11.9	(8.5, 16.6)	122,000
New Hampshire	--	--	--	14.5	(9.4, 21.7)	73,000	12.9	(8.7, 18.8)	65,000
New Jersey	--	--	--	13.7	(8.3, 21.9)	443,000	17.2	(12.3, 23.6)	557,000
New Mexico	--	--	--	10.1	(7.1, 14.0)	76,000	11.8	(8.6, 15.9)	89,000
New York	5.0	(3.1, 7.9)	362,000	10.7	(8.2, 13.9)	773,000	12.8	(9.6, 16.9)	924,000
North Carolina	--	--	--	8.7	(5.8, 12.9)	302,000	14.6	(11.2, 18.9)	508,000
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	(4.8, 12.6)	20,000
Ohio	8.1	(5.4, 12.2)	346,000	10.4	(7.1, 14.9)	441,000	13.9	(10.2, 18.7)	591,000
Oklahoma	--	--	--	10.6	(7.3, 15.0)	145,000	10.9	(7.5, 15.6)	150,000
Oregon	3.9	(2.3, 6.4)	57,000	11.5	(8.1, 16.0)	168,000	12.6	(9.4, 16.7)	183,000
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	10.5	(7.4, 14.7)	500,000	9.1	(6.3, 13.1)	435,000
Rhode Island	--	--	--	8.6	(5.6, 13.1)	34,000	12.6	(8.5, 18.2)	50,000
South Carolina	--	--	--	11.2	(7.2, 16.8)	189,000	12.6	(9.0, 17.2)	213,000
South Dakota	--	--	--	7.5	(4.3, 12.6)	23,000	6.1	(4.0, 9.2)	19,000
Tennessee	--	--	--	14.0	(10.1, 19.0)	325,000	14.4	(10.2, 20.0)	336,000
Texas	6.6	(4.8, 9.1)	598,000	11.7	(9.3, 14.6)	1,049,000	13.0	(10.4, 16.3)	1,173,000
Utah	--	--	--	7.0	(4.8, 10.2)	67,000	14.4	(11.2, 18.3)	137,000
Vermont	--	--	--	11.0	(7.6, 15.8)	27,000	13.0	(9.3, 17.9)	32,000
Virginia	8.3	(5.6, 12.1)	247,000	10.5	(7.3, 14.7)	311,000	11.4	(8.2, 15.5)	339,000
Washington	7.8	(5.3, 11.4)	200,000	13.5	(10.1, 17.8)	344,000	19.0	(14.8, 24.0)	486,000
West Virginia	4.3	(2.7, 6.9)	31,000	12.4	(8.9, 17.0)	88,000	12.0	(8.8, 16.1)	85,000
Wisconsin	7.2	(4.4, 11.3)	154,000	10.7	(7.5, 14.9)	229,000	9.8	(6.8, 13.9)	210,000
Wyoming	--	--	--	9.5	(6.3, 14.2)	21,000	13.1	(9.0, 18.7)	28,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Only categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Rape (Completed or Attempted) – Any Type, Rape – Completed or Attempted Forced Penetration, Rape – Completed Alcohol/Drug-Facilitated Penetration, and Made to Penetrate – Completed or Attempted Forced Penetration.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.15**12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization by State of Residence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Contact Sexual Violence ²			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	3.7	(3.3, 4.2)	4,282,000	2.6	(2.3, 3.0)	2,962,000
California	2.9	(1.9, 4.4)	400,000	2.5	(1.5, 4.1)	341,000
New York	5.1	(2.9, 8.8)	365,000	--	--	--
Texas	3.2	(2.0, 5.1)	291,000	3.0	(1.9, 4.9)	274,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Rape, Made to Penetrate, Sexual Coercion, and Unwanted Sexual Contact.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Tables 3.16**Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Race/Ethnicity, by State of Residence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

(Estimates for Non-Hispanic Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Multiracial were not statistically reliable)

Table 3.16.a**Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by State of Residence — U.S. Hispanic¹ Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Contact Sexual Violence ³			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	18.5	(15.9, 21.4)	3,083,000	14.9	(12.7, 17.5)	2,493,000
California	15.9	(11.4, 21.6)	698,000	16.7	(11.9, 22.9)	735,000
Texas	18.7	(13.0, 26.3)	512,000	13.0	(8.4, 19.6)	355,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. Made to Penetrate is not shown.

³Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 3.16.b**Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic White¹ Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Contact Sexual Violence ³			Made to Penetrate			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	16.5	(15.6, 17.5)	12,592,000	4.7	(4.2, 5.2)	3,565,000	13.0	(12.2, 13.9)	9,960,000
Alabama	11.1	(6.9, 17.3)	117,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	19.4	(13.7, 26.8)	37,000	--	--	--	17.0	(11.8, 23.9)	33,000
Arizona	22.2	(15.7, 30.4)	349,000	--	--	--	13.1	(8.3, 20.0)	205,000
Arkansas	14.0	(9.7, 19.8)	116,000	--	--	--	13.3	(8.3, 20.6)	110,000
California	18.3	(14.6, 22.7)	1,180,000	--	--	--	14.3	(11.0, 18.2)	919,000
Colorado	16.5	(12.1, 22.1)	243,000	--	--	--	9.8	(6.4, 14.5)	143,000
Connecticut	16.0	(11.7, 21.6)	165,000	--	--	--	14.5	(10.2, 20.1)	149,000
Delaware	15.8	(10.7, 22.8)	37,000	--	--	--	11.1	(7.1, 17.0)	26,000
Florida	21.1	(16.5, 26.6)	946,000	5.9	(3.8, 9.0)	264,000	15.7	(11.6, 20.8)	703,000
Georgia	14.2	(9.4, 21.0)	322,000	--	--	--	12.4	(7.4, 20.2)	281,000
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.2	(12.3, 31.4)	36,000
Idaho	19.9	(15.3, 25.4)	101,000	6.8	(4.3, 10.5)	34,000	17.6	(13.2, 22.9)	89,000
Illinois	15.1	(9.8, 22.6)	488,000	--	--	--	12.2	(8.2, 17.7)	392,000
Indiana	16.0	(11.4, 22.1)	321,000	--	--	--	17.3	(11.9, 24.5)	348,000
Iowa	14.5	(9.8, 20.8)	147,000	--	--	--	12.5	(8.2, 18.6)	127,000
Kansas	9.6	(6.1, 14.9)	75,000	--	--	--	8.5	(5.3, 13.5)	66,000
Kentucky	18.0	(12.8, 24.5)	242,000	--	--	--	14.4	(10.3, 19.7)	194,000
Louisiana	16.7	(11.5, 23.4)	167,000	--	--	--	11.2	(7.1, 17.1)	112,000
Maine	17.3	(12.9, 22.7)	83,000	--	--	--	15.6	(11.5, 20.9)	75,000
Maryland	14.4	(9.1, 22.0)	179,000	--	--	--	12.4	(7.5, 19.8)	154,000
Massachusetts	20.8	(15.4, 27.5)	366,000	--	--	--	19.7	(14.6, 26.1)	347,000
Michigan	11.2	(7.5, 16.4)	332,000	--	--	--	11.7	(8.0, 16.8)	347,000
Minnesota	13.4	(9.5, 18.6)	230,000	--	--	--	11.4	(8.0, 16.0)	195,000
Mississippi	14.8	(9.7, 21.9)	90,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	16.0	(11.6, 21.9)	274,000	--	--	--	15.1	(11.0, 20.5)	258,000
Montana	20.1	(14.0, 27.8)	69,000	--	--	--	14.5	(10.4, 19.9)	50,000

Table 3.16.b — continued

State	Contact Sexual Violence ³			Made to Penetrate			Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	16.4	(12.2, 21.8)	91,000	--	--	--	12.1	(8.5, 17.1)	67,000
Nevada	16.4	(11.5, 22.8)	97,000	--	--	--	11.7	(7.9, 16.9)	69,000
New Hampshire	17.3	(12.2, 24.0)	80,000	--	--	--	12.5	(8.1, 18.9)	57,000
New Jersey	13.9	(9.2, 20.5)	274,000	--	--	--	13.5	(8.8, 20.1)	265,000
New Mexico	16.5	(11.5, 23.1)	61,000	--	--	--	15.2	(10.3, 21.8)	57,000
New York	16.6	(12.6, 21.4)	707,000	--	--	--	13.5	(9.8, 18.3)	577,000
North Carolina	12.2	(7.9, 18.3)	267,000	--	--	--	13.1	(9.3, 18.2)	288,000
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3	(4.6, 11.4)	17,000
Ohio	14.1	(10.0, 19.6)	457,000	--	--	--	10.8	(7.1, 16.1)	349,000
Oklahoma	16.5	(11.5, 23.2)	171,000	--	--	--	10.2	(6.3, 16.0)	106,000
Oregon	16.3	(11.9, 21.9)	194,000	--	--	--	12.8	(9.1, 17.6)	152,000
Pennsylvania	13.2	(9.4, 18.2)	493,000	--	--	--	8.3	(5.3, 12.6)	310,000
Rhode Island	15.1	(10.9, 20.7)	40,000	--	--	--	14.7	(10.4, 20.4)	39,000
South Carolina	17.0	(11.4, 24.7)	195,000	--	--	--	11.4	(7.7, 16.6)	131,000
South Dakota	10.9	(6.9, 16.7)	29,000	--	--	--	6.2	(3.9, 9.6)	17,000
Tennessee	21.9	(16.1, 29.0)	395,000	--	--	--	16.6	(11.5, 23.3)	299,000
Texas	20.5	(16.1, 25.8)	938,000	--	--	--	13.0	(9.6, 17.4)	594,000
Utah	11.4	(8.4, 15.3)	96,000	--	--	--	14.7	(11.3, 19.0)	124,000
Vermont	15.1	(11.0, 20.5)	35,000	--	--	--	12.2	(8.6, 17.2)	29,000
Virginia	15.3	(11.0, 21.1)	318,000	--	--	--	10.3	(6.9, 15.0)	213,000
Washington	22.3	(17.3, 28.2)	450,000	7.8	(4.9, 12.2)	158,000	18.8	(14.2, 24.5)	380,000
West Virginia	16.5	(12.1, 21.9)	100,000	--	--	--	12.0	(8.6, 16.4)	72,000
Wisconsin	17.1	(12.8, 22.4)	320,000	--	--	--	9.1	(6.1, 13.3)	169,000
Wyoming	15.0	(10.6, 20.9)	29,000	--	--	--	12.6	(8.5, 18.4)	25,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

²Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

³Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Tables 3.17

Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence Among Male Victims by Type of Perpetrator, by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

(Estimates for rape were not statistically reliable)

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Acquaintance ⁴			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁵	41.0	(38.4, 43.7)	8,006,000	48.9	(46.2, 51.6)	9,551,000	18.6	(16.7, 20.7)	3,629,000
Alaska	33.8	(21.8, 48.4)	19,000	47.6	(33.1, 62.6)	27,000	--	--	--
Arizona	--	--	--	49.9	(34.1, 65.7)	237,000	--	--	--
California	42.9	(33.9, 52.4)	1,008,000	41.7	(33.1, 50.9)	980,000	19.7	(13.5, 27.9)	464,000
Connecticut	--	--	--	49.3	(33.9, 64.9)	109,000	--	--	--
Florida	34.7	(24.8, 46.2)	459,000	49.1	(37.8, 60.4)	648,000	--	--	--
Georgia	34.6	(21.9, 49.9)	206,000	63.7	(48.5, 76.6)	380,000	--	--	--
Hawaii	--	--	--	56.0	(36.9, 73.5)	36,000	--	--	--
Idaho	55.2	(41.7, 67.9)	59,000	44.6	(32.0, 57.9)	48,000	--	--	--
Illinois	39.2	(24.1, 56.6)	271,000	45.8	(28.8, 63.8)	317,000	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	60.1	(43.9, 74.4)	220,000	--	--	--
Iowa	40.9	(24.6, 59.5)	67,000	50.4	(31.9, 68.9)	83,000	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	52.7	(33.4, 71.2)	73,000	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	64.3	(48.4, 77.6)	190,000	--	--	--
Louisiana	58.5	(41.1, 74.0)	210,000	52.2	(34.6, 69.3)	188,000	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	63.7	(49.5, 75.9)	56,000	--	--	--
Maryland	48.0	(31.5, 64.9)	158,000	34.7	(21.1, 51.4)	114,000	--	--	--
Massachusetts	49.6	(35.0, 64.3)	257,000	50.3	(35.7, 64.8)	260,000	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	72.3	(55.6, 84.5)	381,000	--	--	--
Minnesota	--	--	--	57.9	(41.7, 72.5)	161,000	--	--	--
Mississippi	59.1	(42.4, 73.9)	102,000	38.5	(24.2, 55.1)	67,000	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	64.0	(49.1, 76.6)	217,000	--	--	--
Montana	33.3	(19.7, 50.4)	26,000	63.9	(47.2, 77.8)	50,000	--	--	--

Table 3.17.a — continued

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Acquaintance ⁴			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	--	--	--	52.6	(38.8, 66.0)	66,000	--	--	--
Nevada	29.5	(17.9, 44.7)	43,000	52.7	(36.4, 68.4)	76,000	--	--	--
New Hampshire	32.9	(19.7, 49.4)	32,000	68.7	(52.6, 81.3)	67,000	--	--	--
New Mexico	43.9	(29.1, 59.8)	53,000	41.0	(27.7, 55.8)	49,000	--	--	--
New York	40.2	(27.6, 54.1)	506,000	42.3	(30.8, 54.8)	533,000	20.4	(12.7, 31.1)	257,000
North Carolina	--	--	--	56.9	(38.4, 73.6)	303,000	--	--	--
Ohio	53.2	(38.7, 67.1)	374,000	38.1	(25.2, 52.8)	268,000	--	--	--
Oklahoma	43.8	(29.6, 59.0)	109,000	50.7	(35.8, 65.6)	127,000	--	--	--
Oregon	37.7	(25.6, 51.6)	90,000	59.4	(45.5, 72.0)	142,000	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	38.0	(24.7, 53.4)	263,000	47.4	(33.0, 62.2)	328,000	--	--	--
Rhode Island	--	--	--	51.6	(35.6, 67.2)	27,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	40.3	(25.6, 56.9)	132,000	65.8	(49.2, 79.3)	216,000	--	--	--
Tennessee	52.1	(36.6, 67.1)	268,000	28.2	(17.4, 42.2)	145,000	31.7	(19.8, 46.5)	163,000
Texas	49.0	(39.4, 58.7)	819,000	42.5	(33.5, 52.0)	710,000	23.8	(16.4, 33.2)	398,000
Utah	--	--	--	48.3	(33.4, 63.5)	48,000	--	--	--
Vermont	--	--	--	58.7	(43.2, 72.7)	23,000	--	--	--
Virginia	43.8	(29.7, 59.0)	247,000	54.3	(39.1, 68.7)	306,000	--	--	--
Washington	41.3	(29.9, 53.7)	228,000	47.2	(35.2, 59.5)	261,000	--	--	--
West Virginia	29.0	(18.4, 42.6)	35,000	63.5	(48.9, 76.0)	76,000	--	--	--
Wisconsin	48.1	(34.0, 62.5)	194,000	55.2	(40.6, 69.0)	223,000	--	--	--
Wyoming	--	--	--	39.5	(24.6, 56.7)	14,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

²Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined column percentages might exceed 100%.

³Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Family Member and Person of Authority.

⁴Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

⁵U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.17.b**Lifetime Reports of Being Made to Penetrate by an Intimate Partner,¹ Among Male Victims by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	50.5	(45.9, 55.2)	3,418,000
California	59.9	(43.3, 74.6)	472,000
Texas	60.2	(44.1, 74.5)	373,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined column percentages might exceed 100%.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Family Member, Person of Authority, Acquaintance, and Stranger.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 3.17.c**Lifetime Reports of Sexual Coercion by an Intimate Partner,¹ Among Male Victims by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	66.3	(61.7, 70.6)	4,393,000
California	70.8	(54.9, 82.8)	568,000
Idaho	79.7	(60.6, 91.0)	41,000
Texas	83.2	(69.1, 91.6)	497,000
Virginia	83.7	(65.9, 93.2)	207,000
Washington	74.0	(52.3, 88.0)	148,000
Wisconsin	88.7	(68.1, 96.7)	136,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined column percentages might exceed 100%.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Family Member, Person of Authority, Acquaintance, and Stranger.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 3.17.d**Lifetime Reports of Unwanted Sexual Contact Among Male Victims by Type of Perpetrator,¹ by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Acquaintance ³			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	21.6	(19.1, 24.5)	2,711,000	52.5	(49.3, 55.7)	6,573,000	23.8	(21.2, 26.7)	2,983,000
California	--	--	--	52.6	(41.1, 63.8)	723,000	29.5	(20.0, 41.2)	406,000
Florida	--	--	--	56.3	(42.3, 69.5)	510,000	--	--	--
Georgia	--	--	--	73.2	(55.6, 85.7)	287,000	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	48.5	(31.5, 65.8)	30,000	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	65.4	(47.3, 79.9)	155,000	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	58.8	(41.6, 74.1)	40,000	--	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	70.4	(50.6, 84.6)	262,000	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	67.2	(49.3, 81.2)	153,000	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	53.4	(37.9, 68.3)	56,000	--	--	--
New Hampshire	--	--	--	79.7	(61.8, 90.5)	58,000	--	--	--
New Mexico	--	--	--	40.3	(25.5, 57.0)	30,000	--	--	--
New York	--	--	--	42.6	(30.1, 56.1)	329,000	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	65.2	(48.5, 78.8)	109,000	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	49.3	(32.0, 66.8)	247,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	76.2	(53.7, 89.8)	144,000	--	--	--
Texas	25.2	(16.2, 37.1)	265,000	51.7	(40.0, 63.2)	543,000	25.8	(16.6, 37.9)	271,000
Vermont	--	--	--	74.0	(55.6, 86.6)	20,000	--	--	--
Virginia	--	--	--	58.6	(40.5, 74.7)	183,000	--	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	38.9	(25.8, 53.9)	134,000	--	--	--
West Virginia	--	--	--	71.2	(54.2, 83.8)	62,000	--	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--	--	66.9	(48.8, 81.1)	153,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined column percentages might exceed 100%.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Family Member and Person of Authority.

³Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.17.e**Lifetime Reports of Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences Among Male Victims by Type of Perpetrator,¹ by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Current/Former Intimate Partner			Acquaintance ³			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	24.8	(22.2, 27.6)	3,745,000	45.0	(42.1, 48.0)	6,796,000	34.0	(31.2, 36.8)	5,127,000
Alaska	--	--	--	60.0	(43.4, 74.6)	27,000	--	--	--
California	26.7	(18.3, 37.3)	517,000	42.2	(32.5, 52.6)	817,000	36.8	(28.0, 46.7)	713,000
Florida	--	--	--	51.0	(37.7, 64.2)	493,000	--	--	--
Idaho	--	--	--	48.3	(34.2, 62.8)	45,000	33.1	(20.4, 49.0)	31,000
Illinois	--	--	--	47.1	(30.6, 64.2)	267,000	--	--	--
Indiana	--	--	--	55.9	(37.4, 72.9)	214,000	--	--	--
Kansas	--	--	--	53.0	(34.2, 71.0)	75,000	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	--	--	64.6	(48.5, 77.9)	162,000	--	--	--
Maine	--	--	--	54.0	(38.6, 68.7)	42,000	30.2	(18.8, 44.8)	24,000
Massachusetts	--	--	--	48.5	(33.6, 63.7)	236,000	35.1	(23.1, 49.4)	171,000
Michigan	--	--	--	45.7	(29.9, 62.4)	212,000	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	44.3	(29.5, 60.2)	129,000	--	--	--
Montana	--	--	--	60.7	(44.6, 74.8)	33,000	--	--	--
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.6	(23.9, 55.8)	38,000
New Mexico	--	--	--	36.0	(23.2, 51.1)	32,000	--	--	--
New York	--	--	--	39.6	(26.5, 54.4)	366,000	46.0	(31.2, 61.4)	425,000
North Carolina	--	--	--	39.0	(26.9, 52.7)	198,000	34.8	(23.1, 48.7)	177,000
Oregon	--	--	--	46.7	(32.6, 61.4)	86,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	--	--	--	68.4	(50.0, 82.4)	146,000	--	--	--
Texas	33.0	(22.7, 45.2)	387,000	56.1	(44.4, 67.2)	658,000	26.6	(17.8, 37.8)	312,000
Utah	--	--	--	43.9	(31.7, 56.9)	60,000	45.6	(33.2, 58.6)	63,000
Virginia	--	--	--	46.1	(30.5, 62.5)	156,000	54.6	(38.2, 70.1)	185,000
Washington	--	--	--	32.9	(21.5, 46.6)	160,000	45.1	(32.4, 58.4)	219,000
West Virginia	--	--	--	49.8	(34.9, 64.7)	42,000	35.2	(21.7, 51.6)	30,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined column percentages might exceed 100%.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Family Member and Person of Authority.

³Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 3.18**Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence Among Male Victims by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Made to Penetrate			Sexual Coercion		
	Female Perpetrators Only			Female Perpetrators Only		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	78.5	(74.7, 82.0)	5,312,000	81.6	(77.7, 84.9)	5,406,000
California	83.5	(69.1, 91.9)	657,000	83.3	(67.8, 92.2)	669,000
Florida	87.4	(71.4, 95.0)	368,000	--	--	--
Idaho	88.7	(73.6, 95.6)	32,000	97.9	(86.4, 99.7)	50,000
New York	71.8	(51.7, 85.8)	384,000	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	80.6	(57.0, 92.8)	278,000
Texas	78.0	(60.9, 89.0)	482,000	91.0	(79.7, 96.3)	544,000
Virginia	--	--	--	75.3	(52.9, 89.2)	186,000
Washington	83.4	(64.4, 93.3)	162,000	78.1	(57.3, 90.5)	156,000
Wisconsin	89.7	(70.2, 97.0)	147,000	89.3	(65.1, 97.4)	137,000

Table 3.18 — continued

State	Unwanted Sexual Contact					
	Male Perpetrators Only			Female Perpetrators Only		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	36.7	(33.6, 39.9)	4,598,000	53.0	(49.8, 56.2)	6,640,000
Alaska	--	--	--	55.8	(37.4, 72.7)	22,000
California	45.3	(34.2, 56.9)	624,000	46.0	(34.9, 57.6)	633,000
Florida	31.4	(20.3, 45.2)	285,000	50.9	(37.1, 64.6)	461,000
Idaho	--	--	--	52.7	(35.4, 69.5)	32,000
Illinois	--	--	--	66.4	(44.6, 82.9)	269,000
Kentucky	--	--	--	72.0	(53.6, 85.1)	170,000
Maine	38.3	(23.6, 55.5)	26,000	57.6	(40.5, 73.1)	39,000
Maryland	--	--	--	70.2	(42.9, 88.1)	145,000
Massachusetts	52.0	(33.4, 70.0)	184,000	--	--	--
Missouri	--	--	--	56.6	(37.6, 73.9)	129,000
Nebraska	--	--	--	58.4	(42.6, 72.7)	61,000
New Mexico	--	--	--	55.7	(39.1, 71.1)	42,000
New York	43.1	(30.5, 56.6)	333,000	49.0	(35.8, 62.3)	378,000
Oregon	--	--	--	59.6	(42.6, 74.7)	100,000
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	65.3	(47.8, 79.5)	327,000
South Carolina	--	--	--	71.8	(50.1, 86.6)	136,000
Tennessee	--	--	--	49.5	(33.1, 66.0)	161,000
Texas	31.3	(21.9, 42.7)	329,000	61.4	(49.8, 71.8)	644,000
Virginia	--	--	--	57.4	(39.4, 73.7)	179,000
Washington	--	--	--	48.2	(33.5, 63.2)	166,000
West Virginia	--	--	--	59.4	(43.3, 73.7)	52,000
Wisconsin	--	--	--	60.3	(42.2, 76.0)	138,000

Table 3.18 — continued

State	Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences					
	Male Perpetrators Only			Female Perpetrators Only		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	48.3	(45.3, 51.2)	7,288,000	37.6	(34.7, 40.5)	5,670,000
Alaska	52.7	(36.2, 68.6)	24,000	--	--	--
California	51.5	(41.4, 61.6)	997,000	33.6	(24.2, 44.4)	649,000
Connecticut	55.6	(37.9, 71.9)	110,000	--	--	--
Florida	33.4	(22.2, 46.8)	323,000	55.3	(41.9, 68.0)	535,000
Hawaii	61.4	(43.2, 76.9)	35,000	--	--	--
Idaho	56.3	(42.1, 69.5)	52,000	--	--	--
Illinois	39.4	(24.5, 56.6)	223,000	--	--	--
Indiana	61.0	(42.8, 76.5)	233,000	35.6	(20.9, 53.7)	136,000
Kentucky	39.3	(25.3, 55.4)	99,000	--	--	--
Maine	67.1	(52.3, 79.1)	53,000	--	--	--
Massachusetts	61.5	(45.3, 75.5)	299,000	--	--	--
Michigan	53.4	(36.6, 69.5)	248,000	--	--	--
Minnesota	64.0	(47.6, 77.7)	156,000	--	--	--
Missouri	62.1	(46.3, 75.7)	180,000	--	--	--
Montana	48.7	(32.9, 64.7)	26,000	--	--	--
Nebraska	53.5	(36.3, 70.0)	53,000	--	--	--
Nevada	--	--	--	54.0	(37.2, 70.0)	66,000
New Hampshire	48.4	(29.0, 68.3)	32,000	--	--	--
New Jersey	48.5	(31.6, 65.7)	270,000	--	--	--
New Mexico	38.3	(25.2, 53.3)	34,000	--	--	--
New York	57.5	(42.6, 71.2)	531,000	31.7	(19.9, 46.4)	293,000
North Carolina	53.9	(40.4, 66.9)	274,000	39.6	(27.4, 53.3)	201,000
Ohio	--	--	--	39.0	(25.1, 54.9)	231,000
Oregon	41.9	(28.5, 56.5)	77,000	38.1	(24.1, 54.4)	70,000
Rhode Island	56.4	(39.6, 71.9)	28,000	--	--	--
Tennessee	49.3	(31.7, 67.1)	165,000	--	--	--
Texas	31.4	(21.9, 42.7)	368,000	49.4	(37.9, 61.0)	579,000
Utah	54.3	(41.3, 66.8)	75,000	--	--	--

Table 3.18 — continued

State	Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences					
	Male Perpetrators Only			Female Perpetrators Only		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Vermont	58.5	(41.4, 73.7)	18,000	--	--	--
Washington	53.8	(40.4, 66.7)	261,000	28.9	(18.6, 42.0)	140,000
West Virginia	47.0	(32.5, 62.0)	40,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Rape, Made to Penetrate (Male Perpetrators Only, Male and Female Perpetrators), Sexual Coercion (Male Perpetrators Only, Male and Female Perpetrators), Unwanted Sexual Contact (Male and Female Perpetrators), and Non-contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences (Male and Female Perpetrators).

²U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

4: Stalking Victimization

4: Stalking Victimization

Stalking is a widespread problem that affects both women and men. Stalking typically includes unwanted contacting, following and harassing of victims. Advances in technology and social networking have led to greater accessibility and options for communicating with others. Unfortunately, such conveniences have also created more choices for harassing and threatening victims. Previous studies have shown that stalking can lead to psychological distress (Davis, Coker & Sanderson, 2002; Basile, Arias, Desai & Thompson, 2004) and other serious consequences for victims, including violence (see Logan & Walker, 2015). This section describes the lifetime and 12-month experiences of stalking victimization during the years of 2010-2012, at both national and state levels (when reportable). We have provided estimates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC). In our descriptions of the findings, when there are reliable estimates for fewer than all states and DC, we have indicated the number of states with reliable estimates and counted DC as a state, for a total of 51. State-level data for stalking victimization are presented in more detail in Tables 4.11 - 4.23.

How NISVS Measured Stalking

Stalking victimization involves a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics used by a perpetrator that is both unwanted and causes fear or safety concerns in the victim. For the purposes of this report, a person was considered a stalking victim if they experienced multiple stalking tactics or a single stalking tactic multiple times by the same perpetrator and felt very fearful, or believed that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior.

Stalking tactics measured:

- Unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups
- Unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media
- Unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents
- Watching or following from a distance, spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system (GPS)
- Approaching or showing up in places, such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted
- Leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find
- Sneaking into victims' home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there

In follow-up questions, respondents who were identified as possible stalking victims were asked about their experiences of two additional tactics:

- Damaged personal property or belongings, such as in their home or car
- Made threats of physical harm

Stalking Victimization of Women

Prevalence of Stalking Victimization of Women

In the U.S., 15.8% or 1 in 6 women (approximately 19,093,000 women)

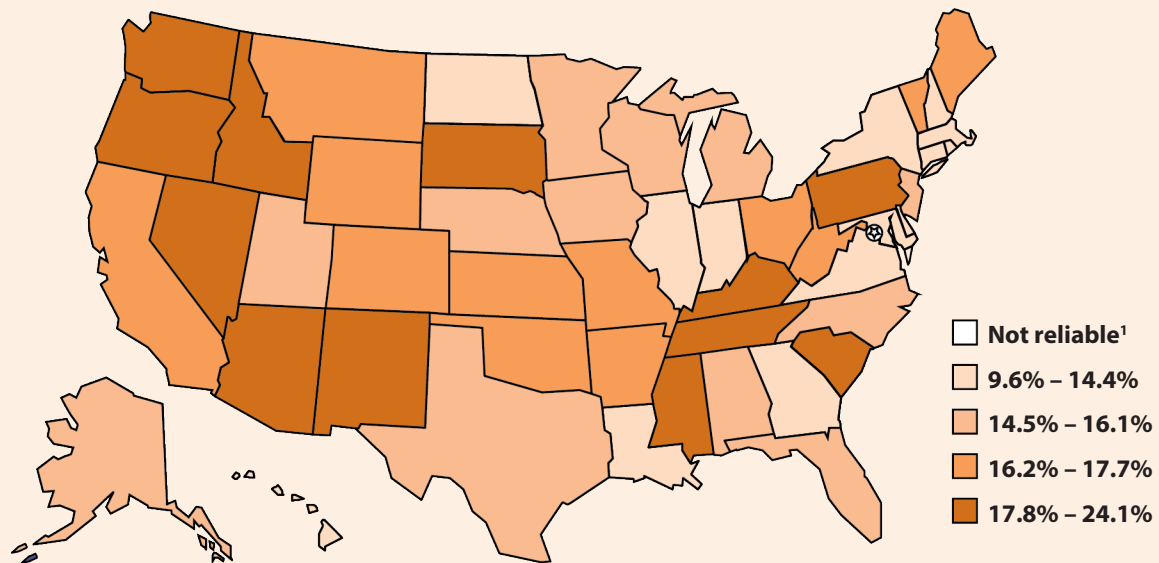
experienced stalking in her lifetime, during which she felt very fearful or believed that she or someone close to her would be harmed or killed as a result (Table 4.1)¹. Among states with reportable estimates, individual state estimates ranged from 9.6% to 24.1% (50 states; Table 4.11) and were stratified into

¹Legal statutes vary regarding the requirement of victim fear during a stalking episode. Similarly, there is debate in the research community about the necessity of requiring a criterion of fear in measures of stalking prevalence (Dietz & Martin, 2007). Consistent with previous NISVS reports, we have used a conservative definition in this report to estimate stalking prevalence which required the victim to report having felt very fearful or concern that harm would come to the victim or someone close to her/him as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. In stalking situations, victims may vary in their assessment of the danger of the situation and consequently report varying levels of fear, such as low or no fear even if the situation would cause a "reasonable person" to feel afraid. Using a less conservative definition of stalking, which considers any amount of fear (i.e., a little fearful, somewhat fearful, or very fearful), for 2010-2012, an estimated 22.0% of women (26,522,000) and 7.5% (8,615,000) of men reported being a victim of stalking in their lifetime, with an estimated 5.9% (7,153,000) of women and 2.4% (2,749,000) of men reporting stalking in the 12 months prior to taking the survey.

Table 4.1**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Lifetime		Estimated Number of Victims*	12 Month		Estimated Number of Victims*
	Weighted %	95% CI		Weighted %	95% CI	
Stalking	15.8	(15.1, 16.6)	19,093,000	4.2	(3.8, 4.7)	5,095,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.
*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Figure 4.1**Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking Victimization by State of Residence and Quartile — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

Note: Endpoints between adjacent quartiles that differed by >0.1 (gaps) were “bridged” by extending the initial endpoints to the midway point in each gap (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014a).

¹Estimate is not reported for the District of Columbia; relative standard error > 30% or cell size is ≤20.

Across 50 states, estimates of women who experienced stalking in their lifetime ranged from 9.6% to 24.1%.

quartiles (Figure 4.1). Nationally, 4.2% of women (approximately 5,095,000 women) experienced stalking during the 12 months before taking the survey; state estimates ranged from 2.6% to 6.5% (9 states); Table 4.12.

Prevalence of Stalking Victimization of Women by Race/Ethnicity

In the U.S., over one quarter of American Indian/Alaska Native women (28.0%) and multiracial women (25.7%) experienced stalking at some point in their

lives. An estimated 16.3% of non-Hispanic White women, 16.2% of non-Hispanic Black women, 14.5% of Hispanic women, and 7.6% of Asian/Pacific Islander women experienced stalking in their lifetime (Table 4.2). Among reportable states, lifetime stalking prevalence for Hispanic women ranged from 13.1% to 22.1% (3 states); among non-Hispanic Black women it was 15.8% (1 state); and among non-Hispanic White women it ranged from 9.9% to 26.3% (48 states); see Tables 4.13.a - 4.13.c. Lifetime state estimates were not statistically reliable for Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska

Native, or multiracial women. During the 12 months prior to taking the survey, 5.9% of multiracial women, 5.4% of non-Hispanic Black women, 5.0% of Hispanic women, and 4.0% of non-Hispanic White women experienced stalking victimization (see Table 4.2). Twelve-month estimates for the other racial/ethnic groups were not statistically reliable. Twelve-month state estimates were statistically reliable for only non-Hispanic White women and in only one state (3.8%); see Table 4.14.

Table 4.2

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking by Race/Ethnicity¹ — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	14.5	(12.2, 17.1)	2,309,000	5.0	(3.7, 6.8)	802,000
Non-Hispanic						
Black	16.2	(14.1, 18.6)	2,385,000	5.4	(4.1, 7.0)	795,000
White	16.3	(15.5, 17.2)	13,160,000	4.0	(3.6, 4.6)	3,262,000
Asian or Pacific Islander	7.6	(4.8, 11.9)	462,000	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	28.0	(20.1, 37.5)	236,000	--	--	--
Multiracial	25.7	(21.1, 30.9)	431,000	5.9	(4.0, 8.6)	99,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified. The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Tactics Used in Female Stalking Victimization

A variety of tactics were used against female victims of stalking. Commonly reported tactics were: unwanted phone calls, voice messages, and text messages from the perpetrator (75.8%); perpetrator showing up or approaching them in places, such as at home, school, or work (58.8%); and being watched, followed, or spied on (44.2%); see Table 4.3. In addition, the majority of female stalking victims experienced tactics associated with stalking: threats of physical harm (68.1%) and damage to their personal property (51.9%) by their perpetrators (Table 4.3). Among states, ranges in lifetime estimates for reported stalking tactics were: being watched, followed, or spied on, 26.8% to

62.4% (45 states); approaching them in places, such as at home, school, or work, 43.4% to 68.3% (48 states); sneaked into their car or home, 20.5% to 39.1% (16 states); unwanted phone calls, voice messages, and text messages, 59.4% to 90.2% (48 states); and receiving unwanted gifts, 20.3% to 36.2% (11 states); see Table 4.15. Lifetime state estimates were not statistically reliable for the specific tactics of leaving strange items for victims to find and receiving unwanted emails, instant messages and social media. Among states, female stalking victims also experienced damage to their personal property by the perpetrator, with estimates ranging from 38.8% to 67.5% (46 states) and threats of physical harm by the perpetrator, with state estimates ranging from 49.0% to 84.0% (48 states); see Table 4.15.

Victims of stalking in the 12 months prior to taking the survey reported experiencing the following tactics: unwanted phone calls, voice messages, and text messages (72.7%); perpetrator showing up or approaching them in places, such as at home, school, or work (33.7%); receiving unwanted emails and social media from the perpetrator (29.3%); being watched or followed (22.7%); unwanted gifts (15.5%); and leaving strange items (7.2%). During the 12 months preceding the survey, 68.1% and 51.9% of female victims also experienced additional tactics by their perpetrator: threats of physical harm and damage to their personal property by their perpetrators, respectively (Table 4.3). Among reportable states, 12-month

Table 4.3

Lifetime and 12-Month Reports of Stalking Among Female Victims by Type of Tactic Experienced — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

Tactics	Lifetime		12 Month	
	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*
Watched, followed	44.2	8,441,000	22.7	1,158,000
Approached, showed up	58.8	11,223,000	33.7	1,717,000
Left strange items	14.2	2,706,000	7.2	366,000
Sneaked into home or car	26.7	5,100,000	10.6	542,000
Unwanted messages, including text and voice, unwanted phone calls	75.8	14,470,000	72.7	3,706,000
Unwanted emails, instant messages, social media	13.6	2,598,000	29.3	1,495,000
Unwanted gifts	24.3	4,647,000	15.5	787,000
Damaged personal property ¹	51.9	9,900,000	51.9	2,645,000
Threats of physical harm ¹	68.1	12,997,000	68.1	3,470,000

¹Tactic asked as follow-up question among respondents identified as possible stalking victims.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

estimates for the percentage of victims receiving unwanted phone calls, texts and voice messages were 75.9% and 80.5% (2 states) and additional tactics by their perpetrator were the following: threats of physical harm, 63.1% and 64.8% (2 states), and damage to personal property, 53.6% (1 state); see Table 4.16. State estimates were not reliable for the following tactics experienced by female victims: being watched or followed; being approached or showing up; leaving strange items; sneaking into home or car; unwanted emails, instant messages and social media; and unwanted gifts.

Type and Sex of Perpetrator of Female Stalking Victims

Victims of stalking usually knew their perpetrators. Among female victims of stalking during their lifetime, perpetrators were a current or former intimate partner (61.5%), acquaintance (26.1%), stranger (14.7%), family member (7.2%), and person of authority (2.0%). See Table 4.4. In states with reportable estimates, female victims had current or former intimate partners (ranging from 43.2% to 77.6% among 48 states), acquaintances, 19.8% to 42.3% (22 states) and strangers, 14.2% and 25.9% (2 states), as perpetrators; see

Table 4.17. State estimates were not statistically reliable for the perpetrator categories of family member and person of authority.

Nationally, during their lifetime, 84.8% of female victims reported being stalked by only male perpetrators, 7.3% by only female, and 5.2% by both male and female perpetrators (Table 4.5). At the state levels, 73.2% to 95.9% (49 states) of female victims reported being stalked by only male perpetrators (Table 4.18). State estimates for having female-only perpetrators or having both male and female perpetrators were not statistically reliable.

Table 4.4

Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Female Victims by Type of Perpetrator,¹ — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Current/Former Intimate Partner	61.5	(59.0, 63.9)	11,740,000
Family Member ²	7.2	(5.9, 8.8)	1,384,000
Person of Authority ³	2.0	(1.4, 2.9)	387,000
Acquaintance ⁴	26.1	(23.9, 28.3)	4,974,000
Stranger	14.7	(13.2, 16.4)	2,806,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship is based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined percentages might exceed 100%.

²Includes immediate and extended family members.

³Includes, for example, boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, and caregiver.

⁴Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 4.5

Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Stalking of Female Victims — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Male Perpetrators Only	84.8	(82.7, 86.7)	16,191,000
Female Perpetrators Only	7.3	(6.0, 8.9)	1,393,000
Male and Female Perpetrators	5.2	(4.0, 6.6)	988,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Over 60% of female victims of stalking were stalked by intimate partners, and estimates from 48 states ranged from 43.2% to 77.6%.

Stalking Victimization of Men

Prevalence of Stalking Victimization of Men

In the U.S., 5.3% or 1 in 19 men (approximately 6,104,000 men) experienced stalking in his lifetime, in which he felt very fearful or believed that he or someone close to him would be harmed or killed as a result (see Table 4.6). Individual state estimates of male victimization ranged from 4.5% to 7.7% (15 states); see Table 4.19. Nationally, 1.9% of men (approximately 2,200,000 men) experienced stalking in the 12 months prior to taking the survey.

State-level 12-month estimates for male stalking victimization were not statistically reliable.

Prevalence of Stalking Victimization of Men by Race/Ethnicity

In the U.S., approximately 7.5% of multiracial men, 7.1% of non-Hispanic Black men, 6.2% of Hispanic men and 5.0% of non-Hispanic White men were victims of stalking at some point in their lives (Table 4.7). The estimates for the other racial/ethnic groups of men were not statistically reliable. Among the 7 reportable states, lifetime stalking prevalence for non-Hispanic White men ranged from 4.6% to 8.7% (Table 4.20). State estimates for other racial/ethnic groups were not statistically reliable. During the past 12 months, 3.3% of Hispanic men, 2.9% of non-Hispanic Black men, and 1.5% of non-Hispanic White men experienced stalking victimization. Twelve-month national estimates for the other racial/ethnic groups of men were not statistically reliable. Twelve-month state estimates were not statistically reliable.

Tactics Used in Male Stalking Victimization

A variety of stalking tactics were used against male victims. Among male victims of stalking in the U.S., commonly reported tactics were unwanted phone calls, voice messages, and text messages from the perpetrator (72.1%); perpetrator showing up or approaching them in places, such as at home, school, or work (47.5%); and being watched, followed, or spied on (31.6%); see Table 4.8. During their lifetime, the majority of male stalking victims reported having experienced additional tactics of threats of physical harm (70.3%) and damage to their personal property (50.5%) by their perpetrators. Among states, lifetime estimates for reported stalking tactics were: approaching them in places, such as at home, school, or work, 43.6% (1 state) and unwanted phone calls, voice messages, and text messages, 66.5% to 86.3% (5 states); see Table 4.21. Lifetime state estimates were not statistically reliable for the tactics of being watched or followed; leaving strange items for

Table 4.6

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Stalking	5.3	(4.8, 5.9)	6,104,000	1.9	(1.6, 2.3)	2,200,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.
*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 4.7**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking by Race/Ethnicity¹ — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	6.2	(4.6, 8.3)	1,031,000	3.3	(2.2, 4.9)	547,000
Non-Hispanic						
Black	7.1	(5.2, 9.7)	908,000	2.9	(1.9, 4.3)	368,000
White	5.0	(4.5, 5.6)	3,817,000	1.5	(1.2, 1.8)	1,146,000
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiracial	7.5	(5.1, 10.9)	120,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified. The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 4.8**Lifetime and 12-Month Reports of Stalking Among Male Victims by Type of Tactic Experienced — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

Tactics	Lifetime		12 Month	
	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*
Watched, followed	31.6	1,928,000	19.9	437,000
Approached, showed up	47.5	2,899,000	38.0	837,000
Left strange items	13.7	838,000	9.5	210,000
Sneaked into home or car	18.4	1,121,000	13.7	300,000
Unwanted messages, including text and voice, unwanted phone calls	72.1	4,402,000	69.1	1,520,000
Unwanted emails, instant messages, social media	13.2	805,000	22.5	496,000
Unwanted gifts	13.2	807,000	--	--
Damaged personal property ¹	50.5	3,082,000	50.1	1,103,000
Threats of physical harm ¹	70.3	4,293,000	64.7	1,423,000

¹Tactic asked as follow-up question among respondents identified as possible stalking victims.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

victims to find; sneaking into their car or home; receiving unwanted emails, instant messages and social media; and receiving unwanted gifts. Male stalking victims also experienced additional tactics by the perpetrator: threats of physical harm, 67.1% to 92.7% (5 states) and damage to their personal property, 51.0% and 64.1% (2 states); see Table 4.21.

During the 12 months prior to taking the survey, male victims experienced the following stalking tactics: unwanted phone calls, voice messages, and text messages (69.1%); showing up or approaching them in places, such as at home, school, or work (38.0%); unwanted emails and social media (22.5%); being watched or followed (19.9%); sneaked into their home or car (13.7%); and leaving strange items

(9.5%). See Table 4.8. Twelve-month estimates for receiving unwanted gifts were not statistically reliable. During the 12 months prior to taking the survey, the majority of male stalking victims experienced associated tactics: threats of physical harm (64.7%) and damage to their personal property (50.1%) by their perpetrators. Twelve-month state estimates were not statistically reliable.

Type and Sex of Perpetrator of Male Stalking Victims

Perpetrators were usually known to their victims. Among male victims of stalking during their lifetime, perpetrators were a current or former intimate partner (42.8%),

acquaintance (37.2%), stranger (16.6%), family member (11.0%), and person of authority (2.9%). See Table 4.9. Only one state estimate was statistically reliable: acquaintance perpetrators, at 54.6% (Table 4.22). State estimates for other perpetrator categories were not statistically reliable.

In the U.S., 43.0% of male victims reported being stalked by only male perpetrators, 45.7% by only female perpetrators, and 8.3% by both male and female perpetrators (Table 4.10). At the state level, 2 state estimates were statistically reliable: 50.2% of male victims reported being stalked by male perpetrators only, and 51.0% of male victims reported being stalked by female perpetrators only (Table 4.23).

Both female and male victims reported that common stalking tactics were receiving unwanted phone calls, voice messages, and text messages from the perpetrator; the perpetrator showing up or approaching them in places, such as at home, school, or work; and being watched, followed, or spied on by the perpetrator.

Table 4.9**Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Male Victims by Type of Perpetrator¹ — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Current/Former Intimate Partner	42.8	(37.9, 47.9)	2,612,000
Family Member ²	11.0	(8.3, 14.4)	670,000
Person of Authority ³	2.9	(1.8, 4.7)	176,000
Acquaintance ⁴	37.2	(32.5, 42.2)	2,272,000
Stranger	16.6	(13.2, 20.6)	1,013,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship is based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined percentages might exceed 100%.

²Includes immediate and extended family members.

³Includes, for example, boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, and caregiver.

⁴Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 4.10**Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Stalking of Male Victims — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Male Perpetrators Only	43.0	(38.1, 48.0)	2,625,000
Female Perpetrators Only	45.7	(40.7, 50.7)	2,787,000
Male and Female Perpetrators	8.3	(5.8, 11.6)	505,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Male victims of stalking were primarily stalked by intimate partners or acquaintances.

Table 4.11**Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012
Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Lifetime		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	15.8	(15.1, 16.6)	19,093,000
Alabama	15.8	(12.1, 20.3)	300,000
Alaska	15.3	(11.5, 20.1)	38,000
Arizona	19.2	(15.1, 24.1)	469,000
Arkansas	16.6	(12.7, 21.6)	189,000
California	17.0	(14.3, 20.1)	2,404,000
Colorado	17.5	(13.3, 22.7)	336,000
Connecticut	12.3	(8.8, 16.9)	175,000
Delaware	13.7	(7.8, 22.8)	49,000
Florida	15.4	(12.2, 19.2)	1,171,000
Georgia	13.8	(10.4, 18.2)	519,000
Hawaii	14.4	(9.9, 20.6)	76,000
Idaho	20.3	(16.1, 25.3)	116,000
Illinois	13.5	(10.0, 17.9)	676,000
Indiana	14.0	(10.9, 17.8)	350,000
Iowa	15.8	(12.2, 20.3)	187,000
Kansas	16.7	(12.5, 22.0)	181,000
Kentucky	23.0	(18.3, 28.5)	394,000
Louisiana	14.4	(10.8, 19.0)	255,000
Maine	16.3	(12.4, 21.1)	89,000
Maryland	13.5	(10.2, 17.5)	312,000
Massachusetts	13.2	(9.9, 17.4)	355,000
Michigan	16.1	(12.2, 21.1)	630,000
Minnesota	14.5	(10.9, 18.9)	296,000
Mississippi	18.1	(13.4, 24.1)	209,000
Missouri	17.6	(13.7, 22.4)	416,000
Montana	16.2	(12.3, 20.9)	62,000

Table 4.11 — continued

State	Lifetime		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	16.1	(12.4, 20.8)	112,000
Nevada	24.1	(18.7, 30.5)	241,000
New Hampshire	11.6	(8.6, 15.4)	61,000
New Jersey	15.4	(10.8, 21.5)	538,000
New Mexico	19.0	(14.6, 24.3)	149,000
New York	12.5	(9.7, 15.9)	986,000
North Carolina	14.9	(11.5, 19.2)	562,000
North Dakota	9.6	(6.2, 14.6)	25,000
Ohio	17.1	(13.1, 21.9)	781,000
Oklahoma	17.3	(13.1, 22.6)	250,000
Oregon	19.7	(15.3, 25.0)	299,000
Pennsylvania	18.5	(14.3, 23.5)	950,000
Rhode Island	13.6	(10.0, 18.3)	59,000
South Carolina	17.9	(13.6, 23.3)	331,000
South Dakota	18.0	(12.7, 24.9)	56,000
Tennessee	18.9	(15.0, 23.6)	477,000
Texas	15.0	(12.2, 18.3)	1,393,000
Utah	14.9	(11.4, 19.3)	144,000
Vermont	16.7	(12.9, 21.4)	43,000
Virginia	12.7	(9.5, 16.7)	400,000
Washington	17.9	(14.1, 22.4)	467,000
West Virginia	16.6	(12.8, 21.3)	124,000
Wisconsin	14.5	(10.5, 19.7)	322,000
Wyoming	16.3	(11.8, 21.9)	34,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

²U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 4.12**12-Month Prevalence of Stalking by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	4.2	(3.8, 4.7)	5,095,000
Arkansas	6.3	(3.7, 10.5)	72,000
California	4.3	(2.9, 6.4)	606,000
Florida	5.9	(3.9, 8.7)	446,000
Kentucky	6.1	(3.8, 9.6)	104,000
Minnesota	6.5	(3.9, 10.5)	133,000
New York	3.8	(2.4, 5.9)	300,000
Oregon	4.6	(2.8, 7.7)	70,000
Texas	2.6	(1.6, 4.1)	237,000
Washington	5.5	(3.4, 8.9)	145,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

²U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Tables 4.13

Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking by Race/Ethnicity, by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

(Estimates for Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Multiracial were not statistically reliable)

Table 4.13.a

Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking by State of Residence — U.S. Hispanic¹ Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	14.5	(12.2, 17.1)	2,309,000
California	15.5	(10.6, 22.3)	629,000
New Mexico	22.1	(14.3, 32.5)	62,000
Texas	13.1	(8.2, 20.5)	419,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

²Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 4.13.b

Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic Black¹ Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	16.2	(14.1, 18.6)	2,385,000
Maryland	15.8	(10.0, 24.2)	101,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

²Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 4.13.c**Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic White¹ Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Lifetime		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	16.3	(15.5, 17.2)	13,160,000
Alabama	14.1	(10.2, 19.0)	176,000
Alaska	17.7	(12.9, 23.7)	33,000
Arizona	19.5	(14.5, 25.7)	324,000
Arkansas	17.2	(12.6, 23.0)	147,000
California	19.9	(16.2, 24.2)	1,435,000
Colorado	18.7	(13.7, 25.0)	263,000
Connecticut	13.2	(9.2, 18.7)	136,000
Florida	16.5	(12.3, 21.9)	730,000
Georgia	12.6	(9.0, 17.4)	275,000
Idaho	20.2	(15.9, 25.4)	100,000
Illinois	13.9	(9.7, 19.4)	485,000
Indiana	14.5	(11.0, 18.8)	290,000
Iowa	15.9	(12.1, 20.7)	172,000
Kansas	15.8	(11.4, 21.5)	139,000
Kentucky	25.8	(20.4, 32.1)	356,000
Louisiana	15.7	(11.1, 21.8)	178,000
Maine	16.6	(12.5, 21.7)	85,000
Maryland	13.8	(9.6, 19.6)	174,000
Massachusetts	13.4	(9.7, 18.3)	275,000
Michigan	16.4	(12.1, 21.8)	527,000
Minnesota	12.9	(9.6, 17.1)	220,000
Mississippi	18.8	(12.8, 26.7)	113,000
Missouri	18.3	(13.9, 23.8)	338,000
Montana	15.4	(11.5, 20.3)	55,000

Table 4.13.c — continued

State	Lifetime		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	14.5	(10.7, 19.5)	84,000
Nevada	26.3	(20.4, 33.2)	150,000
New Hampshire	12.0	(8.9, 16.1)	59,000
New Jersey	14.6	(9.8, 21.3)	278,000
New Mexico	15.5	(11.0, 21.6)	66,000
New York	12.3	(9.0, 16.4)	584,000
North Carolina	15.3	(11.1, 20.5)	407,000
North Dakota	9.9	(6.2, 15.3)	23,000
Ohio	17.3	(13.0, 22.5)	629,000
Oklahoma	17.3	(12.3, 23.8)	187,000
Oregon	18.5	(14.5, 23.4)	234,000
Pennsylvania	18.4	(14.0, 23.7)	748,000
Rhode Island	17.3	(12.6, 23.2)	53,000
South Carolina	16.0	(11.5, 21.7)	197,000
South Dakota	16.8	(11.3, 24.1)	48,000
Tennessee	18.3	(14.1, 23.4)	346,000
Texas	15.8	(12.4, 20.0)	710,000
Utah	15.1	(11.5, 19.5)	123,000
Vermont	16.4	(12.5, 21.3)	39,000
Virginia	12.0	(8.8, 16.3)	275,000
Washington	19.1	(14.5, 24.7)	362,000
West Virginia	16.3	(12.4, 21.1)	114,000
Wisconsin	15.6	(11.3, 21.2)	314,000
Wyoming	16.6	(12.0, 22.6)	32,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

²Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 4.14**12-Month Prevalence of Stalking by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic White¹ Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	4.0	(3.6, 4.6)	3,262,000
California	3.8	(2.2, 6.4)	272,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

²Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 4.15**Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Female Victims by Type of Tactic Experienced, by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Watched, followed		Approached, showed up		Sneaked into home or car		Unwanted messages, including text and voice, unwanted phone calls	
	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	44.2	8,441,000	58.8	11,223,000	26.7	5,100,000	75.8	14,470,000
Alabama	48.9	147,000	55.5	167,000	--	--	83.1	250,000
Alaska	--	--	51.3	20,000	39.1	15,000	75.1	29,000
Arizona	34.9	164,000	47.9	225,000	25.3	118,000	66.9	314,000
Arkansas	49.6	94,000	44.2	84,000	20.5	39,000	78.1	148,000
California	42.5	1,021,000	62.8	1,510,000	30.8	740,000	71.0	1,708,000
Colorado	42.5	143,000	53.3	179,000	--	--	63.0	212,000
Connecticut	58.1	102,000	68.3	120,000	--	--	62.1	109,000
Florida	35.8	419,000	56.6	663,000	--	--	80.6	943,000
Georgia	45.0	234,000	51.1	265,000	--	--	77.3	401,000
Hawaii	62.4	47,000	55.7	42,000	--	--	71.3	54,000
Idaho	47.0	55,000	64.8	75,000	33.1	39,000	73.6	86,000
Illinois	39.6	268,000	61.9	418,000	--	--	78.6	531,000
Indiana	26.8	94,000	58.5	205,000	--	--	82.0	287,000
Iowa	38.9	73,000	62.7	117,000	--	--	74.8	140,000
Kansas	40.6	73,000	51.2	93,000	--	--	78.5	142,000
Kentucky	50.7	199,000	65.6	258,000	35.0	138,000	84.4	332,000
Louisiana	41.3	106,000	61.0	156,000	37.4	96,000	76.9	196,000
Maine	46.5	41,000	59.1	52,000	--	--	68.3	61,000
Maryland	41.1	128,000	49.0	153,000	--	--	59.5	186,000
Massachusetts	44.7	158,000	60.6	215,000	--	--	77.5	275,000
Michigan	51.5	324,000	66.0	416,000	--	--	76.5	482,000
Minnesota	33.5	99,000	48.5	144,000	--	--	78.2	231,000
Mississippi	29.0	61,000	43.4	91,000	--	--	84.8	178,000
Missouri	42.3	176,000	63.2	263,000	--	--	80.1	333,000
Montana	44.3	28,000	50.8	32,000	--	--	64.3	40,000

Table 4.15 — continued

State	Watched, followed		Approached, showed up		Sneaked into home or car		Unwanted messages, including text and voice, unwanted phone calls	
	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	40.0	45,000	46.0	51,000	--	--	78.6	88,000
Nevada	58.3	141,000	61.3	148,000	26.6	64,000	68.6	166,000
New Hampshire	--	--	57.4	35,000	--	--	67.9	42,000
New Jersey	--	--	62.9	338,000	--	--	90.2	485,000
New Mexico	37.2	55,000	64.6	96,000	37.7	56,000	71.8	107,000
New York	40.1	395,000	56.0	552,000	--	--	78.4	773,000
North Carolina	60.4	339,000	66.7	375,000	34.4	193,000	67.6	380,000
Ohio	42.3	330,000	65.9	515,000	31.6	247,000	79.3	620,000
Oklahoma	58.3	145,000	62.7	156,000	34.4	86,000	77.6	194,000
Oregon	37.9	113,000	56.4	168,000	--	--	71.3	213,000
Pennsylvania	41.8	397,000	58.6	557,000	--	--	87.4	831,000
Rhode Island	40.1	24,000	48.3	29,000	--	--	84.8	50,000
South Carolina	46.7	154,000	68.2	226,000	--	--	76.3	252,000
South Dakota	58.0	32,000	56.6	32,000	--	--	61.9	34,000
Tennessee	56.6	270,000	56.1	268,000	34.9	167,000	71.3	340,000
Texas	54.8	763,000	55.7	775,000	30.2	420,000	76.9	1,071,000
Utah	39.2	56,000	57.3	82,000	23.8	34,000	76.6	110,000
Vermont	44.4	19,000	55.4	24,000	--	--	75.4	32,000
Virginia	50.6	203,000	54.5	218,000	--	--	69.0	276,000
Washington	43.9	205,000	59.5	278,000	--	--	74.0	345,000
West Virginia	46.9	58,000	66.3	82,000	30.3	38,000	78.2	97,000
Wisconsin	56.1	180,000	56.5	182,000	--	--	59.4	191,000
Wyoming	50.1	17,000	53.7	18,000	--	--	74.3	25,000

Table 4.15 — continued

State	Unwanted gifts		Damaged personal property ²		Threats of physical harm ²	
	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	24.3	4,647,000	51.9	9,900,000	68.1	12,997,000
Alabama	--	--	59.5	179,000	72.0	216,000
Alaska	--	--	61.6	24,000	63.6	24,000
Arizona	--	--	51.6	242,000	69.5	326,000
Arkansas	--	--	60.3	114,000	69.8	132,000
California	25.4	609,000	54.9	1,320,000	66.2	1,592,000
Colorado	--	--	50.3	169,000	61.8	208,000
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	76.2	133,000
Florida	27.1	318,000	46.5	544,000	69.3	811,000
Georgia	--	--	38.8	201,000	59.4	308,000
Hawaii	--	--	60.1	45,000	68.1	51,000
Idaho	--	--	50.2	58,000	71.0	83,000
Illinois	--	--	57.9	391,000	69.0	466,000
Indiana	--	--	46.8	164,000	73.5	257,000
Iowa	--	--	51.5	96,000	56.0	105,000
Kansas	--	--	54.8	99,000	65.0	118,000
Kentucky	27.5	108,000	55.5	218,000	70.9	279,000
Louisiana	--	--	67.5	173,000	80.0	204,000
Maine	--	--	51.9	46,000	60.4	54,000
Maryland	28.3	88,000	55.5	173,000	59.1	184,000
Massachusetts	--	--	61.7	219,000	66.8	237,000
Michigan	--	--	54.4	342,000	72.4	456,000
Minnesota	--	--	40.6	120,000	72.3	214,000
Mississippi	--	--	54.0	113,000	75.1	157,000
Missouri	--	--	51.4	214,000	69.5	289,000
Montana	--	--	50.5	31,000	69.5	43,000

Table 4.15 — continued

State	Unwanted gifts		Damaged personal property ²		Threats of physical harm ²	
	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	--	--	58.0	65,000	70.9	79,000
Nevada	24.7	60,000	57.0	138,000	73.6	178,000
New Hampshire	--	--	44.8	27,000	49.0	30,000
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	58.9	317,000
New Mexico	--	--	52.3	78,000	67.7	101,000
New York	--	--	44.3	436,000	67.6	666,000
North Carolina	--	--	52.8	297,000	71.4	401,000
Ohio	--	--	63.1	492,000	79.3	620,000
Oklahoma	--	--	52.8	132,000	81.4	203,000
Oregon	--	--	48.2	144,000	58.7	175,000
Pennsylvania	36.2	344,000	46.9	446,000	69.9	664,000
Rhode Island	--	--	49.6	29,000	71.5	42,000
South Carolina	--	--	51.4	170,000	68.1	225,000
South Dakota	--	--	61.4	34,000	70.4	39,000
Tennessee	28.2	134,000	47.4	226,000	62.7	299,000
Texas	27.1	377,000	57.2	797,000	68.7	958,000
Utah	20.3	29,000	48.0	69,000	52.3	75,000
Vermont	33.9	14,000	46.6	20,000	75.8	32,000
Virginia	--	--	43.4	174,000	59.1	237,000
Washington	25.9	121,000	55.0	257,000	60.4	282,000
West Virginia	--	--	61.5	77,000	84.0	104,000
Wisconsin	--	--	39.5	127,000	67.3	216,000
Wyoming	--	--	46.6	16,000	63.7	22,000

¹Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Leaving Strange Items; Unwanted Emails, Instant Messages and Social Media.

²Tactic asked as follow-up question among respondents identified as possible stalking victims.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 4.16**12-Month Reports of Stalking Among Female Victims by Type of Tactic Experienced, by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

	Unwanted messages, including text and voice, unwanted phone calls		Damaged personal property ²		Threats of physical harm ²	
	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	72.7	3,706,000	51.9	2,645,000	68.1	3,470,000
California	75.9	460,000	53.6	325,000	63.1	383,000
Florida	80.5	359,000	--	--	64.8	289,000

¹Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Watched, Followed; Approached, Showed Up; Leaving Strange Items; Sneaked into Home or Car; Unwanted Emails, Instant Messages, and Social Media; Unwanted Gifts.

²Tactic asked as follow-up question among respondents identified as possible stalking victims.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 4.17**Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Female Victims by Type of Perpetrator,¹ by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Current or Former Intimate Partner			Acquaintance ³			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	61.5	(59.0, 63.9)	11,740,000	26.1	(23.9, 28.3)	4,974,000	14.7	(13.2, 16.4)	2,806,000
Alabama	66.4	(54.1, 76.9)	199,000	27.9	(18.1, 40.5)	84,000	--	--	--
Alaska	68.9	(55.1, 80.0)	26,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	64.8	(51.3, 76.2)	304,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	62.6	(47.4, 75.7)	119,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
California	57.9	(48.3, 66.8)	1,391,000	20.6	(13.9, 29.4)	494,000	14.2	(9.5, 20.6)	341,000
Colorado	69.3	(56.2, 79.9)	233,000	25.0	(15.2, 38.2)	84,000	--	--	--
Connecticut	72.8	(57.8, 83.9)	127,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	61.5	(49.2, 72.5)	721,000	30.1	(20.0, 42.8)	353,000	--	--	--
Georgia	62.6	(46.8, 76.1)	325,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	68.1	(48.3, 83.0)	51,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	56.4	(43.7, 68.4)	66,000	30.4	(20.4, 42.7)	35,000	--	--	--
Illinois	70.6	(55.8, 82.0)	477,000	37.1	(23.7, 52.8)	251,000	--	--	--
Indiana	62.3	(49.9, 73.2)	218,000	25.6	(16.8, 36.9)	90,000	--	--	--
Iowa	56.9	(43.0, 69.9)	107,000	32.5	(20.7, 47.1)	61,000	--	--	--
Kansas	68.8	(53.9, 80.7)	125,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	71.5	(59.8, 80.9)	281,000	21.1	(13.3, 31.8)	83,000	--	--	--
Louisiana	69.7	(54.3, 81.6)	178,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	61.1	(46.8, 73.7)	54,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	49.1	(35.5, 62.9)	153,000	34.3	(22.5, 48.5)	107,000	--	--	--
Massachusetts	72.9	(60.1, 82.8)	259,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	68.7	(54.7, 80.0)	433,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	65.7	(51.4, 77.6)	195,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	58.9	(41.5, 74.3)	123,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	69.6	(56.6, 80.1)	290,000	25.5	(15.7, 38.5)	106,000	--	--	--
Montana	56.0	(41.6, 69.4)	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 4.17 — continued

State	Current or Former Intimate Partner			Acquaintance ³			Stranger		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	69.1	(55.6, 79.9)	77,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	54.9	(40.7, 68.3)	132,000	19.8	(12.1, 30.6)	48,000	--	--	--
New Hampshire	57.6	(42.6, 71.4)	35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	60.5	(42.2, 76.2)	325,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	50.0	(36.3, 63.7)	74,000	42.3	(28.7, 57.1)	63,000	--	--	--
New York	51.6	(38.6, 64.3)	508,000	29.0	(18.6, 42.1)	286,000	--	--	--
North Carolina	58.7	(45.6, 70.6)	330,000	25.3	(16.3, 37.1)	142,000	--	--	--
Ohio	67.7	(54.2, 78.8)	529,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	63.3	(48.9, 75.7)	158,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	52.0	(38.5, 65.2)	155,000	30.8	(20.7, 43.2)	92,000	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	56.3	(42.0, 69.6)	535,000	26.2	(16.1, 39.5)	249,000	--	--	--
Rhode Island	54.4	(39.2, 68.8)	32,000	32.3	(20.4, 47.1)	19,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	77.6	(62.8, 87.6)	257,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	63.9	(45.9, 78.6)	36,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	73.1	(60.7, 82.6)	348,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	57.9	(47.1, 68.0)	807,000	28.4	(19.8, 38.9)	395,000	--	--	--
Utah	57.8	(44.0, 70.5)	83,000	29.6	(18.4, 44.1)	43,000	--	--	--
Vermont	65.4	(51.2, 77.3)	28,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	43.2	(29.8, 57.6)	173,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	51.6	(39.1, 63.9)	241,000	31.1	(20.2, 44.5)	145,000	25.9	(16.0, 39.1)	121,000
West Virginia	69.7	(56.7, 80.2)	87,000	29.0	(18.6, 42.3)	36,000	--	--	--
Wisconsin	65.0	(47.7, 79.1)	209,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	52.4	(36.2, 68.1)	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship is based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined percentages might exceed 100%.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Family Member and Person of Authority.

³Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 4.18**Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Female Victims by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Victim Experienced Male Perpetrators Only		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	84.8	(82.7, 86.7)	16,191,000
Alabama	92.5	(84.2, 96.6)	278,000
Alaska	91.6	(79.9, 96.7)	35,000
Arizona	88.0	(78.7, 93.6)	413,000
Arkansas	91.1	(80.9, 96.1)	172,000
California	86.0	(76.8, 91.9)	2,067,000
Colorado	93.8	(84.5, 97.6)	315,000
Connecticut	85.1	(70.4, 93.2)	149,000
Florida	89.4	(78.8, 95.1)	1,047,000
Georgia	87.5	(76.4, 93.8)	454,000
Hawaii	88.5	(71.1, 96.0)	67,000
Idaho	84.6	(69.9, 92.9)	99,000
Illinois	82.0	(68.2, 90.6)	554,000
Indiana	80.0	(68.9, 87.8)	280,000
Iowa	86.3	(74.6, 93.1)	162,000
Kansas	80.1	(64.1, 90.1)	145,000
Kentucky	91.0	(82.5, 95.5)	358,000
Louisiana	90.0	(75.0, 96.4)	230,000
Maine	79.7	(66.3, 88.6)	71,000
Maryland	75.9	(61.0, 86.4)	236,000
Massachusetts	82.4	(69.6, 90.6)	292,000
Michigan	82.3	(69.1, 90.6)	518,000
Minnesota	81.1	(65.4, 90.6)	240,000
Mississippi	73.2	(54.0, 86.4)	153,000
Missouri	94.3	(86.4, 97.7)	393,000
Montana	84.8	(73.4, 91.9)	53,000

Table 4.18 — continued

State	Victim Experienced Male Perpetrators Only		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	87.7	(76.1, 94.1)	98,000
Nevada	86.9	(76.4, 93.1)	210,000
New Hampshire	92.8	(78.9, 97.8)	57,000
New Jersey	75.6	(54.9, 88.8)	407,000
New Mexico	76.5	(63.7, 85.8)	114,000
New York	74.0	(58.3, 85.2)	729,000
North Carolina	87.2	(77.6, 93.1)	490,000
North Dakota	89.7	(75.7, 96.0)	22,000
Ohio	86.0	(74.9, 92.7)	672,000
Oklahoma	83.7	(71.9, 91.2)	209,000
Oregon	82.2	(70.5, 89.9)	246,000
Pennsylvania	79.9	(62.7, 90.4)	759,000
Rhode Island	83.6	(70.1, 91.7)	49,000
South Carolina	95.9	(84.9, 99.0)	317,000
South Dakota	90.7	(81.7, 95.5)	51,000
Tennessee	76.3	(64.0, 85.4)	364,000
Texas	84.0	(75.3, 90.0)	1,170,000
Utah	88.9	(79.4, 94.4)	128,000
Vermont	89.3	(79.6, 94.7)	38,000
Virginia	88.5	(72.6, 95.7)	354,000
Washington	90.2	(82.9, 94.5)	421,000
West Virginia	85.1	(72.4, 92.5)	106,000
Wisconsin	92.1	(82.9, 96.6)	296,000
Wyoming	90.0	(78.5, 95.7)	31,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Female Perpetrators Only and Male and Female Perpetrators.

²U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 4.19**Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking by State of Residence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012
Average Annual Estimates¹**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	5.3	(4.8, 5.9)	6,104,000
California	5.6	(4.0, 7.9)	776,000
Florida	6.7	(4.6, 9.8)	480,000
Idaho	4.9	(3.0, 7.9)	28,000
Maine	7.7	(4.9, 11.8)	39,000
Missouri	7.3	(4.7, 11.2)	161,000
Nebraska	7.4	(4.6, 11.6)	50,000
Nevada	5.7	(3.4, 9.5)	58,000
New Mexico	6.1	(3.6, 10.1)	46,000
New York	5.0	(3.0, 8.3)	363,000
Oklahoma	7.5	(4.6, 12.0)	103,000
Oregon	4.5	(2.8, 7.3)	66,000
Texas	5.2	(3.5, 7.5)	467,000
Utah	6.6	(4.2, 10.4)	63,000
West Virginia	6.7	(4.3, 10.2)	47,000
Wisconsin	6.5	(4.2, 10.0)	140,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

²U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 4.20**Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic White¹ Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	5.0	(4.5, 5.6)	3,817,000
California	4.6	(2.9, 7.5)	300,000
Florida	8.7	(5.5, 13.3)	389,000
Maine	8.1	(5.2, 12.5)	39,000
Missouri	8.0	(5.0, 12.6)	137,000
Oregon	5.0	(2.9, 8.4)	59,000
Utah	7.1	(4.4, 11.3)	60,000
West Virginia	6.2	(3.9, 9.7)	37,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

²Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 4.21**Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Male Victims by Type of Tactic Experienced, by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Approached, showed up		Unwanted messages, including text and voice, unwanted phone calls		Damaged personal property ²		Threats of physical harm ²	
	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	47.5	2,899,000	72.1	4,402,000	50.5	3,082,000	70.3	4,293,000
California	43.6	339,000	86.3	670,000	51.0	396,000	78.1	606,000
Florida	--	--	67.8	325,000	--	--	69.1	331,000
Maine	--	--	73.0	28,000	--	--	--	--
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	88.5	59,000
Texas	--	--	66.5	310,000	64.1	299,000	67.1	313,000
West Virginia	--	--	82.9	39,000	--	--	92.7	44,000

¹Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Watched or Followed; Leaving Strange Items, Sneaking into Car or Home; Unwanted Emails, Instant Messages and Social Media; Unwanted Gifts.

²Tactic asked as follow-up question among respondents identified as possible stalking victims.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 4.22**Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Male Victims by Acquaintance Perpetrator,¹ by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	37.2	(32.5, 42.2)	2,272,000
California	54.6	(37.6, 70.6)	424,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship is based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Current or Former Intimate Partner, Family Member, Person of Authority, and Stranger.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 4.23**Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Male Victims by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

	Victim Experienced					
	Male Perpetrators Only			Female Perpetrators Only		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	43.0	(38.1, 48.0)	2,625,000	45.7	(40.7, 50.7)	2,787,000
California	50.2	(33.3, 67.1)	390,000	--	--	--
Texas	--	--	--	51.0	(32.5, 69.3)	238,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

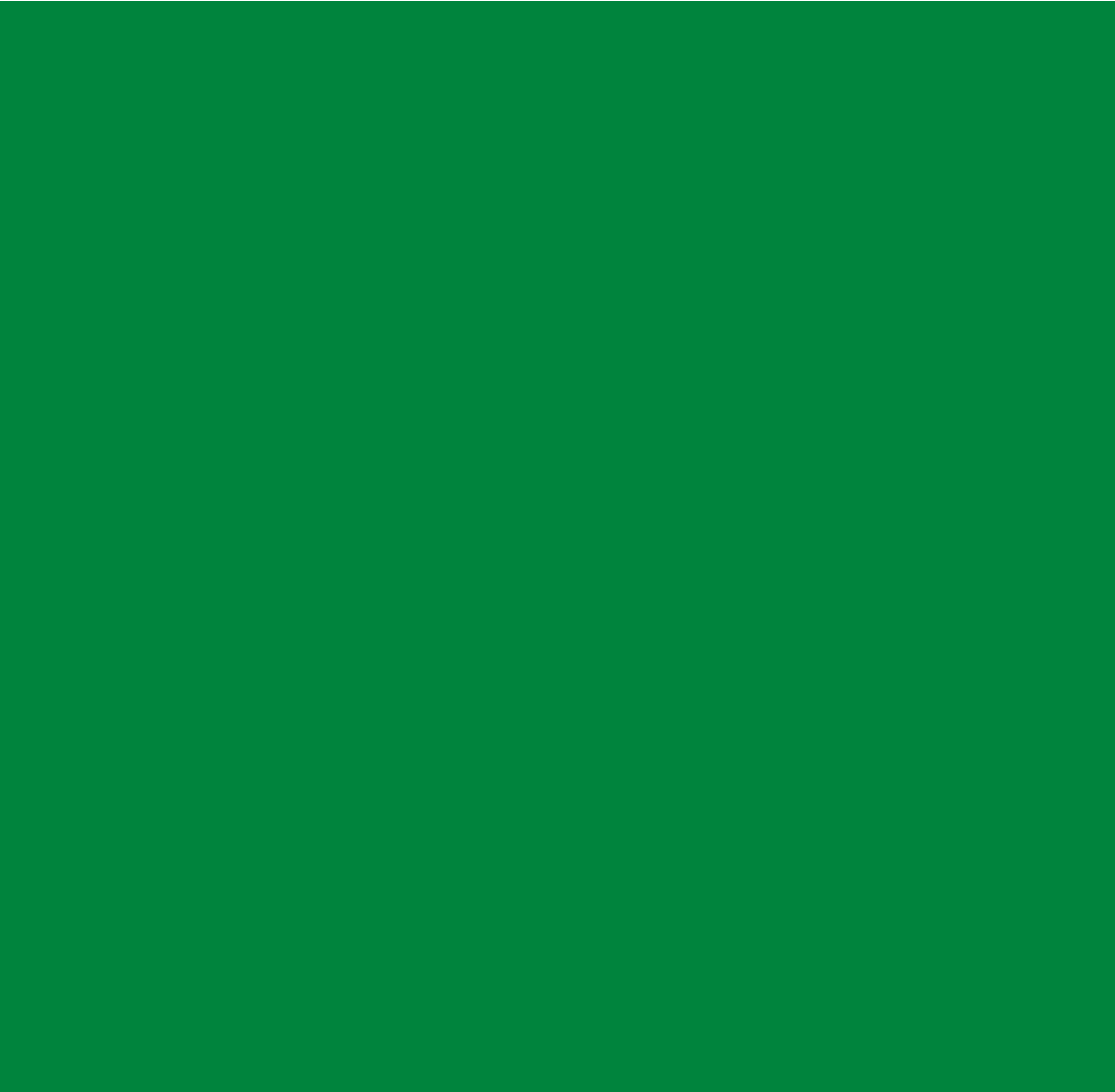
¹Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. Male and Female Perpetrators is not shown.

²U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

5: Intimate Partner Violence Victimization



5: Intimate Partner Violence Victimization

Intimate partner violence (IPV) includes physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, psychological aggression (including coercive tactics), and control of reproductive or sexual health by a current or former intimate partner. Examples of intimate partners include current or former spouses, boyfriends/girlfriends, dating partners, or sexual partners. Respondents were asked about their relationship to the perpetrator the first time they experienced violence by that perpetrator. Intimate partner violence can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy (Breiding, Basile, Smith, & Mahendra, 2015).

This section describes the lifetime and 12-month experiences of IPV victimization for the combined years of 2010-2012, at both national and state levels (when reportable). We have provided estimates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC). In our descriptions of the findings, when there are reliable estimates for fewer than all states and DC, we have indicated the number of states with reliable estimates and counted DC as a state, for a total of 51. State-level data for IPV victimization are presented in more detail in Tables 5.7 - 5.18, 5.20, 5.21, and 5.23.

How NISVS Measured Intimate Partner Violence

Five types of intimate partner violence were measured in NISVS. These include sexual violence, stalking, physical violence, psychological aggression, and control of reproductive/sexual health.

- **Sexual violence** includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences as described in Section 3. Contact sexual violence (SV) is a combined measure that includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.
- **Stalking** victimization involves a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics used by a perpetrator that is both unwanted and causes fear or safety concerns in the victim as described in Section 4.
- **Physical violence** includes a range of behaviors from slapping, pushing or shoving to severe acts that include 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 or gun.
- **Psychological aggression** includes expressive aggression (such as name calling, insulting or humiliating an intimate partner) and coercive control, which includes behaviors that are intended to monitor and control or threaten an intimate partner.
- **Control of reproductive or sexual health** includes the refusal by an intimate partner to use a condom. For a woman, it also includes times when a partner tried to get her pregnant when she did not want to become pregnant. For a man, it also includes times when a partner tried to get pregnant when the man did not want her to become pregnant.

In NISVS, an intimate partner is described as a romantic or sexual partner and includes spouses, boyfriends, girlfriends, people with whom they dated, were seeing, or “hooked up.”

Intimate Partner Violence Victimization of Women Prevalence of Intimate Partner Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Among Women

In the United States, over 1 in 3 women (37.3%) experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence,

and/or stalking victimization by an intimate partner during her lifetime (Table 5.1). Individual state estimates of lifetime experiences of contact sexual violence, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner ranged from 27.8% to 45.3% (all states); see Table 5.7. State estimates were stratified into quartiles (Figure 5.1). In addition, approximately 1 in 15 women (6.6%) reported contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking victimization by an intimate partner

in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 5.1). State estimates for any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner experienced by U.S. women in the 12 months prior to the survey ranged from 4.2% to 10.6% (34 states). Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner was experienced by 16.4% of U.S. women during their lifetime, with state estimates ranging from 12.0% to 22.5% of women (50 states); see Tables 5.1 and 5.7. In the last 12 months, contact sexual violence by an intimate partner

was experienced by 2.1% of women in the U.S. (Table 5.1); state estimates were not statistically reliable. Physical violence by an intimate partner during the lifetime was experienced by 32.4% of U.S. women, and state estimates ranged from 25.4% to 42.1% (all states); see Tables 5.1 and 5.7. During the 12 months preceding the survey, 3.9% of U.S. women experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, and among reportable states, estimates ranged from 3.5% to 7.6% (5 states); see Tables 5.1 and 5.8. Specifically, 30.3% of U.S.

women reported being slapped, pushed, or shoved by an intimate partner in their lifetime and 3.6% reported these experiences in the 12 months prior to the survey (Table 5.1). Severe physical violence by an intimate partner was reported by 23.2% of women as happening in their lifetime, and by 2.5% of women as happening in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 5.1). Stalking by an intimate partner was experienced by 9.7% of U.S. women in their lifetime, and 2.5% in the 12 months prior to the survey (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking	37.3	(36.3, 38.3)	44,981,000	6.6	(6.0, 7.1)	7,919,000
Contact sexual violence ¹	16.4	(15.6, 17.1)	19,743,000	2.1	(1.8, 2.4)	2,542,000
Physical violence	32.4	(31.5, 33.4)	39,111,000	3.9	(3.5, 4.4)	4,730,000
Slapped, pushed, shoved	30.3	(29.3, 31.2)	36,517,000	3.6	(3.2, 4.0)	4,330,000
Any severe physical violence ²	23.2	(22.3, 24.1)	27,999,000	2.5	(2.2, 2.8)	2,991,000
Stalking	9.7	(9.1, 10.3)	11,740,000	2.5	(2.2, 2.9)	3,027,000
Any contact sexual violence, ¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact ³	27.4	(26.5, 28.3)	33,034,000	4.7	(4.2, 5.1)	5,617,000

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

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

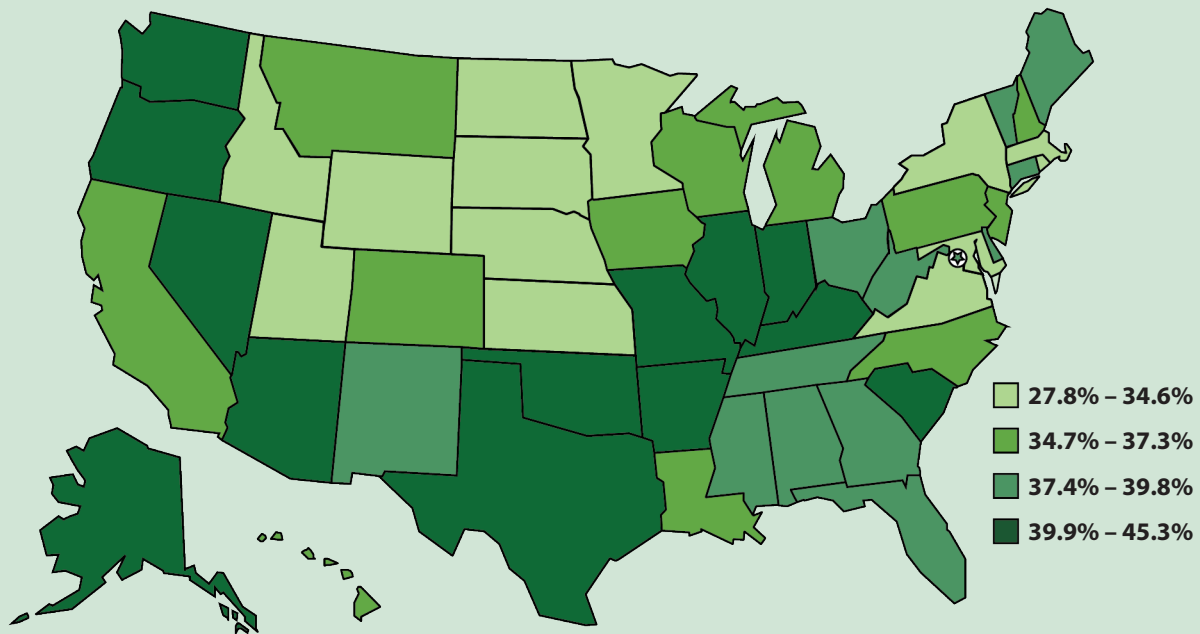
²Severe physical violence includes hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, hurt by pulling hair, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, used a knife or gun.

³Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school, and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection or having become pregnant. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Figure 5.1

Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence and Quartile — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates



Note: Endpoints between adjacent quartiles that differed by >0.1 (gaps) were “bridged” by extending the initial endpoints to the midway point in each gap (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014a).

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

State estimates for stalking by an intimate partner during the lifetime ranged from 5.5% to 16.5% (48 states); only one 12-month state estimate was statistically reliable (2.0%); see Tables 5.7 and 5.8.

Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner Among Women

Psychological aggression by an intimate partner during the lifetime was reported by 47.1%, or nearly half, of U.S. women (Table 5.2). Among all states, 36.6% to

57.2% of women experienced some form of psychological aggression during the lifetime. In terms of specific types of lifetime psychological aggression, 39.3% of U.S. women reported expressive aggression, while 39.7% of U.S. women reported coercive control by an intimate partner in their lifetime. Lifetime state estimates for expressive aggression ranged from 31.8% to 51.3% (all states), and for coercive control, 29.5% to 49.3% (all states). In the 12 months prior to taking the survey, 14.1% of U.S. women reported some type of psychological aggression by an intimate partner (Table 5.2).

Within subtypes of psychological aggression, 10.1% of U.S. women experienced expressive aggression by an intimate partner and 10.4% experienced coercive control by an intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 5.2). Among reportable states, 12-month prevalence estimates of psychological aggression of women ranged from 8.4% to 19.7% (50 states). Within subtypes, state estimates of expressive aggression ranged from 5.6% to 17.4% (48 states), and for coercive control state prevalence estimates ranged from 5.9% to 14.8% (48 states); see Table 5.10.

Table 5.2**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any psychological aggression	47.1	(46.1, 48.2)	56,892,000	14.1	(13.4, 14.9)	17,022,000
Any expressive aggression	39.3	(38.3, 40.3)	47,461,000	10.1	(9.4, 10.7)	12,133,000
Any coercive control	39.7	(38.7, 40.7)	47,940,000	10.4	(9.8, 11.1)	12,571,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval
*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Among Women by Race/Ethnicity

In the United States 56.6% of multiracial, 47.5% of American Indian/Alaska Native, 45.1% of non-Hispanic Black, 37.3% of non-Hispanic White, 34.4% of Hispanic, and 18.3% of Asian or Pacific Islander women reported any lifetime contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner (Table 5.3). Among reportable states, lifetime prevalence of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner ranged from 28.0% to 42.4% (7 states) for Hispanic women, 31.4% to 61.6% (21 states) for non-Hispanic Black

women, 26.4% to 46.7% (all states) for non-Hispanic White women, and 1 reportable state for Asian or Pacific Islander women (27.8%). See Tables 5.11.a – 5.11.d. State estimates were not statistically reliable for American Indian/Alaska Native, and multiracial women.

Within the 12 months preceding the survey, 12.5% of multiracial, 9.4% of non-Hispanic Black, 8.6% of Hispanic, 8.2% of American Indian/Alaska Native, and 5.7% of non-Hispanic White women reported contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner (Table 5.3). Twelve-month prevalence estimates were not statistically reliable for Asian or Pacific Islander women reporting contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. There was 1 reportable state with a twelve-month estimate for Hispanic women for contact sexual violence,

Nearly 1 in 4 women (23.2%) experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner in her lifetime.

physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner (9.2%); see Table 5.12.a. Twelve-month state estimates for non-Hispanic White women reporting contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner ranged from 3.5% to 10.7% (10 states); see Table 5.12.b. State estimates were not statistically reliable for the remaining race/ethnicity categories.

Across all states, 36.6% to 57.2% of women experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

Table 5.3**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by Race/Ethnicity² — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	34.4	(31.3, 37.6)	5,489,000	8.6	(6.8, 10.7)	1,370,000
Non-Hispanic						
Black	45.1	(42.2, 48.1)	6,641,000	9.4	(7.8, 11.3)	1,383,000
White	37.3	(36.2, 38.5)	30,163,000	5.7	(5.2, 6.3)	4,620,000
Asian or Pacific Islander	18.3	(13.8, 23.8)	1,110,000	--	--	--
American Indian / Alaska Native	47.5	(38.9, 56.3)	402,000	8.2	(5.0, 13.3)	70,000
Multiracial	56.6	(50.5, 62.5)	949,000	12.5	(8.7, 17.6)	210,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified. The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Intimate Partner Violence Victimization of Men

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Among Men

In the United States, 30.9% or nearly 1 in 3 men have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in his lifetime (Table 5.4). Among states, 18.5% to 38.2% (all states) of men reported any of these behaviors by an intimate partner in their lifetime (Table 5.13). State estimates were stratified into quartiles (Figure 5.2). In the twelve months preceding the

survey, 6.4% of U.S. men reported any contact sexual violence, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner, with reportable state estimates ranging from 4.9% to 10.7% (19 states); see Tables 5.4 and 5.14. Among all U.S. men, 7.0% reported contact sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime, with state estimates ranging from 4.2% to 12.8% (27 states); see Tables 5.4 and 5.13. During the 12 months preceding the survey, 1.8% of men reported contact sexual violence by an intimate partner (Table 5.4); state estimates were not statistically reliable. Physical violence by an intimate partner was experienced by 28.3% of U.S. men during their lifetime, and 4.7% in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 5.4). State estimates

of men reporting physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime ranged from 17.8% to 36.1% (all states) and 4.2% to 6.7% during the 12 months prior to taking the survey (7 states); see Tables 5.13 and 5.14. In terms of specific types of physical violence,

Approximately 1 in 7 men (13.9%) experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner in his lifetime.

26.0% of U.S. men were slapped, pushed, or shoved by an intimate partner in their lifetime, and 4.4% of men reported those behaviors in the 12 months prior to taking the survey (Table 5.4). Severe physical violence by an intimate partner during the lifetime was reported by 13.9% of U.S. men in their lifetime, and 2.1% of men in the 12 months before the survey (Table 5.4). The lifetime and 12-month prevalence of stalking by an intimate partner for U.S. men was 2.3% and 0.8% respectively (Table 5.4); lifetime and 12-month state estimates for stalking were not statistically reliable.

Across all states, 29.3% to 56.2% of men experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner Among Men

Among U.S. men, almost half (47.3%) reported any psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime (Table 5.5). State prevalence estimates ranged from 29.3% to 56.2% (all states); see Table 5.15. Within subtypes of psychological aggression, expressive aggression by an intimate partner was reported by 31.1% of U.S. men, and coercive control by 41.1% of men in their

Table 5.4

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

	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	30.9	(29.8, 31.9)	35,236,000	6.4	(5.8, 7.0)	7,260,000
Contact sexual violence ¹	7.0	(6.4, 7.6)	8,006,000	1.8	(1.6, 2.2)	2,108,000
Physical violence	28.3	(27.3, 29.3)	32,313,000	4.7	(4.2, 5.2)	5,389,000
Slapped, pushed, shoved	26.0	(25.1, 27.0)	29,733,000	4.4	(3.9, 4.9)	4,983,000
Any severe physical violence ²	13.9	(13.1, 14.7)	15,856,000	2.1	(1.8, 2.4)	2,385,000
Stalking	2.3	(2.0, 2.7)	2,612,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.0)	922,000
Any contact sexual violence, ¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact ³	11.0	(10.3, 11.7)	12,570,000	2.2	(1.9, 2.5)	2,489,000

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

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Severe 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 or gun.

³Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school, and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

lifetime (Table 5.5). Lifetime state estimates of expressive aggression ranged from 16.0% to 39.0% (all states), and for coercive control, 25.6% to 48.8% (all states); see Table 5.15. In the 12 months preceding the survey, 18.2% of U.S. men experienced some form of psychological aggression by an intimate partner (Table 5.5). Within subtypes, 9.5% and 15.4% of U.S. men experienced expressive aggression and coercive control, respectively (Table 5.5). Among reportable states, 12-month prevalence estimates of psychological aggression of men ranged from 9.5% to 24.3% (50 states); see Table 5.16. Within subtypes of psychological aggression, reportable state prevalence estimates of expressive aggression ranged from

5.9% to 13.9% (41 states), and for coercive control, 7.6% to 21.2% (49 states); see Table 5.16.

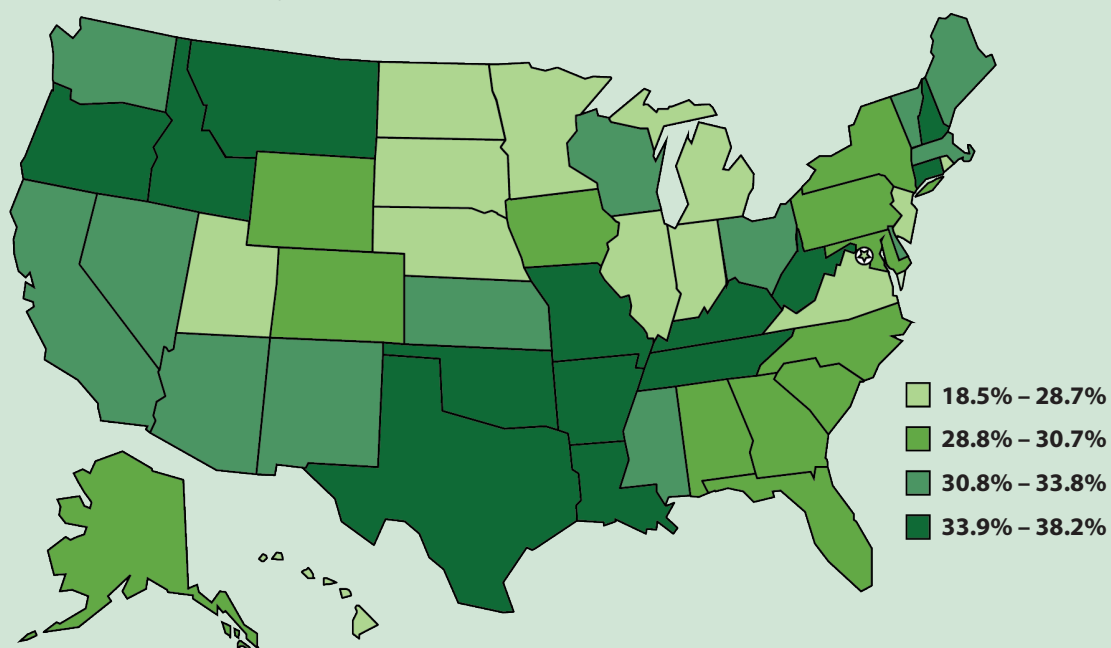
Prevalence of Intimate Partner Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Among Men by Race/Ethnicity

Nationally, an estimated 42.3% of multiracial, 40.5% of American Indian/Alaska Native, 40.1% of non-Hispanic Black, 30.3% of non-Hispanic White, 30.0% of Hispanic, and 13.7% of Asian or Pacific Islander men experienced

contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetimes (Table 5.6). Among reportable states, lifetime prevalence of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner ranged from 26.6% to 34.3% for Hispanic men (5 states), 30.7% to 51.7% for non-Hispanic Black men (7 states), from 18.5% to 38.7% (all states) for non-Hispanic White men, and 20.4% (1 state) for Asian/Pacific Islander men (Tables 5.17.a-5.17.d). State estimates were not statistically reliable for lifetime contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner for American Indian/Alaska Native and multiracial men.

Figure 5.2

Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence and Quartile — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates



Note: Endpoints between adjacent quartiles that differed by >0.1 (gaps) were “bridged” by extending the initial endpoints to the midway point in each gap (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014a).

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Table 5.5**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any Psychological Aggression	47.3	(46.1, 48.4)	53,973,000	18.2	(17.4, 19.1)	20,831,000
Any Expressive Aggression	31.1	(30.1, 32.2)	35,550,000	9.5	(8.9, 10.2)	10,845,000
Any Coercive Control	41.1	(40.0, 42.2)	46,902,000	15.4	(14.6, 16.2)	17,537,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.6**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by Race/Ethnicity² — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	30.0	(26.9, 33.3)	5,008,000	8.9	(7.0, 11.1)	1,481,000
Non-Hispanic						
Black	40.1	(36.5, 43.8)	5,105,000	11.6	(9.5, 14.2)	1,476,000
White	30.3	(29.2, 31.4)	23,118,000	5.0	(4.4, 5.5)	3,779,000
Asian or Pacific Islander	13.7	(9.8, 18.8)	734,000	--	--	--
American Indian / Alaska Native	40.5	(31.5, 50.1)	327,000	--	--	--
Multiracial	42.3	(36.4, 48.3)	673,000	8.9	(5.9, 13.1)	142,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified. The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

In the 12 months preceding the survey, 11.6% of non-Hispanic Black, 8.9% of Hispanic, 8.9% of multiracial, and 5.0% of non-Hispanic White men experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner (Table 5.6); 12-month estimates were not statistically reliable for Asian or Pacific Islander and American Indian / Alaska Native men. Among the 4 reportable states, 12-month estimates for non-Hispanic White men ranged from 6.7% to 9.2% for experiences of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner (Table 5.18). State estimates for the remaining race/ethnicity categories were not statistically reliable.

Impact of Intimate Partner Violence

The NISVS survey asks victims about direct impacts related to intimate partner violence to better understand the consequences of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. The possible impacts measured include fear, concern for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim's advocate services, need for legal services, contacting a crisis hotline, missing at least one day of work or school, contracting a sexually transmitted infection, and for women only, pregnancy. Impact can stem from experiences with a specific perpetrator throughout the relationship. The

How NISVS Measured the Impact of Intimate Partner Violence

For each perpetrator of intimate partner violence, victims were asked about whether they had experienced:

- being fearful
- being concerned for safety
- symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
 - having nightmares
 - trying hard not to think about it or avoiding being reminded of it
 - feeling constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled
 - feeling numb or detached from others, activities, or surroundings
- being injured
- needing medical care as a result of the intimate partner violence experienced
- needing housing services
- needing victim's advocate services
- needing legal services
- contacting a crisis hotline
- missing days of work or school because of the intimate partner violence experienced
- for those reporting rape by an intimate partner – contracting a sexually transmitted infection or becoming pregnant (for women)

The questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred. Because violent acts often do not occur in isolation and are frequently experienced in the context of other violence committed by the same perpetrator, questions regarding the impact of the violence were asked in relation to all forms of violence (sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, expressive aggression, coercive control, and reproductive control) committed by the perpetrator in that relationship. Such information provides a better understanding of how individual and cumulative experiences of violence interact to result in harm to victims and provides a more nuanced understanding of the overall impact of violence.

purpose of assessing impact is to better understand severity of intimate partner violence and the types of services required by victims. It also sheds more light than prevalence estimates do on the experience of intimate partner violence. For example, while two people may both report having experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, the nature (e.g., type, severity, frequency)

of the experience could lead to substantially different impacts in terms of injury, mental health problems, etc. Estimates of lifetime and 12-month intimate partner contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact represent impact that could have happened at any time during the relationship.

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking with IPV-related Impact Among Women

In the United States, 27.4% of women (33,034,000 or more than 1 in 4 women) experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and experienced at least one IPV-related impact in that relationship (Table 5.1). The prevalence of any lifetime contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner with impact by state ranged from 19.7% to 35.3% (50 states) of women (Table 5.7). An estimated 4.7% of women in the U.S. (5,617,000 women) experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in the 12 months prior to taking the survey and reported an IPV-related impact in that relationship (Table 5.1), with state estimates ranging from 3.2% to 8.2% (13 states) of women; see Table 5.8.

Among female victims who experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime, 73.4% reported at least one IPV-related impact, with state level estimates ranging

from 58.9% to 86.0% (50 states); see Tables 5.19 and 5.20. Of female victims who reported lifetime IPV-related impacts, 61.9% felt fearful (state range: 51.4% to 79.9%, 50 states); 56.6% were concerned for their safety (state range: 43.9% to 74.2%, 50 states); 51.8% experienced any PTSD symptoms (state range: 41.6% to 63.2%; 50 states); 35.2% reported being injured (state range: 25.7% to 52.4%, 49 states); 24.9% missed at least one day of work or school (state range: 16.4% to 33.7%; 49 states); 21.1% needed legal services (state range: 14.6% to 27.2%; 46 states); 19.3% needed medical care (state range: 13.0% to 28.9%, 44 states); 8.1% needed victim advocate services (state range: 6.5% to 19.9%, 6 states); 7.9% needed housing services (state range: 7.5% to 12.7%, 5 states); see Tables 5.19 and 5.20. There were 6.3% of female victims who contacted a crisis line, with 1 reliable state estimate (10.9%) and 5.3% who became pregnant with 1 reliable state estimate (9.2%); see Tables 5.19 and 5.20. Furthermore, 4.0% of female victims nationally contracted a sexual transmitted infection (state estimates were not statistically reliable); see Table 5.19.

Of female victims of any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, 70.9% reported IPV-related impact in that relationship, with state estimates

1 in 4 women experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in her lifetime and reported an IPV-related impact, with estimates from 50 states ranging from 19.7% to 35.3%.

ranging from 62.0% to 85.4% (13 states); see Tables 5.19 and 5.21. Specifically, 58.4% reported being fearful (state range: 47.5% to 71.3%, 6 states); 55.4% reported being concerned for their safety (state range: 44.0% to 62.2%, 3 states); and 52.2% reported any PTSD symptoms (state range: 41.8% to 66.9%, 4 states); see Table 5.21. Additional impacts were experienced by women: 30.8% reported injury; 26.5% reported missing at least one day of work/school; 17.6% needed legal services; 15.3% needed medical care; 9.7% needed victim advocate services; 7.6% needed housing services; 7.3% contacted a crisis hotline; and 2.2% contracted

Among female victims of any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime, 73.4% experienced at least one form of IPV-related impact, and estimates across 50 states ranged from 58.9% to 86.0%.

a sexually transmitted infection. State-level estimates for these forms of impact were not statistically reliable; see Tables 5.19 and 5.21.

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking with IPV-related Impact Among Men

Nationally, 1 in 9 men (11.0% or 12,570,000 men) have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in his lifetime and experienced at least one IPV-related impact. Approximately 2.2% of men experienced these forms of IPV in the 12 months prior to taking the survey and reported an IPV-related impact in that relationship (Table 5.4). State prevalence estimates ranged from 6.3% to 16.4% (48 states) of men reporting contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime and experiencing an IPV-related impact; see Table 5.13. Twelve-month state estimates for men's IPV-related impact were not statistically reliable.

Among male victims who experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime, 35.7% reported at least one IPV-related

impact in that relationship (Table 5.22), with state estimates ranging from 23.8% to 49.1% (48 states); see Table 5.23. Of male victims of any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime, 18.2% reported feeling fearful (state range: 14.1% to 21.9%, 14 states); 16.7% reported feeling concerned for their safety (state range: 10.9% to 19.8%, 12 states), 16.7% reported experiencing any PTSD symptoms (state range: 12.5% to 23.9%, 15 states); 14.0% missed at least one day of work/school (state range: 11.4% to 27.6%, 8 states); 11.6% needed legal services (state range: 9.9% to 22.0%, 4 states); and 11.5% were injured (state range: 10.1% to 20.0%, 3 states); see Table 5.23. Additional impacts were experienced by male IPV victims: 5.4% needed medical care; 2.4% needed housing services; 1.2% contacted a crisis hotline; 1.1% needed victim advocate services; and 0.8% contracted a sexually transmitted infection (Table 5.22). State-level estimates for these forms of impact were not statistically reliable.

Among male victims of any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, 34.3% reported experiencing an IPV-related impact in that relationship (Table 5.22). Specifically, 20.5% reported

feeling fearful; 18.4% reported experiencing any PTSD symptoms; 18.2% were concerned for their safety; 14.3% missed at least one day of work or school; 13.4% were injured; 8.2% needed legal services; 6.2% needed medical care; and 2.4% needed housing services (Table 5.22). For the remaining types of impact, estimates were not reportable. Twelve-month state estimates for victimization with specific forms of IPV-related impact were not statistically reliable.

Among male victims of any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime, 35.7% experienced at least one form of IPV-related impact, and estimates across 48 states ranged from 23.8% to 49.1%.

Commonly reported IPV-related impacts among male and female victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner were fear, concern for safety, and symptoms of PTSD.

Table 5.7

Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²

State	Any Contact Sexual Violence, ¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner			Contact Sexual Violence ¹			Physical Violence		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	37.3	(36.3, 38.3)	44,981,000	16.4	(15.6, 17.1)	19,743,000	32.4	(31.5, 33.4)	39,111,000
Alabama	37.5	(31.3, 44.3)	713,000	19.3	(14.1, 26.0)	368,000	33.2	(27.1, 39.8)	630,000
Alaska	43.3	(36.8, 50.1)	109,000	19.8	(14.7, 26.0)	50,000	36.6	(30.5, 43.2)	92,000
Arizona	42.6	(37.0, 48.4)	1,040,000	18.3	(14.3, 23.0)	446,000	38.6	(33.1, 44.3)	942,000
Arkansas	40.8	(34.8, 47.2)	464,000	19.3	(14.7, 24.9)	220,000	34.0	(28.3, 40.2)	387,000
California	34.9	(31.5, 38.4)	4,939,000	14.4	(12.0, 17.1)	2,034,000	30.0	(26.8, 33.4)	4,247,000
Colorado	36.8	(31.1, 42.9)	706,000	16.7	(12.7, 21.7)	321,000	32.4	(27.0, 38.4)	622,000
Connecticut	37.7	(31.4, 44.5)	539,000	15.9	(11.8, 21.2)	228,000	31.7	(25.6, 38.5)	453,000
Delaware	37.6	(29.3, 46.7)	136,000	13.5	(9.5, 18.8)	49,000	34.9	(26.8, 44.0)	126,000
District of Columbia	39.0	(27.1, 52.3)	104,000	--	--	--	35.1	(23.2, 49.2)	94,000
Florida	37.9	(33.3, 42.7)	2,891,000	13.2	(10.5, 16.4)	1,006,000	34.1	(29.6, 38.8)	2,599,000
Georgia	37.4	(32.3, 42.9)	1,405,000	13.1	(10.1, 16.9)	492,000	33.7	(28.7, 39.0)	1,264,000
Hawaii	34.7	(27.4, 42.7)	181,000	13.5	(8.9, 19.7)	70,000	31.0	(24.1, 38.8)	162,000
Idaho	33.0	(28.0, 38.3)	189,000	17.5	(13.8, 22.0)	100,000	28.4	(23.8, 33.5)	163,000
Illinois	41.5	(35.7, 47.5)	2,080,000	18.4	(14.4, 23.2)	922,000	33.9	(28.3, 39.9)	1,698,000
Indiana	42.5	(37.1, 48.2)	1,066,000	17.1	(13.3, 21.8)	429,000	36.6	(31.4, 42.2)	919,000
Iowa	35.3	(29.9, 41.1)	417,000	15.2	(11.3, 20.0)	179,000	28.6	(23.7, 34.1)	339,000
Kansas	33.9	(28.2, 40.0)	367,000	16.6	(12.6, 21.4)	180,000	28.4	(23.2, 34.3)	308,000
Kentucky	45.3	(39.8, 51.0)	775,000	19.1	(15.1, 24.0)	327,000	42.1	(36.6, 47.8)	719,000
Louisiana	35.9	(30.0, 42.2)	636,000	15.3	(11.3, 20.4)	271,000	31.7	(25.9, 38.0)	561,000
Maine	39.3	(33.2, 45.7)	214,000	17.2	(13.0, 22.4)	94,000	34.2	(28.1, 40.7)	186,000
Maryland	34.4	(29.2, 40.0)	796,000	16.9	(12.9, 21.9)	391,000	28.8	(23.9, 34.2)	665,000
Massachusetts	33.9	(28.3, 39.9)	913,000	15.2	(11.5, 19.8)	409,000	26.8	(21.7, 32.6)	723,000
Michigan	36.1	(30.4, 42.3)	1,412,000	17.3	(13.0, 22.7)	676,000	31.3	(25.9, 37.3)	1,224,000
Minnesota	33.9	(28.8, 39.5)	694,000	20.1	(15.7, 25.5)	412,000	26.2	(21.5, 31.4)	535,000
Mississippi	39.7	(33.6, 46.1)	458,000	17.0	(12.6, 22.6)	197,000	34.8	(29.0, 41.1)	402,000
Missouri	41.8	(36.3, 47.6)	990,000	13.7	(10.2, 18.2)	325,000	37.8	(32.4, 43.6)	895,000
Montana	37.2	(31.6, 43.1)	143,000	17.6	(13.8, 22.3)	68,000	30.3	(25.2, 36.0)	117,000

Table 5.7 — continued

State	Any Contact Sexual Violence, ¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner			Contact Sexual Violence ¹			Physical Violence		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	33.7	(28.4, 39.5)	234,000	15.8	(12.1, 20.4)	110,000	30.0	(24.8, 35.7)	208,000
Nevada	43.8	(37.3, 50.4)	438,000	19.1	(14.6, 24.6)	191,000	38.7	(32.4, 45.3)	387,000
New Hampshire	34.7	(29.2, 40.6)	184,000	15.0	(11.2, 19.8)	79,000	28.2	(23.0, 33.9)	149,000
New Jersey	35.8	(29.5, 42.6)	1,248,000	18.3	(13.1, 24.9)	638,000	26.3	(20.9, 32.6)	918,000
New Mexico	37.6	(32.0, 43.7)	295,000	16.5	(12.5, 21.5)	130,000	31.1	(25.9, 36.9)	244,000
New York	31.7	(27.5, 36.3)	2,507,000	14.8	(11.7, 18.5)	1,171,000	28.5	(24.3, 33.1)	2,252,000
North Carolina	35.2	(29.9, 40.9)	1,325,000	13.3	(10.3, 17.0)	500,000	32.3	(27.1, 38.0)	1,216,000
North Dakota	29.7	(22.8, 37.5)	77,000	13.5	(9.3, 19.2)	35,000	27.4	(20.8, 35.3)	71,000
Ohio	38.0	(32.7, 43.5)	1,739,000	16.5	(12.7, 21.1)	755,000	34.5	(29.4, 40.0)	1,580,000
Oklahoma	40.1	(34.1, 46.4)	577,000	18.0	(13.7, 23.3)	259,000	37.3	(31.5, 43.6)	537,000
Oregon	39.8	(34.4, 45.4)	603,000	22.5	(17.7, 28.1)	341,000	35.0	(29.8, 40.5)	530,000
Pennsylvania	37.1	(32.0, 42.4)	1,907,000	18.4	(14.3, 23.4)	947,000	32.1	(27.2, 37.4)	1,653,000
Rhode Island	32.6	(25.9, 40.1)	141,000	13.0	(8.1, 20.3)	57,000	28.9	(22.3, 36.5)	125,000
South Carolina	42.3	(36.4, 48.5)	780,000	20.4	(16.0, 25.6)	376,000	36.4	(30.6, 42.7)	672,000
South Dakota	27.8	(21.7, 34.9)	86,000	12.0	(7.7, 18.1)	37,000	25.4	(19.5, 32.4)	79,000
Tennessee	39.6	(34.4, 45.0)	999,000	17.1	(13.4, 21.5)	431,000	34.2	(29.4, 39.5)	864,000
Texas	40.1	(35.9, 44.4)	3,726,000	19.2	(15.9, 22.9)	1,781,000	35.1	(31.0, 39.4)	3,263,000
Utah	33.6	(28.3, 39.3)	323,000	13.8	(10.6, 17.8)	133,000	26.8	(21.9, 32.4)	258,000
Vermont	39.2	(33.6, 45.1)	100,000	18.1	(13.8, 23.4)	46,000	32.8	(27.4, 38.6)	84,000
Virginia	33.6	(28.3, 39.4)	1,063,000	12.4	(9.5, 16.0)	392,000	30.0	(24.9, 35.7)	949,000
Washington	41.4	(36.0, 47.1)	1,079,000	17.7	(13.8, 22.4)	462,000	37.5	(32.2, 43.2)	979,000
West Virginia	39.4	(33.7, 45.5)	295,000	15.3	(11.6, 19.8)	114,000	36.3	(30.7, 42.4)	272,000
Wisconsin	36.3	(31.1, 41.9)	805,000	18.4	(14.1, 23.6)	407,000	31.2	(26.2, 36.7)	691,000
Wyoming	33.9	(27.6, 40.7)	71,000	13.6	(9.8, 18.5)	28,000	29.7	(23.8, 36.4)	62,000

Table 5.7 — continued

State	Stalking			Contact Sexual Violence, ¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking with IPV-Related Impact ³		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	9.7	(9.1, 10.3)	11,740,000	27.4	(26.5, 28.3)	33,034,000
Alabama	10.5	(7.4, 14.7)	199,000	32.3	(26.2, 39.1)	613,000
Alaska	10.5	(7.3, 15.0)	26,000	34.1	(28.2, 40.6)	86,000
Arizona	12.4	(9.3, 16.5)	304,000	34.0	(28.8, 39.7)	831,000
Arkansas	10.4	(7.5, 14.4)	119,000	25.1	(20.2, 30.7)	285,000
California	9.8	(7.8, 12.3)	1,391,000	23.3	(20.3, 26.5)	3,293,000
Colorado	12.2	(8.4, 17.2)	233,000	27.6	(22.5, 33.3)	529,000
Connecticut	8.9	(5.8, 13.4)	127,000	22.2	(17.3, 28.1)	317,000
Delaware	--	--	--	28.6	(21.2, 37.5)	103,000
Florida	9.4	(7.0, 12.7)	721,000	26.3	(22.2, 30.8)	2,003,000
Georgia	8.7	(6.1, 12.1)	325,000	25.5	(21.2, 30.4)	958,000
Hawaii	9.8	(6.2, 15.3)	51,000	27.3	(20.7, 35.0)	143,000
Idaho	11.4	(8.4, 15.3)	66,000	25.5	(21.1, 30.5)	147,000
Illinois	9.5	(6.5, 13.6)	477,000	31.5	(26.2, 37.4)	1,579,000
Indiana	8.7	(6.2, 12.1)	218,000	29.9	(25.1, 35.1)	749,000
Iowa	9.0	(6.4, 12.5)	107,000	26.5	(21.6, 32.0)	314,000
Kansas	11.5	(8.0, 16.3)	125,000	26.1	(20.9, 32.0)	283,000
Kentucky	16.5	(12.3, 21.7)	281,000	33.6	(28.3, 39.2)	574,000
Louisiana	10.0	(7.1, 14.1)	178,000	27.0	(21.6, 33.2)	478,000
Maine	9.9	(6.8, 14.3)	54,000	31.7	(25.8, 38.2)	173,000
Maryland	6.6	(4.4, 9.8)	153,000	22.0	(17.8, 26.8)	508,000
Massachusetts	9.6	(6.7, 13.6)	259,000	25.1	(20.3, 30.7)	677,000
Michigan	11.1	(7.7, 15.7)	433,000	29.4	(24.0, 35.5)	1,149,000
Minnesota	9.5	(6.5, 13.6)	195,000	24.0	(19.4, 29.3)	491,000
Mississippi	10.7	(7.3, 15.3)	123,000	28.8	(23.4, 34.9)	333,000
Missouri	12.2	(8.9, 16.7)	290,000	29.7	(24.7, 35.3)	703,000
Montana	9.0	(6.3, 12.7)	35,000	27.0	(22.2, 32.3)	104,000

Table 5.7 — continued

State	Stalking			Contact Sexual Violence, ¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking with IPV-Related Impact ³		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	11.1	(8.0, 15.4)	77,000	26.0	(21.2, 31.5)	180,000
Nevada	13.2	(9.3, 18.4)	132,000	35.3	(29.2, 41.9)	353,000
New Hampshire	6.7	(4.5, 9.8)	35,000	23.8	(19.1, 29.3)	126,000
New Jersey	9.3	(5.6, 15.2)	325,000	24.6	(19.1, 31.1)	858,000
New Mexico	9.5	(6.5, 13.7)	74,000	29.1	(24.0, 34.8)	228,000
New York	6.4	(4.6, 9.0)	508,000	21.6	(18.0, 25.6)	1,703,000
North Carolina	8.8	(6.0, 12.6)	330,000	28.5	(23.5, 34.1)	1,074,000
North Dakota	--	--	--	22.4	(16.6, 29.5)	58,000
Ohio	11.5	(8.2, 16.0)	529,000	31.7	(26.7, 37.2)	1,453,000
Oklahoma	11.0	(7.5, 15.8)	158,000	30.1	(24.6, 36.2)	433,000
Oregon	10.3	(6.7, 15.4)	155,000	29.3	(24.3, 34.8)	444,000
Pennsylvania	10.4	(7.6, 14.1)	535,000	27.3	(22.6, 32.4)	1,403,000
Rhode Island	7.4	(4.6, 11.7)	32,000	19.7	(15.2, 25.1)	86,000
South Carolina	13.9	(10.1, 18.9)	257,000	32.0	(26.6, 37.8)	589,000
South Dakota	11.5	(7.1, 18.0)	36,000	22.5	(16.9, 29.4)	70,000
Tennessee	13.8	(10.4, 18.1)	348,000	29.5	(24.9, 34.5)	744,000
Texas	8.7	(6.5, 11.4)	807,000	31.5	(27.5, 35.8)	2,928,000
Utah	8.6	(5.9, 12.5)	83,000	25.2	(20.5, 30.6)	242,000
Vermont	10.9	(7.9, 14.9)	28,000	28.8	(23.7, 34.5)	73,000
Virginia	5.5	(3.7, 7.9)	173,000	23.8	(19.2, 29.0)	751,000
Washington	9.2	(6.6, 12.8)	241,000	31.3	(26.3, 36.8)	816,000
West Virginia	11.6	(8.3, 15.9)	87,000	33.3	(27.8, 39.2)	249,000
Wisconsin	9.4	(6.2, 14.1)	209,000	28.1	(23.2, 33.6)	621,000
Wyoming	8.5	(5.5, 12.8)	18,000	24.2	(18.7, 30.6)	50,000

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

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

³Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school, and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 5.8

12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²

State	Any Contact SV, ¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner			Physical Violence			Stalking		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	6.6	(6.0, 7.1)	7,919,000	3.9	(3.5, 4.4)	4,730,000	2.5	(2.2, 2.9)	3,027,000
Alabama	8.7	(5.8, 13.0)	166,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	7.0	(4.4, 11.1)	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	7.7	(5.0, 11.6)	187,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	8.5	(5.1, 14.0)	97,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
California	5.1	(3.6, 7.2)	725,000	3.5	(2.3, 5.3)	501,000	2.0	(1.1, 3.4)	277,000
Colorado	7.2	(4.7, 11.0)	139,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	7.6	(4.7, 12.1)	27,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	6.2	(4.1, 9.4)	474,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	4.6	(2.9, 7.4)	27,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	8.8	(5.8, 13.2)	443,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	4.9	(3.2, 7.5)	123,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	9.8	(6.7, 14.1)	168,000	7.6	(4.9, 11.7)	131,000	--	--	--
Louisiana	8.9	(5.6, 13.9)	158,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	4.7	(2.9, 7.6)	109,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	7.0	(4.4, 10.9)	188,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	7.7	(4.6, 12.7)	301,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	8.4	(5.4, 12.8)	171,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	6.8	(4.2, 10.7)	160,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	8.4	(5.3, 12.9)	58,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	8.7	(5.1, 14.5)	88,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	7.8	(5.0, 12.1)	273,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York	6.4	(4.4, 9.4)	508,000	4.2	(2.5, 6.9)	331,000	--	--	--
North Carolina	4.8	(3.0, 7.7)	182,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	5.7	(3.3, 9.8)	262,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	6.9	(4.1, 11.2)	99,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	6.4	(4.1, 9.8)	97,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	6.3	(4.2, 9.5)	325,000	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 5.8 — continued

State	Any Contact SV, ¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner			Physical Violence			Stalking		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Rhode Island	4.2	(2.5, 6.9)	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	10.6	(7.4, 14.9)	195,000	6.5	(4.1, 10.2)	119,000	--	--	--
Tennessee	6.8	(4.4, 10.2)	171,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	7.6	(5.4, 10.7)	709,000	6.0	(4.0, 9.0)	562,000	--	--	--
Virginia	5.6	(3.5, 8.6)	176,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	9.0	(6.0, 13.4)	235,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	8.1	(5.3, 12.1)	60,000	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 5.8 — continued

State	Contact Sexual Violence, ¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking with IPV-Related Impact ³		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	4.7	(4.2, 5.1)	5,617,000
Alabama	6.9	(4.3, 11.0)	132,000
California	3.2	(2.2, 4.6)	450,000
Florida	5.1	(3.1, 8.2)	387,000
Kentucky	6.7	(4.3, 10.4)	115,000
Minnesota	7.1	(4.3, 11.6)	146,000
Nebraska	6.0	(3.5, 10.1)	42,000
New York	4.1	(2.6, 6.5)	326,000
Oregon	4.4	(2.8, 7.1)	67,000
South Carolina	8.2	(5.4, 12.2)	151,000
Tennessee	5.6	(3.5, 8.7)	140,000
Texas	5.7	(3.7, 8.6)	529,000
Washington	6.5	(4.0, 10.4)	170,000
West Virginia	6.6	(4.1, 10.6)	50,000

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

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. Contact sexual violence is not shown.

³Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school, and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection or having become pregnant. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.9**Lifetime Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

State	Any Psychological Aggression			Any Expressive Aggression			Any Coercive Control		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ¹	47.1	(46.1, 48.2)	56,892,000	39.3	(38.3, 40.3)	47,461,000	39.7	(38.7, 40.7)	47,940,000
Alabama	46.4	(39.9, 53.1)	883,000	39.0	(32.6, 45.8)	742,000	40.4	(34.1, 47.1)	768,000
Alaska	54.2	(47.4, 60.8)	136,000	45.5	(38.9, 52.3)	114,000	46.9	(40.3, 53.7)	118,000
Arizona	55.4	(49.6, 61.0)	1,353,000	45.1	(39.4, 50.9)	1,101,000	49.3	(43.5, 55.0)	1,203,000
Arkansas	45.2	(39.0, 51.5)	514,000	36.4	(30.7, 42.5)	413,000	38.2	(32.3, 44.4)	434,000
California	44.6	(41.0, 48.2)	6,308,000	35.8	(32.4, 39.3)	5,063,000	37.6	(34.2, 41.2)	5,326,000
Colorado	47.4	(41.3, 53.6)	909,000	39.7	(33.9, 45.9)	762,000	40.6	(34.8, 46.8)	780,000
Connecticut	44.8	(38.3, 51.5)	640,000	40.3	(33.9, 47.0)	575,000	35.4	(29.2, 42.2)	506,000
Delaware	39.7	(31.7, 48.3)	143,000	34.8	(27.4, 42.9)	126,000	34.6	(27.2, 42.7)	125,000
District of Columbia	50.1	(38.4, 61.8)	134,000	43.5	(31.6, 56.1)	116,000	42.1	(30.2, 54.9)	112,000
Florida	46.0	(41.3, 50.8)	3,505,000	37.5	(33.0, 42.3)	2,863,000	40.3	(35.7, 45.0)	3,071,000
Georgia	45.5	(40.0, 51.1)	1,708,000	38.2	(32.9, 43.7)	1,434,000	38.5	(33.3, 44.0)	1,447,000
Hawaii	43.5	(35.5, 51.9)	228,000	38.6	(30.9, 46.9)	202,000	35.2	(27.9, 43.2)	184,000
Idaho	43.5	(37.9, 49.3)	250,000	37.4	(32.1, 43.0)	215,000	37.6	(32.3, 43.2)	216,000
Illinois	48.4	(42.6, 54.3)	2,428,000	42.7	(37.0, 48.5)	2,140,000	39.7	(34.1, 45.5)	1,991,000
Indiana	51.8	(46.1, 57.4)	1,298,000	39.9	(34.6, 45.4)	1,001,000	46.3	(40.8, 51.9)	1,161,000
Iowa	45.4	(39.7, 51.3)	537,000	39.2	(33.7, 45.0)	464,000	36.6	(31.1, 42.5)	433,000
Kansas	45.8	(39.4, 52.4)	496,000	41.1	(34.8, 47.8)	446,000	35.4	(29.6, 41.6)	384,000
Kentucky	57.2	(51.7, 62.6)	979,000	51.3	(45.7, 56.8)	876,000	47.7	(42.2, 53.4)	816,000
Louisiana	46.9	(40.7, 53.2)	831,000	37.9	(31.8, 44.3)	671,000	41.0	(34.8, 47.4)	725,000
Maine	53.5	(47.4, 59.6)	292,000	47.6	(41.4, 53.8)	259,000	43.6	(37.5, 49.9)	238,000
Maryland	48.6	(42.7, 54.5)	1,124,000	36.9	(31.6, 42.6)	855,000	39.1	(33.5, 45.0)	904,000
Massachusetts	44.1	(37.9, 50.5)	1,189,000	37.3	(31.4, 43.5)	1,005,000	33.5	(27.9, 39.7)	904,000
Michigan	51.9	(45.7, 58.1)	2,028,000	43.0	(36.9, 49.4)	1,681,000	44.1	(37.9, 50.5)	1,723,000
Minnesota	42.3	(37.0, 47.8)	865,000	35.7	(30.5, 41.1)	730,000	34.6	(29.5, 40.1)	708,000
Mississippi	46.1	(39.7, 52.5)	532,000	35.4	(29.6, 41.6)	409,000	40.2	(34.1, 46.7)	465,000
Missouri	54.8	(49.2, 60.4)	1,297,000	46.3	(40.7, 52.1)	1,096,000	44.0	(38.4, 49.8)	1,041,000
Montana	47.0	(40.7, 53.4)	181,000	40.7	(34.6, 47.1)	156,000	41.3	(35.4, 47.5)	159,000

Table 5.9 — continued

State	Any Psychological Aggression			Any Expressive Aggression			Any Coercive Control		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	46.9	(40.8, 53.0)	326,000	40.8	(34.8, 47.0)	283,000	36.8	(31.1, 43.0)	256,000
Nevada	50.8	(44.1, 57.6)	509,000	43.6	(37.1, 50.2)	436,000	45.9	(39.3, 52.6)	459,000
New Hampshire	45.1	(39.2, 51.2)	239,000	36.8	(31.2, 42.7)	195,000	36.7	(31.0, 42.8)	194,000
New Jersey	43.1	(36.7, 49.9)	1,505,000	36.3	(30.1, 43.0)	1,267,000	34.4	(28.3, 41.1)	1,200,000
New Mexico	48.0	(41.9, 54.1)	375,000	40.2	(34.4, 46.4)	315,000	40.0	(34.3, 46.0)	313,000
New York	40.7	(36.1, 45.5)	3,218,000	32.7	(28.4, 37.3)	2,583,000	34.2	(29.8, 38.9)	2,704,000
North Carolina	44.4	(38.7, 50.2)	1,670,000	36.3	(30.9, 42.0)	1,366,000	38.3	(32.8, 44.1)	1,441,000
North Dakota	42.8	(34.9, 51.0)	110,000	34.5	(27.1, 42.6)	89,000	35.8	(28.4, 44.0)	93,000
Ohio	46.8	(41.3, 52.3)	2,142,000	39.4	(34.1, 44.9)	1,804,000	40.9	(35.5, 46.4)	1,872,000
Oklahoma	52.3	(45.8, 58.6)	752,000	43.0	(36.7, 49.5)	618,000	44.6	(38.2, 51.1)	642,000
Oregon	52.4	(46.9, 57.8)	794,000	44.6	(39.2, 50.2)	677,000	44.0	(38.5, 49.6)	667,000
Pennsylvania	46.3	(40.9, 51.7)	2,381,000	39.5	(34.2, 45.0)	2,031,000	40.6	(35.3, 46.0)	2,087,000
Rhode Island	44.5	(37.4, 51.9)	193,000	31.8	(25.9, 38.3)	138,000	39.9	(32.9, 47.5)	173,000
South Carolina	53.1	(47.1, 59.1)	979,000	43.7	(37.7, 49.9)	806,000	45.0	(39.0, 51.1)	830,000
South Dakota	36.6	(29.8, 43.9)	113,000	32.5	(26.0, 39.7)	101,000	29.5	(23.2, 36.6)	91,000
Tennessee	48.1	(42.7, 53.5)	1,213,000	42.4	(37.1, 47.9)	1,070,000	41.5	(36.3, 46.9)	1,047,000
Texas	52.0	(47.7, 56.4)	4,837,000	44.9	(40.6, 49.3)	4,174,000	42.5	(38.2, 46.8)	3,946,000
Utah	41.6	(36.0, 47.4)	401,000	35.5	(30.1, 41.3)	342,000	36.4	(31.0, 42.1)	350,000
Vermont	51.2	(45.4, 57.0)	131,000	42.9	(37.1, 48.9)	109,000	44.0	(38.1, 50.1)	112,000
Virginia	44.6	(38.8, 50.6)	1,411,000	36.2	(30.7, 42.1)	1,145,000	37.0	(31.5, 42.9)	1,171,000
Washington	48.7	(43.1, 54.4)	1,269,000	42.0	(36.5, 47.7)	1,095,000	40.2	(34.8, 45.8)	1,048,000
West Virginia	48.5	(42.4, 54.7)	363,000	39.9	(34.1, 45.9)	298,000	43.0	(37.1, 49.2)	321,000
Wisconsin	48.0	(42.5, 53.6)	1,063,000	41.4	(36.0, 47.0)	917,000	40.6	(35.2, 46.3)	899,000
Wyoming	51.9	(44.6, 59.1)	108,000	42.8	(35.9, 50.0)	89,000	39.9	(32.7, 47.5)	83,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.10**12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Any Psychological Aggression			Any Expressive Aggression			Any Coercive Control		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	14.1	(13.4, 14.9)	17,022,000	10.1	(9.4, 10.7)	12,133,000	10.4	(9.8, 11.1)	12,571,000
Alabama	14.1	(10.2, 19.2)	268,000	9.8	(6.7, 14.2)	186,000	10.5	(7.1, 15.3)	200,000
Alaska	15.2	(10.9, 20.8)	38,000	11.3	(7.6, 16.5)	28,000	10.8	(7.0, 16.1)	27,000
Arizona	14.5	(10.7, 19.4)	354,000	10.5	(7.3, 14.7)	256,000	11.1	(7.7, 15.7)	271,000
Arkansas	16.9	(12.1, 23.2)	192,000	10.0	(6.3, 15.6)	114,000	14.6	(10.1, 20.7)	166,000
California	12.5	(10.3, 15.0)	1,770,000	9.1	(7.2, 11.5)	1,292,000	8.9	(7.1, 11.2)	1,266,000
Colorado	14.3	(10.5, 19.2)	274,000	11.6	(8.1, 16.4)	223,000	11.8	(8.6, 16.1)	227,000
Connecticut	12.9	(8.6, 18.8)	184,000	11.2	(7.1, 17.2)	160,000	--	--	--
Delaware	14.7	(10.2, 20.5)	53,000	12.5	(8.4, 18.2)	45,000	12.4	(8.3, 18.1)	45,000
Florida	13.7	(10.4, 17.8)	1,044,000	8.7	(6.0, 12.4)	665,000	11.5	(8.4, 15.5)	875,000
Georgia	11.0	(7.9, 15.1)	413,000	5.6	(3.5, 8.9)	212,000	9.2	(6.3, 13.2)	347,000
Hawaii	10.8	(6.7, 17.0)	57,000	--	--	--	9.8	(5.9, 16.0)	51,000
Idaho	13.5	(10.2, 17.7)	78,000	10.1	(7.3, 13.9)	58,000	9.2	(6.6, 12.8)	53,000
Illinois	14.0	(10.4, 18.6)	703,000	10.8	(7.7, 14.9)	540,000	10.3	(7.2, 14.6)	518,000
Indiana	15.8	(12.1, 20.3)	396,000	10.3	(7.5, 13.9)	258,000	11.2	(8.0, 15.4)	281,000
Iowa	12.3	(8.7, 17.2)	146,000	7.9	(5.4, 11.4)	93,000	8.9	(5.7, 13.6)	105,000
Kansas	11.0	(7.9, 15.3)	120,000	9.2	(6.3, 13.2)	100,000	7.7	(5.1, 11.4)	83,000
Kentucky	19.7	(15.4, 24.9)	337,000	17.4	(13.2, 22.5)	297,000	13.3	(9.7, 18.0)	227,000
Louisiana	18.2	(13.5, 24.2)	323,000	14.6	(10.3, 20.4)	259,000	12.6	(8.7, 17.9)	223,000
Maine	15.8	(11.5, 21.4)	86,000	12.0	(8.5, 16.8)	65,000	9.7	(6.2, 15.0)	53,000
Maryland	11.9	(8.8, 15.8)	275,000	7.5	(5.1, 10.7)	172,000	7.1	(4.8, 10.3)	164,000
Massachusetts	13.2	(9.5, 18.0)	355,000	11.1	(7.8, 15.5)	298,000	7.3	(4.7, 11.1)	197,000
Michigan	15.2	(10.8, 21.0)	594,000	9.0	(5.8, 13.6)	351,000	12.2	(8.1, 17.9)	476,000
Minnesota	13.6	(9.8, 18.5)	278,000	11.0	(7.7, 15.5)	225,000	11.5	(7.9, 16.4)	234,000
Mississippi	14.3	(10.5, 19.0)	165,000	9.3	(6.2, 13.6)	107,000	12.0	(8.6, 16.6)	139,000
Missouri	18.0	(13.6, 23.4)	426,000	13.4	(9.5, 18.7)	317,000	12.0	(8.6, 16.6)	284,000
Montana	10.8	(7.7, 15.1)	42,000	7.9	(5.5, 11.2)	30,000	7.8	(5.2, 11.8)	30,000

Table 5.10 — continued

State	Any Psychological Aggression			Any Expressive Aggression			Any Coercive Control		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	18.6	(13.8, 24.7)	129,000	15.4	(10.8, 21.3)	107,000	11.2	(7.5, 16.3)	78,000
Nevada	14.4	(10.2, 19.9)	144,000	10.4	(7.2, 14.6)	104,000	11.3	(7.5, 16.6)	113,000
New Hampshire	12.4	(8.6, 17.4)	65,000	8.1	(5.4, 12.2)	43,000	9.1	(5.9, 13.7)	48,000
New Jersey	12.7	(9.1, 17.5)	444,000	8.6	(5.7, 12.9)	301,000	9.5	(6.4, 13.8)	330,000
New Mexico	13.8	(10.3, 18.2)	108,000	10.3	(7.3, 14.4)	81,000	10.3	(7.4, 14.3)	81,000
New York	9.8	(7.3, 13.0)	774,000	8.2	(6.0, 11.3)	651,000	5.9	(4.0, 8.7)	467,000
North Carolina	13.2	(9.4, 18.2)	496,000	7.6	(4.6, 12.2)	285,000	11.3	(7.7, 16.2)	424,000
North Dakota	11.1	(7.3, 16.4)	29,000	--	--	--	8.1	(5.1, 12.8)	21,000
Ohio	14.6	(11.0, 19.1)	668,000	12.2	(8.8, 16.5)	557,000	8.7	(6.1, 12.2)	398,000
Oklahoma	13.5	(9.7, 18.5)	195,000	7.3	(4.8, 10.8)	104,000	11.7	(8.1, 16.7)	169,000
Oregon	14.1	(10.6, 18.6)	214,000	10.4	(7.3, 14.6)	157,000	10.4	(7.6, 14.1)	157,000
Pennsylvania	17.0	(12.9, 22.1)	876,000	10.1	(7.3, 13.9)	520,000	14.4	(10.5, 19.4)	741,000
Rhode Island	10.6	(7.1, 15.6)	46,000	8.5	(5.3, 13.2)	37,000	7.7	(4.8, 12.3)	34,000
South Carolina	17.3	(13.2, 22.3)	319,000	10.8	(7.6, 15.3)	200,000	14.8	(11.0, 19.7)	273,000
South Dakota	8.4	(5.6, 12.4)	26,000	6.0	(3.7, 9.7)	19,000	6.5	(4.1, 10.3)	20,000
Tennessee	14.7	(11.3, 18.9)	372,000	9.3	(6.6, 12.9)	234,000	11.3	(8.4, 15.1)	285,000
Texas	19.2	(15.6, 23.4)	1,784,000	14.6	(11.3, 18.7)	1,359,000	13.5	(10.6, 17.2)	1,259,000
Utah	12.3	(9.0, 16.6)	118,000	8.0	(5.3, 11.9)	77,000	9.4	(6.4, 13.5)	90,000
Vermont	12.6	(8.9, 17.6)	32,000	6.4	(4.1, 10.0)	16,000	10.1	(6.7, 14.8)	26,000
Virginia	13.4	(9.6, 18.4)	423,000	8.9	(5.9, 13.3)	283,000	10.1	(6.7, 15.0)	321,000
Washington	14.9	(11.1, 19.6)	388,000	12.5	(9.0, 17.2)	326,000	10.1	(7.1, 14.3)	264,000
West Virginia	14.0	(10.5, 18.4)	105,000	8.8	(6.1, 12.6)	66,000	11.2	(8.0, 15.5)	84,000
Wisconsin	10.3	(7.2, 14.6)	228,000	6.9	(4.6, 10.0)	152,000	7.4	(4.7, 11.6)	164,000
Wyoming	16.0	(10.6, 23.3)	33,000	9.7	(6.4, 14.5)	20,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

²U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Tables 5.11

Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by Race/Ethnicity, by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

(Estimates for American Indian/Alaska Native and Multiracial were not statistically reliable)

Table 5.11.a

Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Hispanic² Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates³

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	34.4	(31.3, 37.6)	5,489,000
Arizona	34.3	(23.6, 47.0)	193,000
California	30.2	(24.0, 37.3)	1,224,000
Colorado	42.4	(27.6, 58.7)	160,000
Florida	28.0	(19.5, 38.5)	443,000
New Mexico	38.0	(28.1, 49.0)	107,000
New York	37.1	(25.6, 50.2)	482,000
Texas	37.8	(29.9, 46.4)	1,207,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

³Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.11.b**Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic Black² Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates³**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	45.1	(42.2, 48.1)	6,641,000
Alabama	43.5	(31.4, 56.5)	234,000
Arkansas	43.3	(28.4, 59.5)	74,000
California	42.5	(28.9, 57.3)	406,000
Delaware	46.7	(31.1, 63.0)	30,000
Florida	41.6	(29.8, 54.3)	483,000
Georgia	38.4	(29.3, 48.5)	438,000
Illinois	61.6	(45.6, 75.5)	384,000
Louisiana	42.5	(31.1, 54.8)	238,000
Maryland	46.7	(35.8, 58.0)	299,000
Michigan	56.9	(39.7, 72.6)	256,000
Mississippi	40.0	(30.5, 50.3)	185,000
Missouri	56.4	(38.9, 72.4)	186,000
New Jersey	52.4	(35.5, 68.8)	269,000
New York	31.4	(21.1, 43.9)	367,000
North Carolina	50.1	(36.5, 63.7)	329,000
Ohio	51.8	(36.5, 66.8)	335,000
Pennsylvania	39.0	(24.7, 55.6)	265,000
South Carolina	50.5	(38.6, 62.4)	252,000
Tennessee	49.4	(36.3, 62.6)	221,000
Texas	44.8	(33.6, 56.6)	464,000
Virginia	39.7	(26.5, 54.6)	167,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

³Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.11.c**Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic White² Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	37.3	(36.2, 38.5)	30,163,000
Alabama	33.2	(25.8, 41.5)	415,000
Alaska	43.7	(36.5, 51.1)	81,000
Arizona	46.3	(39.7, 53.1)	768,000
Arkansas	41.0	(34.1, 48.2)	350,000
California	39.3	(34.8, 44.0)	2,843,000
Colorado	35.9	(29.6, 42.7)	506,000
Connecticut	37.9	(31.0, 45.4)	391,000
Delaware	38.6	(28.2, 50.3)	91,000
District of Columbia	26.4	(16.2, 40.2)	27,000
Florida	42.3	(36.3, 48.4)	1,867,000
Georgia	36.1	(29.9, 42.8)	786,000
Hawaii	40.5	(28.5, 53.8)	67,000
Idaho	35.4	(30.1, 41.1)	175,000
Illinois	39.5	(33.1, 46.3)	1,381,000
Indiana	43.4	(37.6, 49.4)	871,000
Iowa	35.0	(29.3, 41.0)	378,000
Kansas	35.6	(29.3, 42.4)	313,000
Kentucky	44.5	(38.5, 50.6)	615,000
Louisiana	32.3	(25.6, 39.8)	366,000
Maine	38.0	(31.9, 44.5)	195,000
Maryland	33.5	(27.1, 40.5)	422,000
Massachusetts	32.9	(27.2, 39.2)	674,000
Michigan	33.6	(27.4, 40.4)	1,083,000
Minnesota	30.8	(25.9, 36.3)	525,000
Mississippi	41.8	(33.5, 50.6)	252,000
Missouri	39.0	(33.2, 45.1)	720,000
Montana	36.4	(30.6, 42.6)	131,000

Table 5.11.c — continued

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	31.7	(26.0, 37.9)	184,000
Nevada	46.7	(39.7, 53.9)	266,000
New Hampshire	35.0	(29.4, 41.2)	171,000
New Jersey	32.3	(25.5, 40.0)	615,000
New Mexico	36.8	(29.7, 44.5)	156,000
New York	32.6	(27.4, 38.2)	1,553,000
North Carolina	34.6	(28.5, 41.3)	923,000
North Dakota	31.1	(24.2, 39.0)	72,000
Ohio	34.1	(28.6, 40.0)	1,243,000
Oklahoma	38.4	(31.3, 46.0)	415,000
Oregon	40.0	(34.5, 45.7)	506,000
Pennsylvania	36.6	(31.1, 42.6)	1,491,000
Rhode Island	31.7	(25.5, 38.6)	98,000
South Carolina	40.5	(33.4, 48.0)	499,000
South Dakota	26.7	(20.3, 34.2)	76,000
Tennessee	36.7	(31.1, 42.7)	693,000
Texas	42.2	(36.7, 47.9)	1,890,000
Utah	33.4	(27.8, 39.5)	272,000
Vermont	37.9	(32.5, 43.6)	91,000
Virginia	35.1	(29.3, 41.4)	803,000
Washington	42.0	(36.0, 48.2)	796,000
West Virginia	39.0	(33.1, 45.4)	274,000
Wisconsin	35.8	(30.3, 41.7)	720,000
Wyoming	34.0	(27.5, 41.3)	65,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.11.d

Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Asian or Pacific Islander² Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates³

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	18.3	(13.8, 23.8)	1,110,000
Hawaii	30.4	(20.8, 42.0)	92,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

³Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Tables 5.12

12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by Race/Ethnicity, by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

(Estimates for Non-Hispanic Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Multiracial were not statistically reliable)

Table 5.12.a

12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Hispanic² Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates³

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	8.6	(6.8, 10.7)	1,370,000
California	9.2	(5.6, 14.8)	372,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

³Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.12.b**12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic White² Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates³**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	5.7	(5.2, 6.3)	4,620,000
California	3.5	(2.1, 5.9)	253,000
Florida	8.1	(4.8, 13.3)	359,000
Kentucky	7.7	(4.8, 12.2)	106,000
Nebraska	7.8	(4.6, 13.2)	46,000
New York	4.5	(2.8, 7.1)	215,000
Oregon	6.0	(3.5, 9.9)	75,000
Pennsylvania	6.7	(4.2, 10.3)	271,000
South Carolina	10.7	(6.8, 16.4)	132,000
Washington	7.7	(4.8, 12.1)	145,000
West Virginia	7.6	(4.9, 11.7)	54,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

³Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.13

**Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking
Victimization by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012
Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Any Contact Sexual Violence, ¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner			Contact Sexual Violence ¹		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	30.9	(29.8, 31.9)	35,236,000	7.0	(6.4, 7.6)	8,006,000
Alabama	29.5	(23.1, 36.9)	512,000	--	--	--
Alaska	30.2	(24.5, 36.7)	83,000	6.9	(4.4, 10.8)	19,000
Arizona	33.4	(27.2, 40.1)	796,000	--	--	--
Arkansas	34.8	(28.7, 41.5)	371,000	--	--	--
California	31.1	(27.6, 34.8)	4,290,000	7.3	(5.4, 9.7)	1,008,000
Colorado	30.5	(24.6, 37.1)	583,000	--	--	--
Connecticut	33.9	(27.9, 40.4)	447,000	--	--	--
Delaware	32.7	(25.5, 40.7)	108,000	--	--	--
District of Columbia	25.5	(17.7, 35.4)	59,000	--	--	--
Florida	29.3	(24.8, 34.2)	2,094,000	6.4	(4.4, 9.2)	459,000
Georgia	30.4	(24.6, 37.0)	1,066,000	5.9	(3.7, 9.3)	206,000
Hawaii	24.1	(18.6, 30.7)	126,000	--	--	--
Idaho	38.2	(32.6, 44.2)	217,000	10.4	(7.4, 14.4)	59,000
Illinois	25.9	(21.0, 31.6)	1,224,000	5.7	(3.6, 9.0)	271,000
Indiana	27.9	(22.7, 33.7)	661,000	--	--	--
Iowa	29.3	(23.5, 35.8)	332,000	5.9	(3.6, 9.6)	67,000
Kansas	31.1	(24.9, 38.0)	325,000	--	--	--
Kentucky	35.5	(29.5, 42.0)	572,000	--	--	--
Louisiana	35.2	(28.2, 43.0)	578,000	12.8	(7.7, 20.4)	210,000
Maine	33.6	(27.4, 40.5)	171,000	--	--	--
Maryland	28.8	(23.3, 35.1)	606,000	7.5	(4.6, 11.9)	158,000
Massachusetts	31.7	(25.7, 38.5)	781,000	10.4	(6.6, 16.1)	257,000
Michigan	25.8	(20.8, 31.5)	947,000	--	--	--
Minnesota	25.1	(20.2, 30.7)	498,000	--	--	--
Mississippi	31.7	(25.4, 38.6)	333,000	9.7	(6.1, 15.0)	102,000
Missouri	35.2	(29.5, 41.4)	777,000	--	--	--
Montana	34.6	(28.1, 41.7)	132,000	6.9	(4.2, 11.2)	26,000

Table 5.13 — continued

State	Any Contact Sexual Violence, ¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner			Contact Sexual Violence ¹		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	28.0	(23.1, 33.6)	188,000	--	--	--
Nevada	32.8	(26.5, 39.8)	334,000	4.2	(2.5, 6.8)	43,000
New Hampshire	35.4	(28.6, 42.8)	179,000	6.3	(4.0, 10.0)	32,000
New Jersey	27.4	(21.3, 34.4)	886,000	--	--	--
New Mexico	33.3	(27.0, 40.3)	250,000	7.0	(4.1, 11.7)	53,000
New York	29.0	(24.4, 34.1)	2,094,000	7.0	(4.4, 11.1)	506,000
North Carolina	30.3	(24.0, 37.4)	1,053,000	--	--	--
North Dakota	18.5	(13.4, 24.9)	48,000	--	--	--
Ohio	33.0	(27.2, 39.4)	1,402,000	8.8	(5.9, 12.9)	374,000
Oklahoma	37.8	(31.5, 44.7)	521,000	7.9	(5.2, 12.0)	109,000
Oregon	36.2	(30.4, 42.4)	528,000	6.2	(4.1, 9.2)	90,000
Pennsylvania	30.4	(25.2, 36.2)	1,449,000	5.5	(3.4, 8.8)	263,000
Rhode Island	25.4	(18.8, 33.4)	100,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	29.2	(23.4, 35.7)	496,000	7.8	(4.8, 12.5)	132,000
South Dakota	23.6	(17.9, 30.5)	72,000	--	--	--
Tennessee	36.8	(30.4, 43.7)	858,000	11.5	(7.5, 17.3)	268,000
Texas	34.9	(30.5, 39.5)	3,138,000	9.1	(6.8, 12.0)	819,000
Utah	21.4	(17.4, 26.0)	204,000	--	--	--
Vermont	30.9	(23.3, 39.6)	75,000	--	--	--
Virginia	28.6	(23.5, 34.4)	853,000	8.3	(5.6, 12.1)	247,000
Washington	31.7	(26.3, 37.6)	810,000	8.9	(6.2, 12.7)	228,000
West Virginia	36.3	(30.1, 43.0)	257,000	4.9	(3.0, 7.9)	35,000
Wisconsin	32.1	(26.7, 37.9)	688,000	9.1	(5.9, 13.6)	194,000
Wyoming	30.5	(24.3, 37.4)	66,000	--	--	--

Table 5.13 — continued

State	Physical Violence			Contact Sexual Violence, ¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking with IPV-Related Impact ³		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	28.3	(27.3, 29.3)	32,313,000	11.0	(10.3, 11.7)	12,570,000
Alabama	28.6	(22.3, 36.0)	497,000	10.5	(6.5, 16.4)	182,000
Alaska	26.9	(21.5, 33.1)	73,000	9.3	(6.4, 13.4)	25,000
Arizona	29.8	(24.0, 36.3)	711,000	10.5	(7.1, 15.1)	249,000
Arkansas	33.5	(27.4, 40.1)	357,000	16.4	(11.8, 22.3)	175,000
California	27.9	(24.6, 31.5)	3,856,000	11.4	(9.1, 14.1)	1,572,000
Colorado	29.4	(23.5, 36.0)	561,000	15.0	(10.3, 21.3)	286,000
Connecticut	32.1	(26.2, 38.6)	423,000	12.1	(8.4, 17.1)	159,000
Delaware	32.0	(24.9, 40.1)	106,000	8.5	(5.4, 13.3)	28,000
District of Columbia	23.9	(16.4, 33.4)	55,000	6.8	(3.7, 12.0)	16,000
Florida	26.9	(22.5, 31.7)	1,922,000	10.6	(7.9, 14.1)	757,000
Georgia	27.9	(22.2, 34.5)	978,000	11.1	(7.9, 15.3)	388,000
Hawaii	23.2	(17.8, 29.7)	121,000	7.2	(4.4, 11.6)	38,000
Idaho	34.1	(28.7, 39.9)	193,000	12.9	(9.6, 17.2)	73,000
Illinois	24.2	(19.3, 29.8)	1,140,000	12.1	(8.6, 16.8)	571,000
Indiana	27.1	(22.0, 32.9)	642,000	9.5	(6.4, 14.0)	225,000
Iowa	27.1	(21.4, 33.6)	307,000	10.2	(6.2, 16.4)	116,000
Kansas	29.9	(23.8, 36.9)	313,000	9.8	(6.2, 15.1)	102,000
Kentucky	32.1	(26.5, 38.3)	518,000	13.7	(9.6, 19.1)	220,000
Louisiana	30.8	(24.1, 38.4)	506,000	15.9	(10.6, 23.2)	261,000
Maine	32.3	(26.1, 39.3)	164,000	12.4	(9.1, 16.6)	63,000
Maryland	26.8	(21.4, 32.9)	563,000	8.8	(5.6, 13.4)	184,000
Massachusetts	30.3	(24.3, 37.0)	745,000	12.7	(8.6, 18.3)	312,000
Michigan	23.3	(18.6, 28.9)	857,000	10.0	(7.0, 14.2)	368,000
Minnesota	23.5	(18.8, 29.0)	466,000	6.3	(4.0, 9.9)	125,000
Mississippi	30.4	(24.2, 37.3)	320,000	11.7	(7.5, 17.6)	123,000
Missouri	32.8	(27.2, 38.9)	724,000	10.9	(7.6, 15.3)	240,000
Montana	32.5	(26.1, 39.6)	124,000	9.7	(6.4, 14.5)	37,000

Table 5.13 — continued

State	Physical Violence			Contact Sexual Violence, ¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking with IPV-Related Impact ³		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	24.8	(20.2, 30.2)	166,000	10.8	(7.8, 14.9)	73,000
Nevada	31.1	(24.9, 38.1)	317,000	12.1	(8.0, 17.8)	123,000
New Hampshire	31.9	(25.2, 39.5)	161,000	13.2	(9.6, 18.0)	67,000
New Jersey	27.0	(21.0, 34.1)	874,000	--	--	--
New Mexico	31.5	(25.4, 38.3)	237,000	12.1	(8.5, 16.9)	91,000
New York	25.2	(20.9, 30.0)	1,815,000	9.2	(6.6, 12.7)	663,000
North Carolina	26.5	(20.7, 33.3)	923,000	11.8	(7.1, 18.8)	409,000
North Dakota	17.8	(12.8, 24.1)	46,000	--	--	--
Ohio	31.3	(25.6, 37.7)	1,330,000	12.0	(8.6, 16.6)	511,000
Oklahoma	36.1	(29.8, 43.0)	498,000	9.0	(6.1, 13.1)	124,000
Oregon	34.4	(28.7, 40.7)	502,000	9.3	(6.8, 12.6)	135,000
Pennsylvania	27.8	(22.7, 33.5)	1,323,000	9.2	(6.2, 13.2)	436,000
Rhode Island	24.1	(17.8, 32.0)	95,000	7.6	(4.8, 12.0)	30,000
South Carolina	25.4	(20.0, 31.7)	431,000	10.8	(7.3, 15.6)	183,000
South Dakota	22.8	(17.1, 29.6)	69,000	6.8	(4.4, 10.3)	21,000
Tennessee	33.8	(27.6, 40.7)	788,000	14.5	(10.3, 19.9)	338,000
Texas	31.1	(26.9, 35.6)	2,799,000	11.6	(9.0, 14.8)	1,047,000
Utah	19.3	(15.5, 23.8)	184,000	9.1	(6.3, 13.0)	87,000
Vermont	28.9	(21.4, 37.8)	70,000	--	--	--
Virginia	27.0	(21.9, 32.8)	806,000	10.8	(7.1, 16.0)	321,000
Washington	28.0	(22.8, 33.8)	715,000	11.8	(8.8, 15.7)	302,000
West Virginia	34.1	(28.1, 40.8)	242,000	11.9	(8.6, 16.4)	85,000
Wisconsin	28.7	(23.6, 34.3)	615,000	12.4	(8.9, 17.0)	266,000
Wyoming	28.2	(22.3, 35.0)	61,000	12.3	(8.5, 17.6)	27,000

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

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Only categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. Stalking by an intimate partner is not shown.

³Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school, and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection or having become pregnant. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 5.14**12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Any Contact Sexual Violence, ¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner			Physical Violence		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	6.4	(5.8, 7.0)	7,260,000	4.7	(4.2, 5.2)	5,389,000
California	6.4	(4.6, 8.9)	888,000	5.0	(3.4, 7.4)	694,000
Florida	5.1	(3.2, 7.8)	363,000	--	--	--
Georgia	4.9	(3.1, 7.9)	173,000	--	--	--
Idaho	8.2	(5.7, 11.7)	46,000	5.6	(3.5, 8.7)	32,000
Illinois	5.7	(3.5, 9.4)	271,000	--	--	--
Maryland	8.6	(5.6, 12.9)	180,000	6.7	(4.2, 10.7)	142,000
Mississippi	10.7	(6.4, 17.3)	113,000	--	--	--
Missouri	8.0	(5.0, 12.3)	175,000	--	--	--
New York	6.8	(4.2, 10.8)	489,000	4.2	(2.6, 6.6)	302,000
North Carolina	6.3	(3.9, 10.0)	220,000	--	--	--
Ohio	8.5	(5.1, 13.7)	361,000	--	--	--
Oklahoma	9.3	(5.9, 14.4)	128,000	--	--	--
Oregon	7.0	(4.5, 10.7)	101,000	4.7	(2.8, 7.8)	69,000
Tennessee	7.2	(4.7, 11.0)	168,000	6.2	(3.8, 9.8)	144,000
Texas	7.9	(5.5, 11.2)	711,000	5.9	(3.8, 8.9)	528,000
Virginia	5.7	(3.5, 8.9)	169,000	--	--	--
Washington	5.3	(3.2, 8.8)	137,000	--	--	--
West Virginia	8.2	(5.1, 12.9)	58,000	--	--	--
Wisconsin	8.5	(5.7, 12.7)	183,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Contact Sexual Violence; Stalking; and Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner with IPV-related Impact.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 5.15**Lifetime Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

State	Any Psychological Aggression			Any Expressive Aggression			Any Coercive Control		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ¹	47.3	(46.1, 48.4)	53,973,000	31.1	(30.1, 32.2)	35,550,000	41.1	(40.0, 42.2)	46,902,000
Alabama	44.8	(37.3, 52.6)	777,000	27.0	(20.7, 34.3)	468,000	40.1	(32.8, 47.9)	695,000
Alaska	50.4	(43.3, 57.4)	138,000	37.0	(30.2, 44.4)	101,000	42.8	(35.9, 50.0)	117,000
Arizona	55.4	(48.7, 61.9)	1,322,000	37.0	(30.7, 43.9)	884,000	48.7	(42.0, 55.4)	1,162,000
Arkansas	53.9	(47.1, 60.5)	574,000	37.1	(30.7, 44.0)	396,000	45.3	(38.7, 52.1)	483,000
California	50.2	(46.2, 54.1)	6,929,000	34.3	(30.7, 38.1)	4,734,000	42.1	(38.3, 46.0)	5,813,000
Colorado	50.9	(44.1, 57.6)	973,000	33.1	(27.1, 39.8)	633,000	44.6	(38.0, 51.4)	853,000
Connecticut	47.6	(41.2, 54.2)	629,000	33.3	(27.5, 39.6)	439,000	41.1	(34.9, 47.7)	543,000
Delaware	47.1	(39.2, 55.1)	155,000	26.9	(20.8, 34.1)	89,000	39.9	(32.4, 48.0)	132,000
District of Columbia	52.8	(39.1, 66.1)	123,000	37.6	(24.8, 52.5)	87,000	35.0	(22.2, 50.4)	81,000
Florida	46.2	(41.1, 51.4)	3,309,000	27.4	(23.1, 32.1)	1,957,000	41.0	(36.1, 46.2)	2,936,000
Georgia	49.7	(43.2, 56.3)	1,741,000	27.5	(22.0, 33.8)	964,000	45.5	(38.9, 52.2)	1,591,000
Hawaii	41.6	(34.2, 49.5)	217,000	25.7	(19.8, 32.7)	134,000	36.5	(29.5, 44.2)	190,000
Idaho	48.6	(42.6, 54.6)	275,000	32.9	(27.5, 38.7)	186,000	44.6	(38.7, 50.7)	253,000
Illinois	41.0	(35.0, 47.2)	1,934,000	27.0	(21.9, 32.8)	1,274,000	34.6	(28.9, 40.8)	1,633,000
Indiana	52.5	(46.2, 58.7)	1,244,000	36.2	(30.1, 42.8)	858,000	46.7	(40.4, 53.1)	1,106,000
Iowa	42.0	(35.8, 48.5)	477,000	25.9	(20.5, 32.1)	294,000	37.5	(31.4, 44.0)	425,000
Kansas	42.9	(36.3, 49.7)	449,000	31.9	(25.6, 39.0)	334,000	35.5	(29.1, 42.5)	371,000
Kentucky	47.7	(41.4, 54.2)	770,000	31.9	(26.2, 38.2)	514,000	45.9	(39.6, 52.3)	739,000
Louisiana	52.7	(44.9, 60.3)	865,000	36.6	(29.3, 44.6)	601,000	46.8	(39.0, 54.8)	769,000
Maine	49.9	(43.5, 56.3)	254,000	32.2	(26.1, 39.0)	164,000	41.3	(35.1, 47.8)	210,000
Maryland	41.6	(35.2, 48.2)	874,000	27.9	(22.3, 34.2)	586,000	34.2	(28.2, 40.7)	719,000
Massachusetts	47.5	(40.7, 54.3)	1,169,000	32.9	(26.8, 39.6)	810,000	38.6	(32.3, 45.4)	951,000
Michigan	42.5	(36.4, 48.8)	1,561,000	27.2	(22.0, 33.1)	999,000	37.3	(31.5, 43.6)	1,371,000
Minnesota	38.7	(33.0, 44.7)	767,000	23.2	(18.5, 28.6)	460,000	34.0	(28.5, 40.0)	675,000
Mississippi	46.9	(40.2, 53.7)	493,000	31.3	(25.2, 38.0)	329,000	42.8	(36.2, 49.6)	450,000
Missouri	54.0	(47.8, 60.1)	1,192,000	34.3	(28.7, 40.4)	757,000	45.8	(39.6, 52.1)	1,011,000
Montana	51.3	(44.8, 57.8)	196,000	33.4	(27.1, 40.4)	127,000	43.8	(37.2, 50.6)	167,000

Table 5.15 — continued

State	Any Psychological Aggression			Any Expressive Aggression			Any Coercive Control		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	45.3	(39.2, 51.4)	303,000	28.2	(23.1, 33.9)	189,000	37.7	(32.1, 43.8)	253,000
Nevada	56.2	(49.1, 63.1)	572,000	38.1	(30.9, 45.8)	387,000	48.8	(41.5, 56.0)	496,000
New Hampshire	42.8	(36.0, 49.9)	216,000	30.5	(23.9, 37.9)	154,000	37.7	(31.0, 44.9)	190,000
New Jersey	44.4	(37.0, 52.1)	1,437,000	26.2	(20.5, 32.9)	848,000	37.6	(30.5, 45.3)	1,217,000
New Mexico	49.1	(42.0, 56.3)	369,000	36.2	(29.4, 43.6)	272,000	41.6	(34.6, 48.8)	312,000
New York	46.0	(40.7, 51.4)	3,317,000	28.8	(24.2, 33.9)	2,078,000	40.4	(35.2, 45.8)	2,913,000
North Carolina	43.1	(36.6, 49.9)	1,501,000	28.3	(22.2, 35.2)	983,000	38.1	(31.7, 45.0)	1,326,000
North Dakota	41.5	(33.3, 50.2)	108,000	25.9	(18.8, 34.5)	68,000	35.9	(27.8, 44.9)	94,000
Ohio	48.8	(42.4, 55.3)	2,075,000	36.0	(30.1, 42.3)	1,529,000	40.9	(34.8, 47.4)	1,739,000
Oklahoma	52.3	(45.7, 58.9)	720,000	32.0	(25.8, 38.8)	440,000	45.8	(39.2, 52.6)	631,000
Oregon	44.5	(38.6, 50.5)	649,000	33.1	(27.8, 38.8)	483,000	37.5	(32.0, 43.4)	547,000
Pennsylvania	40.4	(34.8, 46.4)	1,926,000	27.6	(22.6, 33.2)	1,312,000	37.2	(31.6, 43.1)	1,771,000
Rhode Island	41.5	(31.7, 52.1)	164,000	29.2	(21.7, 38.1)	115,000	35.4	(26.8, 45.1)	140,000
South Carolina	44.9	(38.6, 51.3)	762,000	31.9	(26.1, 38.3)	541,000	37.6	(31.5, 44.1)	638,000
South Dakota	29.3	(23.3, 36.1)	89,000	16.0	(12.0, 21.0)	49,000	25.6	(20.0, 32.1)	78,000
Tennessee	52.8	(46.0, 59.4)	1,231,000	38.2	(31.8, 45.1)	891,000	48.7	(42.0, 55.4)	1,134,000
Texas	52.2	(47.2, 57.1)	4,697,000	33.9	(29.4, 38.6)	3,049,000	45.4	(40.6, 50.3)	4,084,000
Utah	41.5	(36.2, 47.1)	396,000	27.0	(22.5, 32.0)	257,000	33.8	(28.7, 39.3)	322,000
Vermont	45.6	(38.0, 53.4)	111,000	31.0	(23.6, 39.6)	75,000	38.0	(30.4, 46.2)	92,000
Virginia	43.5	(37.8, 49.4)	1,296,000	28.7	(23.5, 34.5)	855,000	37.7	(32.1, 43.6)	1,122,000
Washington	46.9	(41.2, 52.6)	1,198,000	31.6	(26.6, 37.1)	807,000	40.6	(35.2, 46.3)	1,038,000
West Virginia	50.9	(43.9, 57.9)	361,000	39.0	(32.3, 46.1)	277,000	45.1	(37.9, 52.5)	320,000
Wisconsin	45.7	(40.0, 51.5)	981,000	30.1	(25.0, 35.8)	646,000	43.0	(37.4, 48.9)	923,000
Wyoming	40.9	(34.1, 48.2)	88,000	29.9	(23.9, 36.8)	65,000	33.6	(27.3, 40.6)	72,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.16**12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Any Psychological Aggression			Any Expressive Aggression			Any Coercive Control		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	18.2	(17.4, 19.1)	20,831,000	9.5	(8.9, 10.2)	10,845,000	15.4	(14.6, 16.2)	17,537,000
Alabama	17.0	(11.6, 24.4)	295,000	--	--	--	14.8	(9.7, 21.9)	256,000
Alaska	17.1	(12.4, 23.2)	47,000	8.1	(5.2, 12.3)	22,000	15.1	(10.5, 21.1)	41,000
Arizona	22.0	(16.8, 28.2)	525,000	11.1	(7.6, 16.0)	266,000	16.9	(12.4, 22.7)	403,000
Arkansas	15.5	(11.0, 21.4)	165,000	6.5	(4.0, 10.5)	70,000	12.4	(8.3, 18.0)	132,000
California	17.4	(14.6, 20.5)	2,397,000	9.0	(7.1, 11.4)	1,240,000	14.6	(12.0, 17.6)	2,017,000
Colorado	18.8	(13.6, 25.2)	358,000	10.1	(6.1, 16.3)	194,000	15.4	(10.6, 21.8)	294,000
Connecticut	18.6	(14.1, 24.1)	245,000	9.4	(6.3, 13.8)	124,000	15.8	(11.6, 21.2)	209,000
Delaware	17.8	(12.2, 25.2)	59,000	8.1	(5.1, 12.6)	27,000	14.7	(9.5, 22.1)	48,000
District of Columbia	10.1	(6.3, 15.8)	23,000	--	--	--	7.6	(4.6, 12.2)	18,000
Florida	20.1	(16.3, 24.5)	1,436,000	9.9	(7.3, 13.4)	709,000	17.0	(13.5, 21.2)	1,217,000
Georgia	18.0	(13.6, 23.5)	630,000	6.9	(4.5, 10.4)	240,000	16.7	(12.4, 22.1)	584,000
Hawaii	18.5	(13.5, 24.8)	96,000	9.7	(6.2, 14.9)	50,000	14.7	(10.3, 20.5)	77,000
Idaho	19.9	(15.3, 25.4)	113,000	9.8	(6.8, 13.8)	55,000	15.8	(11.7, 21.1)	90,000
Illinois	17.8	(13.7, 22.9)	842,000	10.1	(7.0, 14.5)	478,000	13.5	(9.9, 18.1)	636,000
Indiana	16.5	(12.4, 21.6)	391,000	11.9	(8.3, 16.8)	282,000	13.8	(10.0, 18.7)	327,000
Iowa	15.6	(11.1, 21.5)	177,000	8.9	(5.1, 14.9)	100,000	13.8	(9.6, 19.4)	156,000
Kansas	13.2	(9.0, 19.0)	138,000	8.7	(5.2, 14.3)	91,000	10.3	(6.4, 16.0)	107,000
Kentucky	20.8	(16.0, 26.5)	335,000	11.6	(7.7, 17.1)	187,000	17.0	(12.7, 22.5)	274,000
Louisiana	21.6	(16.0, 28.6)	355,000	8.5	(5.6, 12.9)	140,000	19.2	(13.7, 26.1)	315,000
Maine	17.8	(12.1, 25.3)	90,000	12.8	(7.7, 20.5)	65,000	10.9	(7.3, 15.9)	55,000
Maryland	18.2	(13.6, 24.0)	384,000	11.7	(7.9, 17.1)	247,000	13.0	(9.4, 17.6)	272,000
Massachusetts	19.3	(14.5, 25.2)	476,000	10.5	(6.8, 15.9)	259,000	15.4	(11.1, 21.0)	379,000
Michigan	15.2	(11.3, 20.0)	556,000	9.6	(6.5, 13.9)	351,000	11.6	(8.3, 16.0)	427,000
Minnesota	14.2	(10.3, 19.2)	281,000	7.3	(4.6, 11.3)	145,000	12.3	(8.6, 17.1)	243,000
Mississippi	24.3	(18.6, 31.0)	255,000	13.5	(8.9, 20.0)	142,000	21.2	(15.9, 27.8)	224,000
Missouri	21.6	(16.6, 27.6)	477,000	10.5	(7.1, 15.1)	231,000	17.8	(13.1, 23.6)	392,000
Montana	18.7	(13.1, 25.9)	71,000	--	--	--	16.3	(10.9, 23.7)	62,000

Table 5.16 — continued

State	Any Psychological Aggression			Any Expressive Aggression			Any Coercive Control		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	16.4	(12.6, 21.2)	110,000	7.3	(5.0, 10.6)	49,000	13.6	(10.1, 18.0)	91,000
Nevada	19.2	(14.0, 25.8)	196,000	--	--	--	16.4	(11.7, 22.5)	167,000
New Hampshire	12.7	(8.3, 18.8)	64,000	--	--	--	10.9	(6.8, 17.2)	55,000
New Jersey	15.8	(11.3, 21.6)	509,000	8.6	(5.7, 12.7)	277,000	12.8	(8.7, 18.4)	414,000
New Mexico	19.3	(13.7, 26.5)	145,000	13.1	(8.2, 20.4)	99,000	15.0	(10.7, 20.7)	113,000
New York	17.9	(14.2, 22.2)	1,289,000	9.1	(6.4, 12.6)	653,000	15.8	(12.4, 19.8)	1,137,000
North Carolina	20.8	(14.8, 28.3)	723,000	6.7	(4.2, 10.6)	234,000	19.1	(13.3, 26.8)	666,000
North Dakota	14.9	(8.7, 24.3)	39,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	17.8	(13.4, 23.3)	757,000	10.7	(7.3, 15.4)	455,000	15.6	(11.4, 20.9)	662,000
Oklahoma	22.4	(17.4, 28.4)	308,000	8.1	(5.3, 12.4)	112,000	19.1	(14.4, 24.9)	264,000
Oregon	15.5	(11.8, 20.0)	226,000	10.9	(7.7, 15.1)	159,000	10.4	(7.7, 13.9)	152,000
Pennsylvania	14.5	(10.7, 19.4)	691,000	9.4	(6.3, 13.7)	448,000	12.8	(9.2, 17.5)	608,000
Rhode Island	17.1	(12.0, 23.7)	67,000	9.9	(6.3, 15.2)	39,000	14.5	(9.9, 20.6)	57,000
South Carolina	16.3	(11.7, 22.4)	277,000	--	--	--	15.5	(10.9, 21.5)	263,000
South Dakota	9.5	(6.4, 13.8)	29,000	--	--	--	7.7	(5.0, 11.9)	24,000
Tennessee	21.8	(16.5, 28.2)	507,000	13.9	(9.3, 20.1)	324,000	16.0	(11.9, 21.0)	372,000
Texas	21.5	(18.0, 25.6)	1,939,000	10.0	(7.6, 13.0)	896,000	18.8	(15.4, 22.7)	1,687,000
Utah	12.4	(9.5, 16.0)	118,000	5.9	(4.0, 8.7)	56,000	10.0	(7.4, 13.4)	95,000
Virginia	15.0	(11.5, 19.3)	448,000	7.7	(5.3, 11.2)	231,000	12.4	(9.2, 16.5)	370,000
Washington	19.3	(15.2, 24.1)	492,000	9.6	(6.7, 13.7)	246,000	16.8	(12.9, 21.5)	429,000
West Virginia	21.4	(16.0, 28.1)	152,000	11.8	(8.2, 16.7)	84,000	18.5	(13.3, 25.1)	131,000
Wisconsin	21.7	(17.1, 27.1)	465,000	12.6	(8.8, 17.7)	269,000	20.3	(15.9, 25.5)	435,000
Wyoming	11.1	(7.3, 16.4)	24,000	--	--	--	9.8	(6.3, 14.9)	21,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

²U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Tables 5.17

Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by Race/Ethnicity, by State of Residence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

(Estimates for American Indian/Alaska Native and Multiracial were not statistically reliable)

Table 5.17.a

Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Hispanic² Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates³

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	30.0	(26.9, 33.3)	5,008,000
California	26.8	(20.7, 33.9)	1,180,000
Florida	30.5	(20.9, 42.1)	458,000
New Mexico	34.3	(23.7, 46.9)	99,000
New York	26.6	(16.4, 40.0)	337,000
Texas	32.4	(24.5, 41.4)	886,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

³Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.17.b

Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic Black² Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates³

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	40.1	(36.5, 43.8)	5,105,000
California	51.7	(34.6, 68.5)	382,000
District of Columbia	30.7	(18.6, 46.1)	26,000
Georgia	38.8	(26.7, 52.5)	310,000
Maryland	36.2	(24.1, 50.5)	173,000
Mississippi	37.8	(25.7, 51.6)	142,000
Ohio	47.3	(30.5, 64.7)	333,000
Texas	33.7	(21.9, 47.9)	400,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

³Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.17.c**Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic White² Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	30.3	(29.2, 31.4)	23,118,000
Alabama	23.8	(17.9, 31.0)	252,000
Alaska	30.3	(23.9, 37.5)	58,000
Arizona	36.8	(29.1, 45.2)	578,000
Arkansas	34.2	(27.4, 41.7)	283,000
California	35.5	(30.8, 40.6)	2,291,000
Colorado	29.9	(23.9, 36.7)	440,000
Connecticut	35.1	(28.6, 42.1)	361,000
Delaware	33.5	(25.0, 43.3)	78,000
District of Columbia	24.1	(13.1, 40.0)	29,000
Florida	30.2	(24.6, 36.4)	1,356,000
Georgia	28.9	(21.5, 37.5)	653,000
Hawaii	26.4	(17.6, 37.4)	47,000
Idaho	37.3	(31.5, 43.6)	190,000
Illinois	23.7	(18.3, 30.2)	765,000
Indiana	29.2	(23.6, 35.4)	584,000
Iowa	26.9	(21.4, 33.2)	274,000
Kansas	27.8	(21.6, 35.1)	216,000
Kentucky	35.3	(28.8, 42.3)	476,000
Louisiana	33.4	(25.9, 41.8)	335,000
Maine	33.9	(27.4, 41.1)	163,000
Maryland	25.3	(18.9, 32.9)	315,000
Massachusetts	33.9	(27.2, 41.2)	595,000
Michigan	22.3	(17.3, 28.3)	661,000
Minnesota	24.9	(19.7, 31.0)	427,000
Mississippi	27.3	(20.7, 35.1)	166,000
Missouri	34.5	(28.4, 41.3)	590,000
Montana	34.4	(27.5, 42.0)	119,000

Table 5.17.c — continued

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	27.5	(22.1, 33.7)	152,000
Nevada	36.6	(29.4, 44.4)	216,000
New Hampshire	32.7	(25.9, 40.4)	150,000
New Jersey	23.5	(17.3, 31.2)	463,000
New Mexico	29.7	(22.2, 38.4)	111,000
New York	26.5	(21.4, 32.2)	1,131,000
North Carolina	25.7	(20.0, 32.3)	563,000
North Dakota	18.5	(13.3, 25.3)	44,000
Ohio	28.3	(22.3, 35.3)	917,000
Oklahoma	37.4	(29.9, 45.6)	388,000
Oregon	37.7	(31.1, 44.7)	449,000
Pennsylvania	29.3	(23.6, 35.6)	1,097,000
Rhode Island	30.3	(24.2, 37.3)	81,000
South Carolina	25.7	(19.2, 33.5)	295,000
South Dakota	24.2	(18.0, 31.7)	65,000
Tennessee	34.8	(28.0, 42.2)	628,000
Texas	38.7	(32.7, 45.1)	1,768,000
Utah	21.8	(17.6, 26.7)	184,000
Vermont	30.1	(22.3, 39.1)	70,000
Virginia	26.3	(20.8, 32.7)	546,000
Washington	33.1	(26.9, 39.9)	668,000
West Virginia	37.3	(31.0, 44.1)	226,000
Wisconsin	29.2	(23.8, 35.3)	546,000
Wyoming	29.8	(23.5, 36.8)	58,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.17.d**Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Asian or Pacific Islander² Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates³**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	13.7	(9.8, 18.8)	734,000
Hawaii	20.4	(13.0, 30.6)	51,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

³Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.18**12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Non-Hispanic White² Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates³**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	5.0	(4.4, 5.5)	3,779,000
Idaho	6.7	(4.3, 10.1)	34,000
Missouri	9.2	(5.8, 14.4)	157,000
Oregon	7.7	(4.8, 12.2)	92,000
West Virginia	8.8	(5.4, 13.9)	53,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified.

³Only states with statistically reliable estimates are shown.

⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 5.19**Distribution of IPV-Related Impacts Among Female Victims Who Experienced Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner in their Lifetime or Previous 12 Months — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Lifetime	12-Month
	Weighted %	Weighted %
Any Reported IPV-Related Impact²	73.4	70.9
Fearful	61.9	58.4
Concerned for safety	56.6	55.4
Any PTSD symptoms ³	51.8	52.2
Injury	35.2	30.8
Needed medical care	19.3	15.3
Needed housing services	7.9	7.6
Needed victim's advocate services	8.1	9.7
Needed legal services	21.1	17.6
Contacted a crisis hotline	6.3	7.3
Missed at least one day of work/school	24.9	26.5
Contracted a sexually transmitted infection ⁴	4.0	2.2
Became pregnant ⁴	5.3	NA

Abbreviation: IPV = intimate partner violence; PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder; NA = not assessed.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school, and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection or having become pregnant. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

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

⁴Among those who experienced rape or made to penetrate (STI only) by an intimate partner.

Table 5.20**Distribution of IPV-Related Impacts Among Female Victims Who Experienced Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner in their Lifetime, by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Any Impact ³	Fearful	Concerned for Safety	Any PTSD Symptoms ⁴	Injury	Needed Medical Care	Needed Housing Services	Needed Victim Advocate Services	Needed Legal Services	Contacted Crisis Hotline	Missed at Least One Day of Work/School	Became Pregnant ⁵
	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %
United States ⁶	73.4	61.9	56.6	51.8	35.2	19.3	7.9	8.1	21.1	6.3	24.9	5.3
Alabama	86.0	79.9	74.2	60.8	36.2	28.9	--	--	22.9	--	33.7	--
Alaska	78.7	67.4	53.9	50.2	35.6	13.9	--	--	21.3	--	26.1	--
Arizona	79.9	63.1	61.4	53.3	33.5	14.3	--	--	26.9	--	25.3	--
Arkansas	61.5	54.3	49.7	51.4	30.9	18.2	--	--	20.1	--	16.9	--
California	66.7	54.0	49.7	43.9	30.2	16.7	7.5	6.5	15.2	--	17.6	--
Colorado	74.9	65.4	58.7	63.2	40.8	21.7	--	19.9	25.7	--	29.9	--
Connecticut	58.9	51.4	43.9	46.2	32.3	--	--	--	24.5	--	28.8	--
Delaware	76.2	64.4	62.4	58.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.4	--
Florida	69.3	60.7	53.0	48.9	35.8	19.2	8.2	8.6	23.6	--	22.5	--
Georgia	68.2	57.5	52.2	51.5	32.8	16.6	--	--	15.5	--	23.6	--
Hawaii	78.7	69.2	58.2	51.5	29.5	--	--	--	23.3	--	24.6	--
Idaho	77.5	70.4	67.6	57.8	40.0	21.5	--	--	27.2	--	30.4	--
Illinois	75.9	61.0	57.2	54.5	32.4	16.5	--	--	26.2	--	23.0	--
Indiana	70.2	57.1	47.2	46.7	33.6	16.9	--	--	15.6	--	19.3	--
Iowa	75.2	64.8	62.9	55.5	32.1	13.0	--	--	14.6	--	20.0	--
Kansas	77.0	69.6	58.9	57.2	46.7	19.9	--	--	17.8	--	27.4	--
Kentucky	74.0	67.9	64.1	55.2	46.7	25.3	11.9	--	22.1	--	31.0	--
Louisiana	75.3	55.9	50.4	53.8	42.1	21.3	--	--	15.8	--	30.1	--
Maine	80.6	73.6	69.1	62.4	25.7	13.1	--	--	23.7	--	19.2	--
Maryland	63.9	51.5	45.4	41.6	27.8	20.3	--	--	19.6	--	26.2	--
Massachusetts	74.2	68.3	58.6	49.5	30.4	19.0	--	--	21.6	--	20.8	--
Michigan	81.4	73.1	63.6	58.7	46.1	23.5	--	--	18.7	--	33.0	--
Minnesota	70.7	64.8	56.9	57.6	30.6	14.4	--	18.3	17.9	--	29.1	--
Mississippi	72.6	67.3	57.4	52.7	40.3	26.9	--	--	20.1	--	26.1	--
Missouri	71.0	58.9	54.7	54.4	35.1	19.9	--	--	18.9	--	30.5	--
Montana	72.5	64.6	58.1	52.9	35.5	16.2	--	--	23.0	--	20.4	--
Nebraska	77.1	67.5	65.0	61.3	42.6	21.1	--	--	20.4	--	30.2	--
Nevada	80.6	68.2	64.2	61.2	41.1	19.2	--	--	23.4	--	23.8	--
New Hampshire	68.7	57.0	55.4	53.1	28.2	18.6	--	--	21.7	--	25.7	--

Table 5.20 — continued

State	Any Impact ³	Fearful	Concerned for Safety	Any PTSD Symptoms ⁴	Injury	Needed Medical Care	Needed Housing Services	Needed Victim Advocate Services	Needed Legal Services	Contacted Crisis Hotline	Missed at Least One Day of Work/School	Became Pregnant ⁵
	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %
New Jersey	68.7	58.2	53.7	43.8	28.8	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	--
New Mexico	77.3	64.5	58.0	58.1	40.8	21.7	--	--	16.8	--	26.2	--
New York	67.9	55.9	56.9	46.7	29.5	18.5	--	--	20.0	--	22.7	--
North Carolina	81.1	59.6	57.0	55.5	40.9	13.1	--	--	27.1	--	24.0	--
North Dakota	75.5	57.9	52.5	53.8	30.0	--	--	--	--	--	22.9	--
Ohio	83.5	66.0	56.7	53.1	38.1	23.9	--	--	24.0	--	30.4	--
Oklahoma	75.0	63.5	58.9	57.1	37.4	20.8	--	--	16.4	--	21.5	--
Oregon	73.6	65.8	61.2	53.0	44.1	24.6	11.6	--	21.7	--	29.0	--
Pennsylvania	73.6	63.4	57.9	52.5	30.3	20.3	--	--	24.1	--	28.1	--
Rhode Island	60.5	54.8	51.4	48.3	35.5	20.1	--	--	24.1	--	24.4	--
South Carolina	75.5	65.7	60.7	57.5	41.9	26.9	--	--	26.3	--	28.1	--
South Dakota	81.0	71.5	63.9	60.3	46.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	74.5	66.9	61.2	61.5	41.3	25.5	--	--	23.3	--	24.4	--
Texas	78.6	63.4	59.4	50.9	36.9	21.7	12.7	9.6	23.8	10.9	29.9	9.2
Utah	75.0	64.6	54.5	57.6	27.6	15.8	--	--	21.8	--	28.9	--
Vermont	73.5	61.3	61.3	51.5	39.6	21.4	--	--	16.9	--	23.3	--
Virginia	70.6	63.1	58.9	46.8	30.3	14.6	--	--	17.6	--	16.4	--
Washington	75.6	66.6	57.3	55.3	38.3	21.5	--	12.6	23.2	--	22.3	--
West Virginia	84.4	75.8	71.2	62.3	52.4	27.4	--	--	26.6	--	24.3	--
Wisconsin	77.2	66.5	60.0	55.3	39.0	23.4	--	--	24.3	--	25.8	--
Wyoming	71.3	60.8	57.5	47.4	33.5	16.7	--	--	16.5	--	20.5	--

Abbreviations: IPV = Intimate partner violence; PTSD = Post-traumatic stress disorder.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. Contracted a Sexually Transmitted Infection is not shown.

³Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school, and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection or having become pregnant. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

⁴Includes: nightmares; tried not to think about or avoided being reminded of; felt constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled; and felt numb or detached.

⁵Among those who experienced rape by an intimate partner.

⁶U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Table 5.21

Distribution of IPV-Related Impacts Among Female Victims Who Experienced Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner in the Previous 12 months, by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²

	Any Impact³	Fearful	Concerned for Safety	Any PTSD symptoms⁴
State	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %
United States ⁵	70.9	58.4	55.4	52.2
Alabama	79.6	--	--	--
California	62.0	47.5	44.0	48.5
Florida	81.6	71.3	--	--
Kentucky	68.6	--	--	--
Minnesota	85.4	--	--	--
Nebraska	72.1	--	--	66.9
New York	64.1	50.0	52.1	41.8
Oregon	69.8	67.8	--	--
South Carolina	77.2	--	--	--
Tennessee	82.3	--	--	--
Texas	74.6	59.0	62.2	51.2
Washington	72.5	63.1	--	--
West Virginia	82.1	--	--	--

Abbreviation: IPV = intimate partner violence; PTSD = Post-traumatic stress disorder.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Injury; Needed Medical Care; Needed Housing Services; Needed Victim's Advocate Services; Needed Legal Services; Contacted a Crisis Hotline; Missed at Least One Day of Work/School; and Contracted a Sexually Transmitted Infection.

³Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school, and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection or having become pregnant. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

⁴Includes: nightmares; tried not to think about or avoided being reminded of; felt constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled; and felt numb or detached.

⁵U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

Table 5.22**Distribution of IPV-Related Impacts Among Male Victims Who Experienced Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner in their Lifetime or Previous 12 Months — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Lifetime	12-Month
	Weighted %	Weighted %
Any Reported IPV-Related Impact²	35.7	34.3
Fearful	18.2	20.5
Concerned for safety	16.7	18.2
Any PTSD symptoms ³	16.7	18.4
Injury	11.5	13.4
Needed medical care	5.4	6.2
Needed housing services	2.4	2.4
Needed victim's advocate services	1.1	--
Needed legal services	11.6	8.2
Contacted a crisis hotline	1.2	--
Missed at least one day of work/school	14.0	14.3
Contracted a sexually transmitted infection ⁴	0.8	--

Abbreviation: IPV = intimate partner violence; PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school, and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

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

⁴Among those who experienced rape or made to penetrate by an intimate partner.

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

Table 5.23

Distribution of IPV-Related Impacts Among Male Victims Who Experienced Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner in their Lifetime, by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²

State	Any Impact ³	Fearful	Concerned for Safety	Any PTSD Symptoms ⁴	Injury	Needed Legal Services	Missed at Least One Day of Work/School
	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %
United States ⁵	35.7	18.2	16.7	16.7	11.5	11.6	14.0
Alabama	35.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	30.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	31.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	47.0	--	--	--	--	22.0	27.6
California	36.6	20.9	18.4	16.9	10.1	9.9	11.4
Colorado	49.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	35.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	26.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	26.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	36.2	19.7	16.8	17.7	--	19.4	19.6
Georgia	36.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	30.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	33.8	14.5	12.7	12.8	--	--	16.1
Illinois	46.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	34.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	35.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	31.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	38.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	45.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	36.8	19.0	17.1	22.2	--	--	--
Maryland	30.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	39.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	38.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	25.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	36.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	30.8	--	--	15.9	--	--	--
Montana	28.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	38.6	18.5	--	22.4	--	--	--
Nevada	36.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	37.4	17.0	--	18.7	--	--	--

Table 5.23 — continued

State	Any Impact ³	Fearful	Concerned for Safety	Any PTSD Symptoms ⁴	Injury	Needed Legal Services	Missed at Least One Day of Work/School
	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %	Weighted %
New Mexico	36.2	17.5	--	16.0	--	--	--
New York	31.7	19.7	17.4	17.9	--	--	--
North Carolina	38.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	36.5	21.1	17.2	20.8	--	--	--
Oklahoma	23.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	25.6	15.7	10.9	12.5	--	--	11.7
Pennsylvania	30.1	--	18.0	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	30.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	37.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	28.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	39.4	--	--	23.9	20.0	--	--
Texas	33.4	14.1	14.5	16.6	11.1	--	11.9
Utah	42.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	37.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	37.2	20.3	18.2	19.0	--	--	17.4
West Virginia	32.9	19.3	14.5	15.7	--	--	--
Wisconsin	38.7	21.9	19.8	--	--	17.1	21.1
Wyoming	40.5	--	--	--	--	--	--

Abbreviation: IPV = intimate partner violence; PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Needed Medical Care; Needed Housing Services; Needed Victim's Advocate Services; Contacted a Crisis Hotline; and Contracted a Sexually Transmitted Infection.

³Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school, and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

⁴Includes: nightmares; tried not to think about or avoided being reminded of; felt constantly on guard, watchful, or easily startled; and felt numb or detached.

⁵U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

6: Violence Experienced as a Minor

6: Violence Experienced as a Minor

Children and adolescents are exposed to multiple types of violence, including those assessed in NISVS. For example, intimate partner violence in the form of dating violence has been documented among adolescents as young as 12 years old (Exner-Cortens, Eckenrode, & Rothman, 2013). Violence in childhood and adolescence can result in immediate and lifelong consequences, including physical, emotional, behavioral, and social challenges (Merrick, Fortson, & Mercy, 2014). Also, previous NISVS research has found that the percentage of women with a childhood history of rape who were also subsequently raped as adults is more than three times higher than such a percentage among women without an early rape history (Black et al., 2011). Nationally representative surveillance data are, thus, critical to understanding the prevalence rates of the many forms of violence that affect youth and can set them on a path for future violence and decreased health and wellbeing.

This section focuses on violence experienced during childhood and adolescence, as reported by adult women and men in the United States. It examines the extent to which women and men experienced completed rape, being made to penetrate someone else, or stalking before the age of

18 by all types of perpetrators. It also describes the extent to which women and men experienced rape, being made to penetrate, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime and first experienced these or other forms of violence by that partner before age 18. In addition, it provides an estimate of the age at first completed rape victimization for female victims and completed made to penetrate for male victims. The data included in this report are for the combined years of 2010-2012, at both national and state levels (when reportable). We have provided estimates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC). In our descriptions of the findings, when there are reliable estimates for fewer than all states and DC, we have indicated the number of states with reliable estimates and counted DC as a state, for a total of 51. State-level data for the victimization of minors are presented in more detail in Tables 6.3-6.5.

Prevalence of Completed Rape and Made to Penetrate in Childhood and Adolescence

More than 1 in 14 women in the United States (7.0% or 8,491,000) reported having experienced a completed rape before the age of

18 (Table 6.1). Among states with reportable estimates, individual state estimates ranged from 4.8% to 12.4% (44 states; see Table 6.3). Of all female victims of completed rape, 41.3% (8,491,000 victims) reported that it first occurred prior to age 18, with 30.1% (6,191,000 victims) reporting their first such victimization occurred between the ages of 11 and 17 and 11.2% (2,291,000 victims) at age 10 or younger (Figure 6.1). Among reportable states, estimates ranged from 26.0% to 58.4% (44 states) for female victims having experienced their first completed rape prior to age 18, and 20.8% to 45.1% (27 states) between the ages of 11 and 17 (Table 6.4). Only one state had a

Nearly 1 in 3 female victims of completed rape experienced it for the first time between 11 and 17 years of age and almost 1 in 9 reported that it occurred when they were age 10 or younger.

Table 6.1**Prevalence of First Victimization Before Age 18 by Type of Violence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Completed Rape ^{1,2}	7.0	(6.5, 7.6)	8,491,000
Stalking ¹	2.9	(2.6, 3.2)	3,479,000
IPV (Completed Rape, Physical Violence, Stalking) ³	7.1	(6.6, 7.7)	8,627,000

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

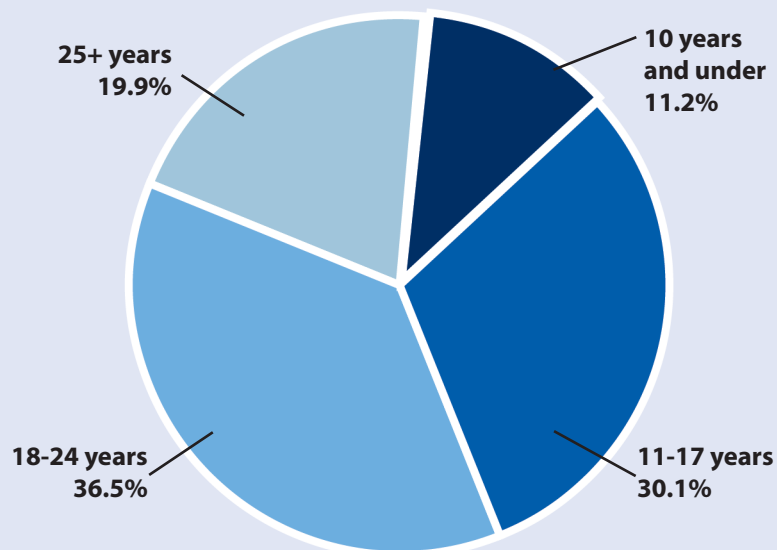
¹Completed rape and stalking are by any perpetrator.

²A small subset of victims of completed rape could have also experienced attempted rape or completed or attempted being made to penetrate by the same perpetrator and the age at first could reflect those experiences.

³Represents women who were victims of completed rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and first experienced these or other forms of violence by that intimate partner before age 18. Includes physical violence, all forms of sexual violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and control of reproductive or sexual health.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Among 44 states with reportable estimates, 4.8% to 12.4% of women reported having experienced a completed rape prior to age 18.

Figure 6.1**Age at Time of First Completed Rape Victimization in Lifetime Among Female Victims — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates^{1,2,3,4}**

¹The reported age is the youngest age reported across all perpetrators.

²All percentages are weighted to the U.S. population.

³Victims with unknown age (2.3%) are not represented in the figure.

⁴A small subset of victims of completed rape could have also experienced attempted rape or completed or attempted being made to penetrate by the same perpetrator and the age at first could reflect those experiences.

statistically reliable estimate for the proportion of victims who first experienced completed rape at age 10 or younger (17.4%). Nationally, approximately 1.3% of men (an estimated 1,522,000 men) reported being made to penetrate someone else prior to the age of 18 (Table 6.2). Of all male victims of made to penetrate victimization, 24.3% reported that it first occurred prior to age 18, with almost 20% (19.6%; an estimated 1,228,000 victims) reporting their first such victimization occurred between the ages of 11 and 17 and 4.7% (an estimated 295,000 victims) at age 10 or younger (Figure 6.2). State level estimates of such victimization in childhood and adolescence were not statistically reliable.

Prevalence of Stalking in Childhood and Adolescence

Approximately 1 in 34 women (2.9%) in the United States reported being stalked before the age of 18 (Table 6.1). This translates to approximately 3,479,000 women in the United States. Among the four states with reportable estimates,

individual state estimates ranged from 3.1% to 4.1% (Table 6.3). An estimated 0.8% of men reported having been stalked prior to age 18, translating to approximately 908,000 men in the United States (Table 6.2). State level estimates of such victimization were not statistically reliable.

Prevalence of Violence by an Intimate Partner in Childhood and Adolescence

Nationally, 7.1% of women (an estimated 8,627,000) were victims of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime and first experienced these or other forms of violence by that partner before age 18 (Table 6.1). Among states with reportable estimates, individual state estimates ranged from 4.0% to 11.0% (45 states); see Table 6.3.

About 1 in 27 men in the U.S. (3.7%; an estimated 4,282,000) was a victim of being made to penetrate someone else, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in his lifetime and first experienced these or other forms

of violence by that partner before age 18 (Table 6.2). Among the five states with reportable estimates, individual state estimates ranged from 3.5% to 6.2% (Table 6.5).

Approximately 1 in 14 women in the U.S. was a victim of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate in her lifetime and first experienced these or other forms of violence by that partner before age 18.

Table 6.2**Prevalence of First Victimization Before Age 18 by Type of Violence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Completed Made to Penetrate ^{1,2}	1.3	(1.1, 1.6)	1,522,000
Stalking ¹	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	908,000
IPV (Completed Made to Penetrate, Physical Violence, Stalking) ³	3.7	(3.3, 4.2)	4,282,000

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

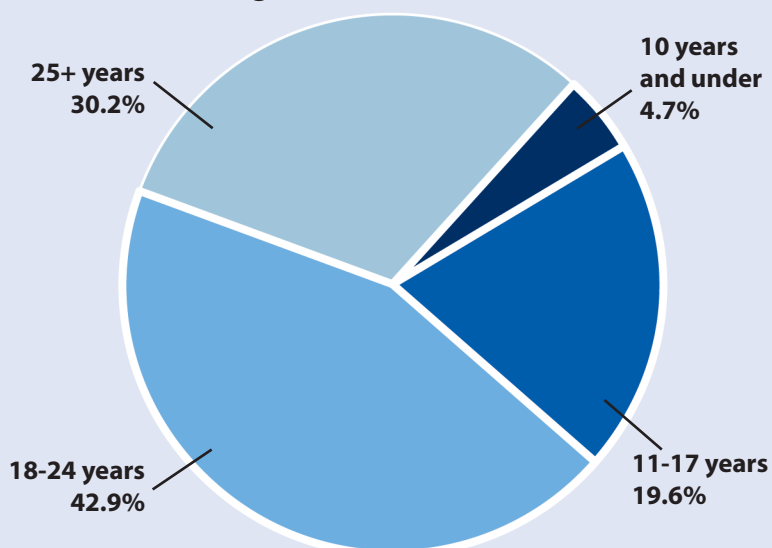
¹Completed made to penetrate and stalking are by any perpetrator.

²A small subset of victims of completed made to penetrate could have also experienced attempted made to penetrate or completed or attempted rape by the same perpetrator and the age at first could reflect those experiences.

³Represents men who were victims of completed made to penetrate, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and first experienced these or other forms of violence by that intimate partner before age 18. Includes physical violence, all forms of sexual violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and control of reproductive or sexual health.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Almost a quarter (24.3%) of male victims who were made to penetrate someone else experienced their first victimization prior to age 18.

Figure 6.2**Age at Time of First Completed Made to Penetrate Victimization in Lifetime Among Male Victims — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates^{1,2,3,4}**

¹The reported age is the youngest age reported across all perpetrators.

²All percentages are weighted to the U.S. population.

³Victims with unknown age (estimate is not statistically reliable) are not represented in the figure.

⁴A small subset of victims of completed made to penetrate could have also experienced attempted made to penetrate or completed or attempted rape by the same perpetrator and the age at first could reflect those experiences.

Table 6.3**Prevalence of First Victimization Before Age 18 by Type of Violence, by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹**

State	Completed Rape ^{2,3}			Stalking ²			IPV (Completed Rape, Physical Violence, Stalking) ⁴		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁵	7.0	(6.5, 7.6)	8,491,000	2.9	(2.6, 3.2)	3,479,000	7.1	(6.6, 7.7)	8,627,000
Alabama	7.0	(4.1, 11.8)	134,000	--	--	--	9.9	(6.4, 15.0)	188,000
Alaska	11.7	(7.6, 17.6)	29,000	--	--	--	9.9	(6.1, 15.7)	25,000
Arizona	7.1	(4.6, 10.9)	173,000	--	--	--	8.5	(5.8, 12.2)	206,000
Arkansas	9.3	(5.9, 14.5)	106,000	--	--	--	8.2	(4.9, 13.4)	93,000
California	6.0	(4.5, 8.0)	856,000	3.1	(2.1, 4.5)	439,000	5.3	(4.1, 7.0)	754,000
Colorado	6.3	(4.1, 9.6)	121,000	--	--	--	7.4	(4.8, 11.3)	142,000
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	(5.1, 12.4)	115,000
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.6	(5.0, 11.6)	28,000
Florida	5.4	(3.6, 8.1)	413,000	--	--	--	5.7	(4.0, 8.0)	434,000
Georgia	7.4	(5.2, 10.4)	279,000	--	--	--	8.9	(6.2, 12.8)	336,000
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	(4.6, 13.1)	41,000
Idaho	5.0	(3.1, 7.9)	29,000	--	--	--	4.8	(3.0, 7.5)	27,000
Illinois	7.6	(4.9, 11.7)	382,000	--	--	--	8.0	(5.5, 11.4)	400,000
Indiana	8.2	(5.4, 12.3)	207,000	--	--	--	11.0	(7.6, 15.7)	276,000
Iowa	7.0	(4.7, 10.4)	83,000	--	--	--	8.8	(5.9, 12.9)	104,000
Kansas	7.6	(4.3, 13.1)	82,000	--	--	--	8.5	(5.6, 12.6)	92,000
Kentucky	10.1	(7.2, 13.9)	172,000	--	--	--	9.8	(6.9, 13.8)	168,000
Louisiana	6.4	(4.1, 10.1)	114,000	--	--	--	5.6	(3.4, 9.0)	99,000
Maine	9.1	(6.1, 13.3)	49,000	--	--	--	9.1	(6.2, 13.3)	50,000
Maryland	7.7	(5.2, 11.1)	177,000	--	--	--	6.3	(4.2, 9.2)	145,000
Massachusetts	6.0	(3.7, 9.8)	163,000	--	--	--	5.7	(3.7, 8.9)	155,000
Michigan	9.4	(6.4, 13.4)	366,000	--	--	--	8.1	(5.6, 11.7)	316,000
Minnesota	6.7	(4.2, 10.5)	137,000	--	--	--	5.5	(3.3, 9.1)	113,000
Mississippi	6.0	(3.8, 9.5)	70,000	--	--	--	6.7	(4.1, 10.8)	78,000
Missouri	9.6	(6.4, 14.2)	227,000	--	--	--	8.8	(5.9, 12.9)	208,000
Montana	8.3	(5.5, 12.3)	32,000	--	--	--	6.2	(4.1, 9.3)	24,000

Table 6.3 — continued

State	Completed Rape ²			Stalking ²			IPV (Completed Rape, Physical Violence, Stalking) ³		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	7.2	(4.6, 10.9)	50,000	--	--	--	7.9	(5.3, 11.5)	55,000
Nevada	7.8	(5.1, 11.8)	78,000	--	--	--	7.9	(5.5, 11.2)	79,000
New Hampshire	7.4	(4.8, 11.5)	39,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	7.7	(5.2, 11.3)	60,000	--	--	--	6.9	(4.5, 10.4)	54,000
New York	5.1	(3.3, 7.7)	401,000	--	--	--	4.0	(2.5, 6.4)	318,000
North Carolina	8.2	(5.2, 12.6)	307,000	--	--	--	7.8	(5.3, 11.2)	293,000
Ohio	6.6	(4.3, 10.1)	304,000	--	--	--	7.6	(4.9, 11.5)	346,000
Oklahoma	6.5	(4.3, 9.9)	94,000	--	--	--	8.4	(5.5, 12.8)	121,000
Oregon	12.4	(8.4, 17.8)	188,000	--	--	--	7.3	(4.9, 10.7)	111,000
Pennsylvania	8.1	(5.2, 12.5)	418,000	--	--	--	8.5	(6.1, 11.8)	438,000
Rhode Island	6.0	(3.6, 9.9)	26,000	--	--	--	6.4	(3.8, 10.7)	28,000
South Carolina	6.1	(3.9, 9.3)	112,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	6.0	(3.9, 9.0)	151,000	--	--	--	8.4	(5.9, 12.0)	213,000
Texas	9.6	(7.0, 13.0)	892,000	3.8	(2.3, 6.4)	357,000	9.1	(6.6, 12.5)	848,000
Utah	5.6	(3.7, 8.2)	53,000	3.9	(2.4, 6.4)	38,000	6.7	(4.2, 10.4)	64,000
Vermont	6.9	(4.6, 10.4)	18,000	--	--	--	6.8	(4.4, 10.4)	17,000
Virginia	4.8	(3.1, 7.4)	153,000	--	--	--	6.0	(3.6, 9.7)	189,000
West Virginia	6.0	(4.1, 8.7)	156,000	4.1	(2.5, 6.7)	108,000	6.4	(4.4, 9.3)	168,000
West Virginia	7.6	(4.9, 11.5)	57,000	--	--	--	7.3	(4.9, 10.8)	54,000
Wisconsin	5.0	(3.2, 7.8)	111,000	--	--	--	6.5	(4.2, 9.8)	144,000
Wyoming	12.0	(7.8, 18.0)	25,000	--	--	--	8.1	(4.6, 13.8)	17,000

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

¹Only states with reliable estimates are shown.

²Completed rape and stalking are by any perpetrator.

³A small subset of victims of completed rape could have also experienced attempted rape or completed or attempted being made to penetrate by the same perpetrator and the age at first could reflect those experiences.

⁴Represents women who were victims of completed rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and first experienced these or other forms of violence by that intimate partner before age 18. Includes physical violence, all forms of sexual violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and control of reproductive or sexual health.

⁵U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 6.4**Age at Time of First Completed Rape¹ Victimization Among Female Victims by State of Residence — NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²**

State	Age Group								
	Under 18			10 & Under			11-17		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	41.3	(38.9, 43.8)	8,491,000	11.2	(9.6, 12.9)	2,291,000	30.1	(27.9, 32.5)	6,191,000
Alabama	40.0	(25.2, 56.9)	134,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alaska	56.6	(42.6, 69.7)	29,000	--	--	--	43.2	(28.8, 59.0)	22,000
Arizona	37.9	(25.6, 51.9)	173,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	48.3	(33.1, 63.9)	106,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
California	38.7	(30.1, 48.1)	856,000	--	--	--	31.7	(23.6, 41.0)	700,000
Colorado	35.3	(23.5, 49.2)	121,000	--	--	--	25.8	(16.2, 38.3)	88,000
Florida	34.6	(24.4, 46.5)	413,000	--	--	--	23.0	(14.1, 35.4)	275,000
Georgia	53.6	(41.2, 65.6)	279,000	--	--	--	38.4	(27.0, 51.1)	200,000
Idaho	26.0	(16.7, 38.3)	29,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	47.3	(33.4, 61.7)	382,000	--	--	--	37.6	(24.8, 52.4)	303,000
Indiana	50.1	(36.7, 63.4)	207,000	--	--	--	33.8	(21.0, 49.4)	139,000
Iowa	40.1	(27.7, 53.8)	83,000	--	--	--	32.1	(20.8, 46.0)	67,000
Kansas	41.6	(25.9, 59.3)	82,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	46.1	(34.5, 58.1)	172,000	--	--	--	32.2	(22.1, 44.4)	120,000
Louisiana	35.9	(23.8, 50.1)	114,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	48.2	(35.1, 61.4)	49,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	50.4	(37.2, 63.6)	177,000	--	--	--	42.5	(29.8, 56.2)	149,000
Massachusetts	41.2	(26.8, 57.4)	163,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	47.7	(33.4, 62.4)	366,000	--	--	--	44.6	(30.8, 59.4)	342,000
Minnesota	36.6	(24.3, 51.0)	137,000	--	--	--	31.8	(19.9, 46.6)	119,000
Mississippi	37.4	(24.3, 52.6)	70,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	53.2	(38.9, 66.9)	227,000	--	--	--	33.0	(20.8, 48.0)	141,000
Montana	40.0	(27.2, 54.4)	32,000	--	--	--	35.9	(23.7, 50.2)	28,000

Table 6.4 — continued

State	Age Group								
	Under 18			10 & Under			11-17		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Nebraska	35.1	(23.4, 48.9)	50,000	--	--	--	27.2	(16.9, 40.6)	39,000
Nevada	37.5	(25.2, 51.7)	78,000	--	--	--	31.7	(20.3, 45.9)	66,000
New Hampshire	49.8	(33.6, 66.0)	39,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	39.0	(27.1, 52.3)	60,000	--	--	--	26.2	(16.2, 39.5)	40,000
New York	38.6	(26.8, 52.0)	401,000	--	--	--	31.6	(20.8, 45.0)	328,000
North Carolina	46.9	(33.2, 61.0)	307,000	--	--	--	31.7	(20.0, 46.3)	208,000
Ohio	38.4	(26.1, 52.3)	304,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	35.2	(23.6, 48.9)	94,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	51.1	(38.2, 63.8)	188,000	--	--	--	34.4	(22.1, 49.2)	127,000
Pennsylvania	50.8	(36.4, 65.0)	418,000	--	--	--	29.7	(18.6, 43.8)	244,000
Rhode Island	41.2	(26.1, 58.1)	26,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	31.5	(20.8, 44.6)	112,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	36.8	(25.3, 50.0)	151,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	46.9	(36.8, 57.3)	892,000	17.4	(10.1, 28.3)	331,000	29.5	(20.8, 40.0)	561,000
Utah	49.5	(34.8, 64.3)	53,000	--	--	--	36.0	(23.2, 51.1)	39,000
Vermont	37.7	(25.3, 52.0)	18,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	32.7	(22.2, 45.4)	153,000	--	--	--	26.9	(17.2, 39.5)	125,000
Washington	26.7	(18.3, 37.3)	156,000	--	--	--	20.8	(13.3, 30.9)	121,000
West Virginia	39.8	(27.4, 53.6)	57,000	--	--	--	32.6	(20.9, 47.0)	46,000
Wisconsin	27.7	(17.8, 40.6)	111,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	58.4	(43.0, 72.4)	25,000	--	--	--	45.1	(29.9, 61.4)	19,000

Table 6.4 — continued

State	Age Group					
	18 - 24			25 & Older		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	36.5	(34.2, 38.9)	7,506,000	19.9	(18.0, 21.9)	4,084,000
Alabama	--	--	--	36.4	(22.6, 52.9)	122,000
Alaska	25.3	(16.1, 37.5)	13,000	--	--	--
Arizona	34.4	(22.8, 48.2)	157,000	--	--	--
California	40.5	(31.4, 50.4)	896,000	19.5	(13.3, 27.8)	431,000
Colorado	30.4	(18.9, 45.2)	104,000	--	--	--
Florida	39.2	(28.7, 50.8)	468,000	22.4	(14.7, 32.6)	267,000
Georgia	26.3	(17.1, 38.2)	137,000	--	--	--
Idaho	49.0	(36.9, 61.2)	54,000	--	--	--
Illinois	42.2	(29.2, 56.4)	340,000	--	--	--
Indiana	33.3	(22.2, 46.7)	138,000	--	--	--
Iowa	36.2	(23.8, 50.8)	75,000	--	--	--
Kansas	37.3	(23.4, 53.8)	74,000	--	--	--
Kentucky	36.0	(25.3, 48.3)	134,000	--	--	--
Louisiana	44.6	(31.5, 58.5)	142,000	--	--	--
Maine	40.6	(28.6, 53.9)	42,000	--	--	--
Maryland	32.5	(21.6, 45.6)	114,000	--	--	--
Massachusetts	42.1	(27.6, 58.1)	166,000	--	--	--
Minnesota	39.1	(26.5, 53.3)	146,000	23.7	(14.5, 36.1)	89,000
Mississippi	43.3	(29.0, 58.9)	81,000	--	--	--
Missouri	28.7	(18.0, 42.4)	122,000	--	--	--
Montana	43.7	(29.9, 58.6)	35,000	--	--	--
Nebraska	46.9	(33.4, 60.9)	67,000	--	--	--
Nevada	27.6	(18.0, 39.9)	58,000	--	--	--
New Mexico	38.2	(26.2, 51.8)	59,000	--	--	--
New York	38.0	(26.8, 50.6)	394,000	--	--	--
North Carolina	30.4	(20.0, 43.4)	199,000	--	--	--
North Dakota	41.0	(26.0, 57.9)	16,000	--	--	--
Ohio	47.0	(33.9, 60.5)	373,000	--	--	--
Oklahoma	42.3	(29.1, 56.5)	113,000	--	--	--
Oregon	33.4	(22.8, 46.1)	123,000	--	--	--

Table 6.4 — continued

State	Age Group					
	18 - 24			25 & Older		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Pennsylvania	31.7	(20.3, 45.9)	262,000	--	--	--
Rhode Island	38.6	(23.6, 56.0)	24,000	--	--	--
South Carolina	39.9	(27.7, 53.5)	141,000	--	--	--
Tennessee	28.8	(18.4, 42.0)	118,000	29.8	(19.4, 42.9)	123,000
Texas	30.0	(22.2, 39.1)	570,000	21.8	(14.7, 31.2)	415,000
Vermont	46.5	(32.1, 61.5)	22,000	--	--	--
Virginia	45.5	(33.4, 58.2)	212,000	--	--	--
Washington	47.6	(35.7, 59.8)	278,000	--	--	--
West Virginia	37.8	(26.0, 51.3)	54,000	--	--	--
Wisconsin	40.9	(28.7, 54.4)	163,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.
¹The reported age is the youngest age reported across all perpetrators. A small subset of victims of completed rape could have also experienced attempted rape or completed or attempted being made to penetrate by the same perpetrator and the age at first could reflect those experiences.
²Only states with reliable estimates are shown.
³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.
* Rounded to the nearest thousand.
-- Estimate is not reported; relative standard error >30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 6.5

Prevalence of First Victimization Before Age 18 by Type of Violence, by State of Residence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates¹

State	Intimate Partner Violence (Completed Made to Penetrate, Physical Violence, Stalking) ^{2,3}		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	3.7	(3.3, 4.2)	4,282,000
California	3.5	(2.1, 5.7)	482,000
Florida	3.8	(2.3, 6.1)	269,000
Idaho	6.0	(3.8, 9.3)	34,000
Oregon	6.2	(3.6, 10.3)	90,000
Texas	4.0	(2.6, 6.2)	361,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.
¹Only states and categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Completed Made to Penetrate and Stalking.
²A small subset of victims of completed made to penetrate could have also experienced attempted made to penetrate or completed or attempted rape by the same perpetrator and the age at first could reflect those experiences.
³Represents men who were victims of completed made to penetrate, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and first experienced these or other forms of violence by that intimate partner before age 18. Includes physical violence, all forms of sexual violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and control of reproductive or sexual health.
⁴U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.
* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

7: Physical and Mental Health Conditions by Victimization History



7: Physical and Mental Health Conditions by Victimization History

Sexual violence (SV), stalking, and intimate partner violence (IPV) have been linked to a multitude of negative health consequences, resulting in a significant health burden and recognized public health problems with substantial costs to families and communities (see Black, 2011; Basile & Smith, 2011; Jordan, Campbell, & Follingstad, 2010). Health effects can range from acute trauma to a wide range of adverse physical and psychological conditions such as injury, PTSD, and reproductive health problems (Jina & Thomas, 2013; Xu et al., 2013). Victims of SV and IPV have higher healthcare service utilization, including care from primary care physicians, mental health services, and emergency department visits compared to persons without these types of victimization (Avegno, Mills, & Mills, 2009; Rivara et al., 2007). In addition, previous studies have reported associations between SV and IPV and a myriad of health-risk behaviors including tobacco smoking, substance use and abuse, heavy alcohol consumption, risky sexual behaviors, the use of non-medical sedatives and analgesics, and eating disorders (e.g., Breiding, Black, & Ryan, 2008; Smith & Breiding, 2011; Bonomi, Anderson, Nemeth, Rivara, & Buettner, 2013). While less is known about the health effects of stalking, research indicates that

How NISVS Measured Health Conditions

Before being asked about any forms of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence, all survey participants were asked the following health-related questions:

- Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had . . .
 - Asthma?
 - Irritable bowel syndrome or IBS?
 - Diabetes?
 - High blood pressure?
- Do you have . . .
 - Frequent headaches?
 - Chronic pain?
 - Difficulty sleeping?
- Are any of your activities limited in any way because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?
- Would you say that in general your physical health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?
- Would you say that in general your mental health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

stalking victimization by an intimate partner is associated with acute, chronic, and stress-related health problems (Logan, Cole, Shannon, & Walker, 2006). Mechanisms, in addition to direct injury, by which these types of violence may be related to adverse physical and psychological health conditions, include the adoption of unhealthy or maladaptive coping behaviors, e.g., self-blame (Campbell, Dworkin, & Cabral, 2009), as well as harmful biologic responses to the chronic stress associated with victimization. For example, the association of elevated secretion of unhealthy

chemicals such as cortisol with SV and IPV victimization suggests a pathophysiological mechanism connecting SV and IPV victimization with poor health outcomes (Lokhmatkina et al., 2013).

This section presents national and state data on health conditions among U.S. women and men who reported a history of contact SV or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner, at some point in their lifetime. Of note, the associations described in this section should not be considered causal because we do

not know whether health conditions included here began before or after the violence experiences. In addition, data were not collected and/or considered regarding other factors (e.g., hereditary, environmental) that are known to be associated with the adverse health conditions asked about in NISVS. We have provided estimates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC). In our descriptions of the findings, when there are reliable estimates for fewer than all states and DC, we have indicated the number of states with reliable estimates, counting DC as a state, for a total of 51. State-level data are presented in more detail in Tables 7.3 and 7.4.

Physical and Mental Health Conditions Among U.S. Women and Men With and Without a History of Contact Sexual Violence or Stalking by Any Perpetrator, or Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner

Prevalence Among Women

The proportion of women reporting frequent headaches, chronic pain, difficulty sleeping, and limitations in their activities was significantly higher among those with a history of contact

sexual violence or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner, compared to those without a history of these forms of violence. In addition, the proportion of women with a history of these forms of violence who considered their physical health to be poor was significantly higher than non-victims; and the proportion of women with a history of these forms of violence who considered their mental health to be poor was significantly higher than non-victims. Lastly, a significantly higher proportion of female victims had been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma and/or irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), compared to non-victims. See Table 7.1.

Table 7.1

Prevalence of Physical and Mental Health Conditions Among Those With and Without a History of Contact Sexual Violence¹ or Stalking by Any Perpetrator, or Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

Health Condition	Weighted %	
	History	No History
Asthma	22.1*	14.7
Irritable Bowel Syndrome	11.4*	6.2
Diabetes	11.2	10.7
High Blood Pressure	28.3	29.3
Frequent Headaches	27.4*	15.6
Chronic Pain	28.0*	15.7
Difficulty Sleeping	37.5*	19.7
Activity Limitations	33.6*	19.1
Poor Physical Health	6.2*	3.0
Poor Mental Health	3.6*	1.1

*Chi-square test of independence statistically significant; p-value < .05.

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

Individual state estimates (all states) of proportions of women with a history of contact sexual violence or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner, who reported adverse health conditions ranged from 17.3% to 29.8% reporting asthma; 16.0% to 44.2% high blood pressure (HBP); 18.4% to 43.1% frequent headaches; 13.6% to 43.2% chronic pain; 25.8% to 53.4% difficulty sleeping; and 21.9% to 48.0% activity limitations. Among states with reportable estimates of proportions of women with a history of these forms of violence who also reported other adverse health conditions, estimates ranged from 6.7% to 17.4% reporting IBS (43 states), 7.3% to 18.6% diabetes (39

states), and 5.9% to 16.5% reporting overall poor physical health (5 states). Individual state estimates for the condition poor mental health were not statistically reliable. Individual state estimates of proportions of women with and without a history of contact sexual violence or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner, who reported adverse health conditions can be found in Table 7.3.

Prevalence Among Men

The proportion of men reporting frequent headaches, chronic pain, difficulty sleeping, and limitations in their activities was significantly higher among those with a

history of contact sexual violence or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner, compared to those without a history of these forms of violence. In addition, the proportion of men with a history of these forms of violence who considered their physical health to be poor was significantly higher than non-victims; and the proportion of men with a history of these forms of violence who considered their mental health to be poor was significantly higher than non-victims. Lastly, a significantly higher proportion of male victims had been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma and/or IBS, compared to non-victims. See Table 7.2.

Table 7.2

Prevalence of Physical and Mental Health Conditions Among Those With and Without a History of Contact Sexual Violence¹ or Stalking by Any Perpetrator, or Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates

Health Condition	Weighted %	
	History	No History
Asthma	16.1*	11.9
Irritable Bowel Syndrome	4.3*	3.0
Diabetes	9.3	10.1
High Blood Pressure	29.4	29.4
Frequent Headaches	15.3*	7.7
Chronic Pain	23.0*	12.6
Difficulty Sleeping	33.5*	17.9
Activity Limitations	29.1*	18.1
Poor Physical Health	4.9*	2.8
Poor Mental Health	2.9*	1.4

*Chi-square test of independence statistically significant; p-value < .05.

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

Among states with reportable estimates of proportions of men with a history of contact sexual violence or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner, who reported adverse health conditions, estimates ranged from 11.4% to 27.0% reporting asthma (22 states); 17.0% to 43.1% high blood pressure (50

states); 12.0% to 28.0% frequent headaches (19 states); 16.7% to 37.1% chronic pain (47 states); 20.2% to 45.0% difficulty sleeping (all states); 20.2% to 42.3% reporting activity limitations (50 states); and 8.9% to 15.9% diabetes (5 states). Individual state estimates for the conditions IBS and poor physical and mental health were

not statistically reliable. Individual state estimates of proportions of men with and without a history of contact sexual violence or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner, who reported adverse health conditions can be found in Table 7.4.

For both women and men, victims with a history of contact sexual violence or stalking by any perpetrator, or physical violence by an intimate partner were significantly more likely to report 8 out of 10 health conditions examined compared to those with no history of these forms of violence.

Prevalence of Physical and Mental Health Conditions by Victimization History, by State

Table 7.3

Prevalence of Physical and Mental Health Conditions Among Those With and Without a History of Contact Sexual Violence¹ or Stalking by Any Perpetrator or Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²

State	Asthma		Irritable Bowel Syndrome		Diabetes	
	Weighted %					
	History	No History	History	No History	History	No History
United States ³	22.1*	14.7	11.4*	6.2	11.2	10.7
Alabama	20.5	13.9	14.2	--	14.1	13.3
Alaska	22.2	18.5	--	--	12.2	--
Arizona	21.5	13.4	13.8	--	10.5	--
Arkansas	20.7	12.4	15.2	--	15.3	11.5
California	22.5*	13.8	9.4*	4.1	11.1	8.5
Colorado	22.8	16.5	14.2	--	--	--
Connecticut	22.1	18.0	12.8	--	--	--
Delaware	20.0	15.8	9.3	--	--	13.2
District of Columbia	18.6	--	--	--	8.4	--
Florida	21.0	15.2	14.5	--	14.2	12.8
Georgia	17.3	21.6	8.2	--	10.7	9.8
Hawaii	24.6	24.8	--	--	--	--
Idaho	24.8*	11.8	15.2	--	13.7	--
Illinois	23.5	--	6.7	--	13.6	13.2
Indiana	25.1*	15.4	12.1	--	11.4	10.3
Iowa	18.1	14.8	11.9	--	11.3	--
Kansas	18.8	11.6	12.2	--	13.5	10.2
Kentucky	24.1	22.7	17.4	--	9.4	13.6
Louisiana	23.8	21.1	--	--	18.6	14.2
Maine	29.8*	14.9	14.9	--	--	8.7
Maryland	26.9	19.7	10.1	--	9.2	10.6
Massachusetts	25.3*	14.5	11.7	--	--	--
Michigan	18.2	20.1	16.4	--	12.9	--
Minnesota	19.3	12.4	9.1	--	9.5	9.0
Mississippi	19.0	--	13.0	--	11.6	11.2
Missouri	26.3*	11.6	13.5	--	12.2	11.5
Montana	24.6	--	10.3	--	12.9	--

Table 7.3 — continued

State	Asthma		Irritable Bowel Syndrome		Diabetes	
	Weighted %					
	History	No History	History	No History	History	No History
Nebraska	18.8	--	10.9	--	--	--
Nevada	21.8	12.5	--	--	12.5	--
New Hampshire	19.6	13.0	13.3	--	9.0	--
New Jersey	17.7	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	25.7*	15.1	10.2	--	10.3	--
New York	19.0	13.7	11.6*	5.2	7.3	9.0
North Carolina	19.4	15.4	14.0	--	11.8	14.3
North Dakota	20.9	--	11.3	--	--	--
Ohio	26.5*	13.6	11.4	9.3	15.0	16.1
Oklahoma	26.9	--	11.0	--	13.3	12.3
Oregon	21.1	12.7	14.7	--	10.3	--
Pennsylvania	27.8	18.1	13.1	--	7.7	9.2
Rhode Island	25.0	18.7	16.0*	7.5	10.1	--
South Carolina	20.1	--	12.2	--	10.3	9.0
South Dakota	17.6	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	24.1*	15.3	16.2	--	18.1	12.2
Texas	20.2*	8.2	8.4	5.2	11.6	13.8
Utah	20.8	15.0	8.3	--	--	9.8
Vermont	26.7	16.2	--	--	--	--
Virginia	21.0	26.4	11.9	9.7	10.0	--
Washington	19.8	12.9	11.7	--	9.7	--
West Virginia	23.5	15.8	13.5	11.2	15.0	13.4
Wisconsin	29.4*	13.6	8.7	--	10.8	9.3
Wyoming	22.1	--	9.6	--	13.4	14.1

Table 7.3 — continued

State	High Blood Pressure		Frequent Headaches		Chronic Pain	
	Weighted %					
	History	No History	History	No History	History	No History
United States ³	28.3	29.3	27.4*	15.6	28.0*	15.7
Alabama	33.9	33.9	40.2*	24.1	29.5*	18.0
Alaska	24.6	15.3	24.3	--	31.1	--
Arizona	25.2	26.5	25.9*	13.1	30.9*	16.7
Arkansas	39.1	37.4	35.7*	13.1	37.8*	20.3
California	26.4	21.8	30.8*	14.3	27.1*	14.1
Colorado	24.8	18.6	26.2*	12.1	30.6*	15.2
Connecticut	16.2	22.2	26.5	--	20.7	14.3
Delaware	30.8	--	18.7	--	26.2*	13.2
District of Columbia	19.8	23.3	19.8	--	13.6	--
Florida	29.4	31.2	28.0*	18.0	30.5*	16.0
Georgia	29.7	34.7	27.1	26.6	23.9	18.3
Hawaii	20.2	32.9	25.3	--	18.6	--
Idaho	29.6*	16.4	27.0*	15.9	27.4*	14.9
Illinois	27.9	31.0	22.0	13.2	23.6	15.8
Indiana	32.4	37.3	29.6	20.3	28.7*	18.2
Iowa	20.7	23.8	18.4	11.3	23.6*	12.3
Kansas	21.8	26.8	28.2	--	34.6*	14.6
Kentucky	32.9	41.1	32.1*	22.0	30.1	28.0
Louisiana	44.2	39.0	40.7*	19.6	40.7*	18.5
Maine	23.2	24.7	25.9	--	28.6	19.3
Maryland	31.4	31.4	21.9	15.8	22.4	14.2
Massachusetts	16.0	23.0	24.2*	14.0	19.7	--
Michigan	29.0	33.4	33.8*	13.2	33.8*	18.2
Minnesota	21.9	28.7	19.4*	9.9	22.4*	13.6
Mississippi	40.8	44.4	31.9	24.8	31.1*	16.9
Missouri	30.8	30.4	22.3	14.3	23.0*	13.3
Montana	22.6	23.5	22.1	16.7	25.5*	11.9

Table 7.3 — continued

State	High Blood Pressure		Frequent Headaches		Chronic Pain	
	Weighted %					
	History	No History	History	No History	History	No History
Nebraska	23.5	25.5	28.5*	10.6	24.2	16.7
Nevada	41.6	38.2	30.0	18.6	30.4	20.6
New Hampshire	22.3	28.0	20.9	--	30.7*	14.7
New Jersey	30.5	27.2	20.6	15.5	22.8*	9.1
New Mexico	20.5	22.5	33.2*	16.4	30.8*	15.1
New York	28.6	25.0	24.8*	15.5	24.8*	15.5
North Carolina	31.4	30.1	34.3*	20.9	33.9*	13.1
North Dakota	19.9	24.2	30.7*	10.6	27.2*	11.9
Ohio	36.8	38.8	23.2	18.0	29.1	22.3
Oklahoma	36.3	38.9	34.5*	11.9	42.9*	20.2
Oregon	28.2	21.2	28.1*	11.8	39.7*	21.6
Pennsylvania	20.1*	33.5	25.1*	15.6	31.3*	19.2
Rhode Island	29.1	30.1	27.6*	14.2	30.0*	15.7
South Carolina	30.2	38.7	29.9*	15.1	35.0*	13.7
South Dakota	26.7	28.1	22.5	14.7	25.4*	14.3
Tennessee	39.1	30.3	31.4*	11.8	37.9*	15.3
Texas	28.9	26.5	25.2*	11.9	24.2*	10.9
Utah	17.1	24.5	22.9*	14.2	18.6	18.8
Vermont	20.1	26.0	24.6*	12.7	27.9*	13.5
Virginia	21.4*	35.3	23.2	19.0	23.9	19.0
Washington	22.6	22.0	25.3*	15.2	25.3	18.4
West Virginia	43.9	39.1	43.1*	18.8	43.2*	20.4
Wisconsin	24.1	31.2	30.4*	15.9	28.4*	16.6
Wyoming	29.4	25.0	29.2	--	27.4	22.3

Table 7.3 — continued

State	Difficulty Sleeping		Activity Limitations		Poor Physical Health	
	Weighted %					
	History	No History	History	No History	History	No History
United States ³	37.5*	19.7	33.6*	19.1	6.2*	3.0
Alabama	45.2*	19.3	41.5*	22.4	--	--
Alaska	33.2*	20.9	29.1*	14.1	--	--
Arizona	37.0*	19.7	30.3*	18.4	--	--
Arkansas	45.0*	25.1	41.5*	19.6	11.1	--
California	36.3*	15.7	33.0*	18.9	5.9	--
Colorado	37.9*	14.8	35.4*	22.6	--	--
Connecticut	25.8	19.0	28.6	21.3	--	--
Delaware	39.1*	14.8	28.0*	10.4	--	--
District of Columbia	32.0	18.0	21.9	--	--	--
Florida	36.5*	22.0	34.7*	19.6	--	--
Georgia	30.4	26.9	30.0*	19.0	--	--
Hawaii	29.2	--	29.9	--	--	--
Idaho	37.8*	24.9	34.8*	21.0	--	--
Illinois	30.4	21.8	32.5*	18.8	--	--
Indiana	42.1*	17.1	32.9*	17.9	8.0	--
Iowa	37.4*	19.1	28.9*	17.8	--	--
Kansas	43.8*	18.7	42.8*	19.9	--	--
Kentucky	44.2*	30.9	37.9	33.3	9.2	--
Louisiana	44.6*	20.5	38.6*	20.0	--	--
Maine	33.0*	16.6	31.5*	18.2	--	--
Maryland	37.2*	14.3	28.4*	14.9	--	--
Massachusetts	27.7	22.7	26.4	17.9	--	--
Michigan	45.3*	17.9	36.9	26.9	--	--
Minnesota	33.0*	12.6	33.6*	15.8	--	--
Mississippi	41.0*	26.4	36.2	29.2	--	--
Missouri	41.4*	25.3	32.0*	18.8	--	--
Montana	31.7*	16.8	34.3	27.9	--	--

Table 7.3 — continued

State	Difficulty Sleeping		Activity Limitations		Poor Physical Health	
	Weighted %					
	History	No History	History	No History	History	No History
Nebraska	31.8*	16.9	31.0*	12.2	--	--
Nevada	41.3*	18.8	43.0*	17.2	--	--
New Hampshire	31.7*	14.2	36.3*	13.0	--	--
New Jersey	30.1*	15.9	26.3*	13.5	--	--
New Mexico	33.2	27.1	39.3*	13.9	--	--
New York	35.0*	18.1	32.3*	14.7	--	--
North Carolina	44.9*	23.7	35.6*	20.0	--	--
North Dakota	31.7*	12.8	29.4*	13.4	--	--
Ohio	40.9*	19.5	30.2	25.6	--	--
Oklahoma	53.0*	28.7	43.5*	20.4	--	--
Oregon	42.9*	27.1	41.7*	15.4	--	--
Pennsylvania	36.4*	20.3	39.1*	22.5	--	--
Rhode Island	38.1*	18.5	33.5*	16.3	--	--
South Carolina	38.1*	14.5	41.5*	20.1	--	--
South Dakota	32.1*	18.4	31.5*	16.4	--	--
Tennessee	44.0*	19.2	40.6*	18.1	--	--
Texas	38.3*	18.5	29.9*	16.2	--	--
Utah	27.9	20.7	25.9	19.7	--	--
Vermont	38.6*	17.4	37.4*	20.0	--	--
Virginia	36.3*	24.2	29.4*	18.5	--	--
Washington	37.0*	20.7	34.1*	19.9	--	--
West Virginia	53.4*	28.9	48.0*	29.7	16.5	--
Wisconsin	38.6*	20.0	31.6*	16.2	--	--
Wyoming	33.9	27.8	36.4	24.5	--	--

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

²Only categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. Poor Mental Health is not shown.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Chi-square test of independence statistically significant; p-value < .05.

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

Table 7.4

Prevalence of Physical and Mental Health Conditions Among Those With and Without a History of Contact Sexual Violence¹ or Stalking by Any Perpetrator or Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2010-2012 Average Annual Estimates²

State	Asthma		Diabetes	
	Weighted %			
	History	No History	History	No History
United States ³	16.1*	11.9	9.3	10.1
Alabama	--	--	--	11.6
Alaska	--	10.1	--	--
Arizona	--	10.8	--	13.1
Arkansas	--	--	--	--
California	14.5	12.1	8.9	7.1
Colorado	22.6	12.1	--	--
Connecticut	--	14.8	--	8.5
Delaware	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--
Florida	17.7	11.6	10.1	12.5
Georgia	--	15.6	--	13.2
Hawaii	--	16.3	--	17.0
Idaho	16.9	--	14.2	9.3
Illinois	--	14.3	--	9.7
Indiana	--	9.4	--	12.7
Iowa	--	8.5	--	7.6
Kansas	--	12.0	--	11.2
Kentucky	19.2	13.7	--	13.6
Louisiana	--	--	--	--
Maine	27.0*	11.7	--	9.1
Maryland	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	25.4*	12.8	--	--
Michigan	--	--	--	11.2
Minnesota	25.7*	10.2	--	7.0
Mississippi	--	--	--	13.2
Missouri	13.3	9.1	--	10.3
Montana	--	--	--	10.7

Table 7.4 — continued

State	Asthma		Diabetes	
	Weighted %			
	History	No History	History	No History
Nebraska	--	--	--	--
Nevada	--	9.4	--	8.3
New Hampshire	--	17.4	--	9.8
New Jersey	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	16.7	12.8	--	--
New York	12.9	11.7	--	8.9
North Carolina	--	13.7	--	10.9
North Dakota	--	6.8	--	7.5
Ohio	--	14.4	--	13.9
Oklahoma	--	--	--	10.9
Oregon	11.4	16.4	--	--
Pennsylvania	15.3	13.3	--	10.5
Rhode Island	--	--	--	10.7
South Carolina	22.0	--	--	12.6
South Dakota	--	--	--	10.8
Tennessee	22.0	12.6	--	13.9
Texas	14.7	12.6	9.5	8.7
Utah	17.6*	8.0	--	5.6
Vermont	22.2	10.6	--	13.3
Virginia	20.9*	10.8	--	10.8
Washington	--	10.7	--	10.8
West Virginia	16.5	11.7	15.9	17.2
Wisconsin	16.3	10.0	--	9.8
Wyoming	23.4	--	--	--

Table 7.4 — continued

State	High Blood Pressure		Frequent Headaches		Chronic Pain	
	Weighted %					
	History	No History	History	No History	History	No History
United States ³	29.4	29.4	15.3*	7.7	23.0*	12.6
Alabama	27.6	34.8	--	--	22.5	13.8
Alaska	21.4	22.9	--	--	23.6	19.2
Arizona	20.2*	34.1	--	--	20.6	11.1
Arkansas	38.7	38.7	28.0*	13.1	29.4	25.1
California	31.0	26.8	12.0	9.7	21.8*	11.0
Colorado	29.7	25.7	--	--	32.6*	14.8
Connecticut	21.2	22.8	--	--	26.1*	11.6
Delaware	36.8	35.0	--	--	20.6	11.4
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	30.7	38.7	16.7*	6.8	21.9	17.4
Georgia	32.2	25.2	--	10.1	24.1*	12.2
Hawaii	30.4	34.1	--	--	--	13.4
Idaho	27.6	28.5	14.9	--	26.8*	11.6
Illinois	33.0	26.0	--	--	17.7	9.7
Indiana	32.0	34.9	--	--	24.8*	13.4
Iowa	32.6	25.0	--	7.1	24.7*	11.7
Kansas	26.2	33.1	--	--	32.5*	10.6
Kentucky	21.7	32.3	16.5	10.6	21.8	15.3
Louisiana	32.5	29.5	--	13.8	21.9	15.3
Maine	32.9	27.9	--	--	23.1	23.4
Maryland	28.8	30.7	--	--	19.2	--
Massachusetts	25.6	27.9	--	--	21.6	--
Michigan	32.1	29.5	--	--	26.5*	11.1
Minnesota	17.0	20.1	--	--	24.7	14.4
Mississippi	35.3	38.6	26.9*	10.1	22.9	13.5
Missouri	33.0	28.1	18.6	--	26.3	17.3
Montana	23.6	28.0	20.0	9.8	31.6	20.5

Table 7.4 — continued

State	High Blood Pressure		Frequent Headaches		Chronic Pain	
	Weighted %					
	History	No History	History	No History	History	No History
Nebraska	33.4	33.2	--	--	16.8	13.6
Nevada	27.9	18.2	18.6	--	30.5*	8.9
New Hampshire	25.8	25.5	--	--	37.1*	11.2
New Jersey	31.9	30.1	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	31.0	28.9	15.2	--	23.7*	10.2
New York	23.7	30.2	12.5	--	21.2*	10.9
North Carolina	20.7	28.9	18.2	13.1	21.9*	10.0
North Dakota	27.8	21.4	--	--	--	10.5
Ohio	43.1	34.2	17.8	--	24.8*	13.9
Oklahoma	36.5	32.3	22.6	--	33.3*	13.0
Oregon	21.8	27.2	--	10.2	28.5*	13.4
Pennsylvania	31.2	30.8	--	--	16.7	12.1
Rhode Island	29.3	30.7	--	--	22.2	15.1
South Carolina	36.4	30.9	--	--	23.3	12.5
South Dakota	36.9*	21.6	--	--	24.2*	8.4
Tennessee	31.3	36.5	21.6	--	32.6*	20.0
Texas	27.7	26.4	14.7*	6.6	21.8*	9.8
Utah	20.5	21.6	14.0	8.7	24.0*	11.7
Vermont	28.5	30.8	--	--	26.5*	13.1
Virginia	23.6	29.1	--	--	19.5	16.6
Washington	23.9	21.5	13.5	9.2	27.6*	12.7
West Virginia	40.3	36.9	14.5	17.2	32.9	28.7
Wisconsin	29.4	28.8	--	--	20.1	14.3
Wyoming	34.8	28.1	--	--	31.8*	12.2

Table 7.4 — continued

State	Difficulty Sleeping		Activity Limitations	
	Weighted %			
	History	No History	History	No History
United States ³	33.5*	17.9	29.1*	18.1
Alabama	34.2	--	31.9*	16.3
Alaska	27.3	27.0	32.7	22.0
Arizona	24.7	23.2	24.5	18.7
Arkansas	42.3*	22.1	36.5	25.0
California	31.7*	18.9	29.4*	14.8
Colorado	36.9*	14.5	33.4	23.7
Connecticut	33.9*	15.1	26.8	16.9
Delaware	25.7	16.6	31.0*	13.4
District of Columbia	20.2	--	20.2	--
Florida	34.2*	20.1	29.1	22.0
Georgia	35.6*	17.5	24.5	22.2
Hawaii	21.7	17.4	--	17.6
Idaho	38.3*	22.4	36.8*	15.9
Illinois	37.5*	13.5	28.6	19.1
Indiana	34.6*	18.6	38.3*	19.1
Iowa	28.3*	15.6	27.1	18.5
Kansas	41.4*	13.9	41.8*	15.2
Kentucky	40.0*	22.7	40.0*	25.5
Louisiana	28.3	28.1	25.1	24.6
Maine	40.9*	25.7	29.8	21.3
Maryland	33.2*	16.8	26.1*	13.4
Massachusetts	41.6*	12.4	32.8*	18.2
Michigan	36.7*	16.2	27.4*	15.1
Minnesota	27.9	18.3	24.5*	13.9
Mississippi	31.0	20.4	29.3	21.1
Missouri	28.6	19.1	36.7*	21.9
Montana	37.7*	20.3	33.8*	19.1

Table 7.4 — continued

State	Difficulty Sleeping		Activity Limitations	
	Weighted %			
	History	No History	History	No History
Nebraska	24.7	19.4	24.0	18.1
Nevada	34.8*	17.0	30.8	20.3
New Hampshire	45.0*	15.3	36.2*	12.8
New Jersey	25.6*	11.6	20.4	11.9
New Mexico	28.2	21.3	30.8*	16.9
New York	29.1*	16.4	28.8	20.0
North Carolina	31.0*	18.3	27.8	18.3
North Dakota	25.5	13.6	24.2	12.2
Ohio	34.5*	21.4	31.1*	17.7
Oklahoma	43.0*	19.7	40.3*	20.7
Oregon	31.5	20.8	29.2*	16.5
Pennsylvania	36.3*	17.1	24.3	15.1
Rhode Island	34.0*	17.9	28.5	17.7
South Carolina	40.3*	19.5	30.0	18.7
South Dakota	26.7*	11.3	26.0	15.1
Tennessee	42.1	30.6	29.5	22.4
Texas	36.2*	14.1	26.8*	16.6
Utah	31.3*	17.7	30.1*	14.9
Vermont	34.0*	17.5	32.1	21.3
Virginia	26.7*	14.9	23.3	19.7
Washington	33.5*	16.1	34.8*	20.7
West Virginia	40.5*	26.4	33.4	31.3
Wisconsin	26.5	21.8	26.0	17.4
Wyoming	38.4*	19.1	42.3*	20.7

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

²Only categories with statistically reliable estimates are shown. The following categories are not shown: Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Poor Physical Health, and Poor Mental Health.

³U.S. estimates based on data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

*Chi-square test of independence statistically significant; p-value < .05.

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

8: Discussion



8: Discussion

Highlights and Cross-Cutting Findings

The NISVS State Report has combined three years of data from 2010 to 2012, offering a unique opportunity to provide more comprehensive data on national and state-level (lifetime and 12-month) prevalence estimates for sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence among adult women and men in the United States. Additionally, by increasing the sample size using pooled data from 2010-2012, state-level estimates could be calculated for the prevalence of these forms of violence by race/ethnicity, and certain contextual details could be examined on the state level, such as perpetrators, tactics, specific forms of violence, and impact of violence. Previously, much of these data were only reportable at a national level.

By offering state-level data, the aim of this report is to provide more specific information to characterize the burden of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence in individual states in order to inform prevention planning and response. More specifically, public health professionals can use these data to better understand the magnitude of sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence in their states, which can aid in prioritizing public health

prevention efforts and responses. Data in this report are also helpful in revealing the groups most at risk for these forms of violence and the types of perpetrators who commit the violence. National and state data from this report extend the evidence base on the association between exposure to violence and adverse health conditions. Finally, states may use the information in this report to increase education and awareness about these problems and evaluate efforts toward reducing violence.

Findings in this report indicate that sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence continue to be critical public health problems affecting millions of people each year. Nationally, more than 1 in 3 women and about 1 in 6 men report having experienced some form of contact sexual violence in their lifetime. Across states, nearly 30% or more of women and 10% or more of men experienced contact sexual violence in their lifetime. In the year prior to taking the survey, over 4.8 million women and 4.3 million men experienced contact sexual violence. One in five women experienced rape, and 1 in 17 men were made to penetrate someone else in their lifetime. Approximately 1 in 6 women and 1 in 19 men have experienced stalking in their lifetimes, with over 5 million women and 2 million men reporting stalking in the 12 months before taking the survey. Across states,

between 9.6% and 24.1% of women experienced stalking in their lifetime. Intimate partner violence including contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking was experienced by 37.3% of women and 30.9% men sometime in their life, with state-level ranges starting at 27.8% for women and 17.8% for men. During the year prior to taking the survey, an estimated 7.9 million women and 7.3 million men experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. Moreover, severe physical violence by an intimate partner was reported by 23.2% of women and 13.9% of men in their lifetime and over 2.9 million women and 2.4 million men in the 12 months before the survey. At the national level, nearly half (47.0%) of both women and men; 30.0% or more of both women and men across states experienced some form of psychological aggression by an intimate partner during their lifetime. An estimated 27.4% of women and 11.0% of men have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and IPV-related impact. The prevalence of these forms of violence rivals many chronic diseases and highlights the need for continued public health intervention to prevent these acts before they occur and to intervene after they occur to help prevent their consequences.

While both men and women are impacted by sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence, women experience the largest burden of most of these types of violence. Substantially more women reported that they experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime and had at least one IPV-related impact. Even though high numbers of women experience these forms of violence, this report demonstrates that large numbers of men also experience sexual violence, stalking, as well as intimate partner violence, contrary to popular perception. For example, 5.9% or an estimated 6.8 million men have been made to sexually penetrate someone else at some point in their life, a form of sexual violence that many in the practice field consider analogous to rape. In addition, over 35 million men have experienced intimate partner violence (contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking) during their lifetime.

Worse yet, first victimizations of rape, being made to penetrate, stalking, and intimate partner violence are occurring in childhood and adolescence for both women and men. An estimated 41.3% of female victims of completed rape and 24.3% of male victims of being made to penetrate first experienced these forms of violence before turning 18. In the U.S., approximately 3.5 million women, and 908,000 men reported that their first experience of being stalked

occurred before the age of 18. Finally, an estimated 8.6 million women and 4.2 million men first experienced violence by an intimate partner prior to turning 18.

Variations across racial/ethnic groups were also observed in the experience of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence. With few exceptions, racial/ethnic minority women and men bear the greatest burden of victimization of sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence, making targeted public health prevention programming critical. Specifically, patterns indicate that multiracial especially, but also American Indian/Alaska Native, and Non-Hispanic Black women and men tend to have elevated prevalence estimates compared to other racial/ethnic groups. Racial and ethnic minority communities may be exposed to a number of stressors such as low income, less access to education, employment, and community resources that likely contribute to their risk for experiencing violence. Further research into the risk and protective factors associated with the experience of violence by race/ethnicity should be initiated to help better focus public health prevention programming. Research is needed to understand the factors contributing to risk among multiracial persons, specifically.

Findings also indicate that perpetrators of violence are usually known to the victims in some capacity. Sexual violence is most

often perpetrated by someone known to the victim, for both women and men. Specifically, for both female and male victims, intimate partners and acquaintances are often the perpetrators of rape, being made to penetrate, and other contact sexual violence. Similarly, stalking perpetrators are often known to the victim. Female victims were often perpetrated by intimate partners and male victims by intimate partners and acquaintances. Commonly experienced tactics for stalking include unwanted phone calls, text messages and voice messages, watching and following, as well as threatening physical harm.

The experience of violence has been linked to a number of negative impacts and adverse health conditions. In this report we examined the impacts of having experienced intimate partner violence. The majority of female (73.4%) and over a third of male (35.7%) lifetime intimate partner violence victims have experienced one or more IPV-related impacts. Commonly reported IPV-related impacts for both women and men were feeling fearful, being concerned for safety, and experiencing symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder.

While causality is not established, NISVS data indicate that a number of chronic health conditions are associated with lifetime experiences of violence. For both women and men, asthma, irritable bowel syndrome, frequent headaches, chronic pain, difficulty sleeping,

disability, and poor physical and mental health are associated with having experienced contact sexual violence and/or stalking by any perpetrator and/or any physical violence by an intimate partner.

Limitations

There are some important limitations to acknowledge regarding NISVS and the findings in this report. First, random-digit dial telephone surveys have limitations that may affect the representativeness of the sample population. This includes declining response rates and potential non-response bias. Efforts have been made to reduce the potential for non-coverage and non-response bias. For instance, NISVS includes both landline telephone and cell phone sampling frames to minimize non-coverage bias. To minimize non-response bias, follow-up was conducted with randomly selected initial non-responders, and higher incentives were offered for participation. Although the response rates across the three years remained at roughly 33%, cooperation rates exceeded 80% across 2010-2012; that is, once an interviewer was able to speak to a selected adult about the survey and establish the individual's eligibility for participating in the survey, the selected adult likely continued with the questionnaire. Another related issue is that subsets of the population are missed if they do not have access to either a landline phone or cell phone and if they are institutionalized or living in shelter or healthcare facilities,

etc. However, the percentage of adults with no telephone service is consistently low, at approximately 2.1% during 2010-2012 (Blumberg & Luke, 2013). The sample is representative of the non-institutionalized adult population.

Second, although NISVS captures a wide range of victimization experiences, the estimates reported here are likely underestimates of the true prevalence of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence for several reasons. First, it is not feasible to measure all of the violent behaviors that may have been experienced. Second, victims may only disclose their experiences to those with whom they feel closest, or no one at all, for reasons such as social stigma, self-blame, and individual coping strategies. Disclosing experiences of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence over the telephone with an unknown interviewer may prove too personal an experience for some respondents. Additionally, respondents may not be able to disclose their victimization experiences if a perpetrator is in the home or nearby when the NISVS interview takes place. A number of strategies are incorporated within NISVS to increase disclosure. For example, highly trained interviewers are utilized who are both comfortable with the sensitive survey topics and with building respondent rapport. To maximize respondent safety, the NISVS study design adheres to the World Health Organization's ethical guidelines for interviewing respondents about violence (World Health Organization, 2001). Respondents are

assured they do not have to answer any questions they are uncomfortable answering.

A third limitation is that NISVS relies on self-report of prior experiences. Recall bias may impact the accuracy of reporting, especially when recalling events that occurred in the distant past (such as sexual violence, stalking, or intimate partner violence that occurred as a minor) or when recalling the specific contextual details related to the event (e.g., age at occurrence, impact of the event). However, population-based surveys that collect data directly from victims remain important because (1) the anonymity of the survey provides an opportunity for disclosure by individuals who were uncomfortable publicly disclosing to others, such as law enforcement and healthcare professionals, and (2) some experiences may not receive attention from police, be considered a crime by victims, or require treatment from a healthcare provider.

A fourth limitation pertains to understanding the contextual details of violence. Specifically, follow-up questions were designed to reflect experiences with each perpetrator across the victim's lifetime. There are limitations associated with this method. For example, the impacts of violence are asked in terms of any impact from any violent event by the perpetrator, so impact cannot be linked to specific intimate partner violence behaviors. Additionally, it is impossible to disentangle whether medical services were needed as a

result of physical violence, sexual violence, or both in the case of a victim who experienced both types of violence by an intimate partner. Furthermore, because NISVS uses victims' reports about their age and relationship to the perpetrator when any violence first began with each perpetrator, it was not always possible to assess the age or relationship to the perpetrator at the time that specific forms of violent behavior occurred. For example, multiple victimizations may have been experienced from the same perpetrator at different ages. In another example a victim's relationship to the perpetrator might have changed over time. However, prior analyses on NISVS data about the relationship at the first victimization and last victimization indicated that less than 3% of perpetrators had a relationship with the victim that changed

categories over time (e.g., from acquaintance to intimate partner). All of the estimates in this report reflect the relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against the victim.

Finally, there are limitations to the state-level data presented in this report. Although pooling of three years of data allowed the presentation of some new, previously unreported estimates, there are still a number of measures for which state-level estimates could not be produced because of low cell counts. The ability of NISVS to characterize the full continuum of experiences at the state level using three years of data is constrained by the sample size of each year's administration. In addition, the victimization experiences reported by individuals in a given state may include violence

that occurred elsewhere. However, these estimates provide important information about the proportion of women and men with histories of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization currently residing in a state. Readers are cautioned against making comparisons across states because apparent variation in estimates might not be statistically meaningful. Also, there are variations in states, including in their demographic characteristics (e.g., age distribution), social, economic and cultural characteristics, that could account for some of the differences observed. The purpose of presenting the data by state is to help states better understand the extent of these problems in their population and to use this information to guide prevention.

9: Implications for Prevention



9: Implications for Prevention

This report highlights the prevalence of sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence of adults, including experiences as a minor, and their association with numerous health conditions. Given the burden of these forms of violence in the lives of women and men in the U.S., including experiences occurring in childhood, it is important to focus on prevention and identify evidence-based strategies and approaches that reduce the likelihood of violence. A comprehensive strategy to prevent sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence will need to rely on numerous sectors in addition to public health. It will need to include complementary approaches at different levels of the social ecology (individual, relationship, community, and societal) and focus on preventing perpetration and victimization in the first place (i.e., primary prevention). It will also need to address the aftermath of violence (e.g., treatment and response) to make sure that future perpetration is less likely and appropriate services, resources, and other supports are in place for victims to ensure healing and prevent further victimization.

Importance of a Cross-Cutting and Multi-Sector Approach

Given that victimization from and perpetration of different forms of violence often co-occur (Finkelhor et al., 2011), prevention approaches are most efficient when they are cross-cutting and can have impacts on more than one type of violence. In an effort to connect the dots and address multiple types of violence, the Division of Violence Prevention at CDC has developed a strategic focus that emphasizes the following areas: 1) childhood and adolescence, given they are the developmental periods likely to achieve the greatest long-term impact, 2) those populations at highest risk, that disproportionately bear the burden of violence, 3) shared risk and protective factors across the types of violence, and 4) programs, practices, and policies that are most likely to impact multiple forms of violence (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016). As the lead public health agency in the nation, CDC is uniquely positioned to play a leadership role in preventing sexual violence, stalking and intimate partner violence. However, to comprehensively prevent these issues, a multi-sector approach, meaning one that includes a range of sectors (e.g., education, justice, social services, housing, human resources/employment,

parks and recreation) is needed (Basile et al., 2016).

Early Prevention that Continues Across Developmental Stages

A prevention focus demands that we start early in life with prevention efforts given the findings of this report which suggest the first experiences of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization often happen at a young age. For example, more than three-quarters of female victims of completed rape reported that their first victimization occurred before the age of 25, with 41.3% reporting that they were first raped as a minor. Similarly, more than two-thirds of male victims of completed rape reported that their first victimization occurred before age 25, and for 24.3% of male victims, it first happened as a minor. Violence in childhood and adolescence has been found to result in immediate and lifelong consequences, including physical, emotional, behavioral, and social challenges. Also, using 2010 NISVS data, consistent with broader research in the child abuse and neglect field, a previous report found that the percentage of females who experienced completed rape in adulthood among females who

were raped as children or adolescents is significantly higher than that among adult females who were not raped as minors (Black et al., 2011).

Prevention Approaches

Starting prevention efforts in childhood can prevent multiple forms of violence from happening later in adolescence and adulthood, but violence prevention must continue throughout the lifespan. The following strategies and approaches, which all have some evidence of effectiveness, come from STOP SV: A Technical Package to Prevent Sexual Violence (Basile et al., 2016) and Preventing Child Abuse & Neglect: A Technical Package for Policy, Norm, and Programmatic Activities (Fortson, Merrick, Klevens, Gilbert, & Alexander, 2016). They emphasize a focus on youth and also span different developmental stages (e.g., adolescence, adulthood), and different levels of the social ecology to focus not only on individual-level skills, but also relationship- and community-level approaches to preventing sexual and intimate partner violence (including stalking). It may be helpful for states to identify evidence-based programs, policies, or practices in line with these strategies and approaches and evaluate them for effectiveness in their state or community setting. It is also important to consider the cultural relevance of prevention strategies and approaches. There is no one-size-fits-all prevention

approach. Sexual and intimate partner violence prevention programming may differ for different audiences, and should be culturally relevant and tailored to specific groups and evaluated within those groups. For example, there may need to be specific, culturally-informed prevention program development and implementation for historically marginalized groups, such as racial/ethnic minorities, individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning (LGBTQ), individuals with disabilities, and other marginalized groups.

Intervening to Lessen Harms and Prevent Future Risk

Given the interconnectedness among violence types and the significant overlap of risk and protective factors, preventing early adversity before it occurs can help to set youth on a path for less violence and victimization, and increased health and wellbeing. In other words, the prevention of child abuse and neglect has the potential to impact other forms of violence across the life course and potentially reduce the likelihood of becoming a perpetrator or victim of sexual violence, stalking or intimate partner violence later in life. Assuring safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments for all children has been described by CDC as Essentials for Childhood and is intended to set young people on a trajectory for health and wellbeing (CDC, 2014b). For example, strategies that support the development of safe, stable, nurturing

relationships between parents or caregivers and their children could be key in preventing the early development of violent behavior in children as well (Caldera et al., 2007; Olds et al., 1997, 2010), which may also reduce many types of violence from occurring in adolescence and early adulthood, such as youth violence, intimate partner and dating violence, sexual violence, and self-directed violence (Mikton & Butchart, 2009). There is also evidence that safe, stable, nurturing relationships between parents or caregivers and other adults help protect children from childhood abuse and neglect in the next generation (Schofield, Lee, & Merrick, 2013). Safe, stable, nurturing environments for children (home, school, communities) are also important for preventing many forms of violence.

Children with histories of abuse and neglect are also at risk of perpetrating child maltreatment and other types of violence as adults and are at risk of multiple future victimization experiences (Finkelhor, Ormrod, & Turner, 2007; Gilbert et al., 2009; Holt, Buckley, & Whelan, 2008; Renner & Slack, 2006; Widom, Czaja, & Dutton, 2014). Thus, it stands to reason that trauma-informed treatment of children and families in which abuse has occurred may work to mitigate the health consequences of child abuse and neglect exposure, prevent recurrence of child abuse and neglect, decrease the risk for other types of violence later in life,

and decrease the likelihood that individuals will abuse their own children later in life. Enhanced primary care programs, such as the Safe Environment for Every Kid (SEEK) model, may be used to identify and address problems (e.g. major stress, parental depression, intimate partner violence) in the family that serve as risk factors for child abuse and neglect (Dubowitz, Feigelman, Lane, & Kim, 2009). In order to start early with prevention efforts and better address the interconnections between types of violence, states may want to align their SV and IPV prevention work with the child abuse and neglect work that may be happening in their state. For example, many states are participating in a CDC-funded child maltreatment prevention initiative called Essentials for Childhood, and state colleagues working on this initiative may be good partners (see Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014b).

Promoting Social Norms that Protect against Violence

Social norms refer to group level beliefs about how group members behave and should behave. Social norms are an important aspect of violence perpetration. Norms around gender (i.e., how men and women should behave) and violence are associated with violence perpetration (Tharp et al., 2013) and promoting positive norms that are anti-violence and nonsexist have been shown to be effective in reducing certain types of violence,

such as sexual violence and intimate partner violence. Approaches that mobilize and train bystanders to intervene in acute cases of risk for violence and also to speak out against sexist jokes or violent comments have been shown to be effective in reducing sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner or dating violence. For example, *Green Dot*, a bystander intervention tested in college and high school settings, was found to be effective in reducing sexual harassment, dating violence, and stalking (Coker et al., 2014; Coker et al., in press).

Another approach to impact social norms is one that mobilizes men and boys as allies in prevention efforts. The intent is to make the prevention of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence everyone's concern rather than solely a women's issue. Such approaches work by promoting healthy, positive norms about masculinity, gender, and violence among individuals who can then spread these social norms through their social networks. Some of these approaches have been effective in athletic groups and other all-male groups. For example, *Coaching Boys into Men* is an intervention that trains athletic coaches to model and encourage respectful, non-violent, healthy relationships with their male athletes. *Coaching Boys into Men* has been shown to decrease negative bystander behavior (e.g., laughing at sexist jokes) and decrease dating violence perpetration of male high school athletes (Miller et al., 2012).

Teaching Skills to Prevent Violence

There are many skills that are important in preventing violence. Social-emotional learning approaches focus on a core set of skills such as emotional regulation and empathy. Other skills-based approaches focus specifically on skills around respectful and non-violent intimate partner or dating relationships. These kinds of approaches are particularly important given how much of violence is between intimates and dating partners. For example, the *Safe Dates* program, which focuses on teaching healthy relationship skills (e.g., conflict resolution, anger management) to adolescents, includes a 10-session curriculum focused on attitudes and behaviors associated with dating abuse and violence, as well as a play to set the stage for the program, a poster contest to reinforce concepts learned in the curriculum, and parenting materials. It has been shown to reduce physical and sexual violence perpetration and victimization within the dating context among 8th and 9th graders (Foshee et al., 2004). Healthy sexuality is another area of skills-based training that seems to be associated with reducing risk factors for violence; programs are focused on comprehensive sex education and sometimes have components about violence. Empowerment based training for women to reduce risk for sexual violence is another approach for education and skills training, often tested with

college-age women, that has the goal of training young women to be able to assess risk from acquaintances, overcome emotional barriers in acknowledging danger, and use verbal and physical strategies to reduce their risk for violence. An example of a cross-cutting skills program for 9th grade students is the *Fourth R: Skills for Youth Relationships* program which focuses on three different public health issues in one curriculum—dating violence, substance use, and risky sexual behavior (Wolfe et al., 2009). This is a school-based intervention including seven 75-minute classes that emphasize positive relationship skills but has numerous other components including content for parents and teachers. It has been shown to decrease dating violence and increase condom use among boys only. This example demonstrates how teaching skills to young people may have impacts on other public health issues beyond violence, such as HIV/STDs. State health departments may want to consider identifying comprehensive approaches that address more than one public health issue (e.g., sexual violence, teen dating violence, teen pregnancy prevention, women's health) and collaborate with other offices in the health department (e.g., injury, maternal & child health) in order to be more cost effective and efficient.

Providing Opportunities to Empower and Support Girls and Women

A large body of literature provides evidence that low socio-economic

status is related to risk for sexual violence and intimate partner violence victimization (Baron & Straus, 1989; Byrne, Resnick, Kilpatrick, Best, & Saunders, 1999; World Health Organization, 2010). In addition, cross-national evidence indicates that rates of sexual violence are lower in countries where women have higher educational and occupational status (Yodanis, 2004). It follows that creating opportunities for women and their children to increase their income, employment opportunities, and access other economic supports will decrease risk for violence. This strategy is an example of addressing the outer levels of the social ecology by impacting structural or environmental factors that have an influence on violence risk. States may consider approaches that focus on strengthening economic supports for women and families by addressing poverty, economic insecurity, and power imbalances between women and men, or strengthening leadership and opportunities for adolescent girls through building confidence, knowledge, and leadership skills in young women to help secure better education or employment opportunities later in life. For example, Microfinance programs provide loans and savings opportunities to low-income households to improve the financial and social status of women and families (Hardee, Gay, Croce-Galis, & Peltz, 2014). Microfinance typically includes incentives for repayment (e.g., access to future loans), and social supports such as borrower

groups in which members collectively guarantee loans for each other. Loan and savings programs are sometimes combined with participatory multi-session training on topics that promote empowerment and influence women's social status and health including domestic violence, gender norms, sexuality and HIV. Kim et al. (2007) and Pronyk et al. (2006), in studies in South Africa, found that microfinance in combination with training on gender norms and health topics reduced participants' past-year physical and sexual intimate partner violence victimization by half after two years in the program. More evaluation is needed to better understand the effectiveness of these kind of programs in the U.S. context in reducing sexual and intimate partner violence.

Creating Protective Environments

Creating environments that protect against violence is an important part of a comprehensive violence prevention strategy because as a community-level strategy, it has the potential to have a broad impact on violence. "Communities" can be defined broadly to include any population with shared characteristics and environments, such as schools, neighborhoods, cities, organizations (e.g., workplaces), or institutions (Basile et al., 2016). Numerous approaches exist that address different types of "communities" or "environments." One approach is improving safety and monitoring in schools by modifying the physical

and social characteristics of the school environment to reduce risk for violence and increase safety. One example of an evidence-based program to improve the environment of schools is the *Shifting Boundaries Building Level Intervention*. *Shifting Boundaries* was tested in middle schools in New York City and has numerous components, including school protocols for identifying and responding to dating violence and sexual harassment, the use of temporary building-based restraining orders to reinforce respectful boundaries between victims and perpetrators, a poster campaign, and increased staff monitoring of locations in the schools identified through “hotspot” mapping by students. It was found to reduce peer sexual violence and sexual harassment perpetration, as well as dating violence victimization (Taylor, Stein, Mumford & Woods, 2013). Establishing and consistently applying workplace policies to address risk factors for violence in the workplace and create healthy organizational climates is another approach that has some evidence of effectiveness. In addition, environmental approaches that address aspects of neighborhoods and community settings by changing, enacting, or enforcing laws or policies (e.g., alcohol policies) are other important components in a comprehensive approach to violence prevention. These environmental approaches have great potential to have broad impact on reducing violence, but

more evaluation of these types of approaches is needed to increase the evidence base.

Supporting Victims/Survivors to Lessen Harms

When violence cannot be prevented, systems have to be in place to address the aftermath of violent victimization. As this report and a body of other evidence reveal, violence can have numerous short- and long-term impacts on victims. It is critical that there is a coordinated response and system of care in place to address the consequences of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization. Victim-centered services such as support groups, crisis intervention, and advocacy are essential to help victims mitigate the impacts of violence. Treatment for victims to address many of the psychological consequences of victimization, such as fear, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, and anxiety is also a critical component of the response to victims. In addition, approaches are needed that address youth who have been exposed to violence in the home and therefore are at risk for violence perpetration and other behavioral problems. These approaches also focus on improving the parent-child relationship and parent factors such as stress and depression.

In addition, an important part of any response to sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner

violence is holding perpetrators accountable. There are many reasons why victims may not disclose violent victimization, such as shame, fear of retribution from perpetrators, and beliefs that the justice system will not believe or help them. Training is needed within the criminal justice system to better understand reasons for lack of disclosure and recognize that perpetrators must be made to account for their crimes, and are sometimes more dangerous after victim disclosure, particularly in the context of intimate partner violence.

Strong Data Systems for Monitoring and Evaluation

NISVS is an essential component of monitoring our efforts to prevent violence because it offers data at the national and state level to monitor the size of these problems and the effectiveness of efforts to prevent these types of violence. Availability of surveillance data at the local level is also important to track progress of community level interventions. Also critical is a better understanding and monitoring of perpetration data, but innovative methods are still needed to increase reporting of perpetration. Evaluation data, produced through program implementation and monitoring, is also a necessary piece of the puzzle to provide information on what does and does not work to reduce rates of violence and risk and increase protective factors for violence.

State prevention practitioners play an essential role in building the evidence base of what works to prevent violence by evaluating programs for impact on violent behaviors and risk and protective factors. The field will continue to advance if research continues to evaluate the effectiveness of programs and policies born in practice, focuses on populations at highest risk, and evaluates outer-level strategies which may have more reach and wider impact.

Conclusion

We know more now about what it takes to prevent sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence, but more research is needed to add to the evidence base of what works to prevent these problems. Applying evidence based strategies and approaches that address multiple forms of violence has the most promise. It is also important to address the capacity to implement

such strategies in a sustainable way. There is little doubt that a successful strategy to prevent sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence will need to be one that is comprehensive, developmentally tailored, cross-cutting (i.e., addressing numerous types of violence and public health issues), data driven, and involving multiple sectors working together.

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Appendices



Appendix A: 2012 National Data

Table A.1

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization — U.S. Women, NISVS 2012

	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence¹	36.6	(34.9, 38.5)	44,772,000	3.8	(3.1, 4.6)	4,661,000
Rape	19.3	(17.9, 20.8)	23,616,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	1,217,000
Completed or attempted forced penetration	14.3	(13.1, 15.6)	17,436,000	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	758,000
Completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration	9.7	(8.6, 10.9)	11,849,000	0.4	(0.3, 0.7)	538,000
Made to penetrate	0.8	(0.6, 1.2)	1,026,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion	14.2	(12.9, 15.6)	17,324,000	2.1	(1.6, 2.7)	2,521,000
Unwanted sexual contact	28.0	(26.4, 29.7)	34,233,000	1.8	(1.4, 2.4)	2,210,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	30.4	(28.7, 32.1)	37,115,000	3.3	(2.6, 4.0)	3,988,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.2**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Race/Ethnicity¹ — U.S. Women, NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic						
Rape	16.7	(12.4, 22.1)	2,778,000	--	--	--
Contact sexual violence ²	28.5	(23.0, 34.7)	4,736,000	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	24.4	(19.4, 30.3)	4,059,000	--	--	--
Non-Hispanic						
Black						
Rape	19.0	(15.5, 23.1)	2,856,000	--	--	--
Contact sexual violence ²	34.6	(29.8, 39.7)	5,201,000	5.3	(3.5, 7.9)	798,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	28.9	(24.3, 34.0)	4,351,000	4.8	(2.8, 8.2)	726,000
White						
Rape	20.3	(18.6, 22.1)	16,413,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	721,000
Contact sexual violence ²	39.6	(37.5, 41.7)	31,986,000	3.6	(2.7, 4.6)	2,871,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	32.3	(30.4, 34.3)	26,135,000	3.0	(2.4, 3.9)	2,456,000
Asian or Pacific Islander						
Rape	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact sexual violence ²	22.4	(14.5, 33.1)	1,453,000	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	18.7	(11.3, 29.1)	1,208,000	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native						
Rape	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact sexual violence ²	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiracial						
Rape	29.6	(21.6, 39.1)	481,000	--	--	--
Contact sexual violence ²	47.1	(37.1, 57.3)	764,000	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	48.7	(38.6, 59.0)	792,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified. The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.3**Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence Among Female Victims by Type of Perpetrator¹ —
NISVS 2012**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence²			
Current or former intimate partner	45.8	(42.8, 48.9)	20,503,000
Family member ³	20.4	(17.9, 23.0)	9,115,000
Person of authority ⁴	8.4	(7.0, 10.1)	3,770,000
Acquaintance ⁵	51.3	(48.2, 54.3)	22,962,000
Stranger	15.6	(13.7, 17.8)	6,993,000
Rape			
Current or former intimate partner	45.6	(41.4, 49.8)	10,765,000
Family member ³	13.3	(10.7, 16.5)	3,143,000
Person of authority ⁴	2.9	(1.9, 4.4)	678,000
Acquaintance ⁵	47.3	(43.1, 51.5)	11,164,000
Stranger	11.8	(9.5, 14.7)	2,798,000
Made to penetrate			
Current or former intimate partner	--	--	--
Family member ³	--	--	--
Person of authority ⁴	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁵	--	--	--
Stranger	--	--	--
Sexual coercion			
Current or former intimate partner	74.6	(70.1, 78.7)	12,926,000
Family member ³	7.0	(4.9, 9.8)	1,205,000
Person of authority ⁴	5.0	(3.5, 7.0)	859,000
Acquaintance ⁵	23.1	(19.0, 27.9)	4,007,000
Stranger	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact			
Current or former intimate partner	22.6	(19.9, 25.5)	7,723,000
Family member ³	24.4	(21.4, 27.6)	8,345,000
Person of authority ⁴	9.0	(7.3, 11.1)	3,095,000
Acquaintance ⁵	49.6	(46.1, 53.0)	16,976,000
Stranger	17.1	(14.8, 19.6)	5,842,000

Table A.3 — continued

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences			
Current or former intimate partner	25.1	(22.3, 28.0)	9,301,000
Family member ³	18.2	(15.7, 21.1)	6,773,000
Person of authority ⁴	5.8	(4.3, 7.8)	2,151,000
Acquaintance ⁵	36.1	(33.0, 39.4)	13,408,000
Stranger	43.7	(40.5, 47.0)	16,222,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined percentages might exceed 100%.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³Includes immediate and extended family members.

⁴Includes, for example, boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, and caregiver.

⁵Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.4**Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence of Female Victims — NISVS 2012**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Rape			
Male perpetrators only	98.8	(97.6, 99.4)	23,333,000
Female perpetrators only	--	--	--
Male and female perpetrators	--	--	--
Made to penetrate			
Male perpetrators only	96.8	(86.8, 99.3)	994,000
Female perpetrators only	--	--	--
Male and female perpetrators	--	--	--
Sexual coercion			
Male perpetrators only	97.7	(95.8, 98.8)	16,928,000
Female perpetrators only	--	--	--
Male and female perpetrators	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact			
Male perpetrators only	96.2	(94.4, 97.5)	32,948,000
Female perpetrators only	--	--	--
Male and female perpetrators	2.3	(1.3, 3.9)	777,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences			
Male perpetrators only	91.7	(89.3, 93.6)	34,035,000
Female perpetrators only	2.5	(1.6, 4.0)	926,000
Male and female perpetrators	5.5	(4.0, 7.6)	2,052,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.5**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization — U.S. Men, NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence¹	17.2	(15.7, 18.8)	19,858,000	3.8	(3.0, 4.9)	4,407,000
Rape	1.3	(1.0, 1.8)	1,526,000	--	--	--
Completed or attempted forced penetration	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)	1,034,000	--	--	--
Completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	813,000	--	--	--
Made to penetrate	6.3	(5.3, 7.4)	7,230,000	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)	1,949,000
Completed or attempted, forced	2.1	(1.6, 2.8)	2,468,000	--	--	--
Completed alcohol/drug-facilitated	5.1	(4.2, 6.1)	5,862,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion	5.6	(4.8, 6.7)	6,516,000	1.4	(0.9, 2.2)	1,632,000
Unwanted sexual contact	10.4	(9.3, 11.6)	12,028,000	1.2	(0.8, 1.7)	1,399,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	13.6	(12.3, 15.0)	15,691,000	2.6	(2.0, 3.3)	3,018,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.6**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Race/Ethnicity¹ — U.S. Men, NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic						
Made to penetrate	8.3	(5.2, 12.9)	1,451,000	--	--	--
Contact sexual violence ²	15.6	(11.5, 20.8)	2,721,000	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	14.8	(11.0, 19.7)	2,584,000	--	--	--
Non-Hispanic						
Black						
Made to penetrate	8.3	(5.4, 12.4)	1,077,000	--	--	--
Contact sexual violence ²	20.7	(15.9, 26.4)	2,687,000	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	13.6	(9.9, 18.3)	1,770,000	--	--	--
White						
Made to penetrate	5.1	(4.3, 6.1)	3,916,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.6)	799,000
Contact sexual violence ²	16.9	(15.3, 18.7)	12,975,000	3.0	(2.2, 4.1)	2,323,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	13.6	(12.1, 15.1)	10,375,000	2.0	(1.5, 2.8)	1,561,000
Asian or Pacific Islander						
Made to penetrate	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact sexual violence ²	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native						
Made to penetrate	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact sexual violence ²	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiracial						
Made to penetrate	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact sexual violence ²	35.4	(24.6, 47.8)	496,000	--	--	--
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences	17.8	(11.3, 26.9)	250,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified. The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.7**Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence Among Male Victims by Type of Perpetrator¹ —
NISVS 2012**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence²			
Current or former intimate partner	38.6	(33.9, 43.6)	7,666,000
Family member ³	7.4	(5.1, 10.6)	1,469,000
Person of authority ⁴	6.9	(4.9, 9.6)	1,365,000
Acquaintance ⁵	51.5	(46.6, 56.4)	10,228,000
Stranger	18.5	(15.2, 22.3)	3,667,000
Rape			
Current or former intimate partner	--	--	--
Family member ³	--	--	--
Person of authority ⁴	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁵	44.1	(29.3, 59.9)	672,000
Stranger	--	--	--
Made to penetrate			
Current or former intimate partner	50.6	(42.2, 59.1)	3,662,000
Family member ³	--	--	--
Person of authority ⁴	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁵	44.8	(36.6, 53.3)	3,241,000
Stranger	9.1	(5.8, 14.0)	661,000
Sexual coercion			
Current or former intimate partner	59.6	(50.5, 68.0)	3,882,000
Family member ³	--	--	--
Person of authority ⁴	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁵	39.5	(31.4, 48.2)	2,572,000
Stranger	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact			
Current or former intimate partner	19.6	(15.3, 24.9)	2,362,000
Family member ³	10.3	(7.0, 15.0)	1,239,000
Person of authority ⁴	8.1	(5.5, 11.7)	971,000
Acquaintance ⁵	54.1	(48.4, 59.7)	6,509,000
Stranger	23.5	(19.1, 28.5)	2,823,000

Table A.7 — continued

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences			
Current or former intimate partner	22.3	(18.1, 27.1)	3,499,000
Family member ³	10.4	(7.4, 14.5)	1,639,000
Person of authority ⁴	5.0	(3.2, 7.9)	786,000
Acquaintance ⁵	50.8	(45.4, 56.0)	7,963,000
Stranger	34.7	(29.8, 40.0)	5,443,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined percentages might exceed 100%.

²Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³Includes immediate and extended family members.

⁴Includes, for example, boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, and caregiver.

⁵Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.8**Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence of Male Victims — NISVS 2012**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Rape			
Male perpetrators only	91.4	(79.7, 96.7)	1,395,000
Female perpetrators only	--	--	--
Male and female perpetrators	--	--	--
Made to penetrate			
Male perpetrators only	18.5	(13.0, 25.6)	1,336,000
Female perpetrators only	75.6	(67.8, 82.0)	5,463,000
Male and female perpetrators	--	--	--
Sexual coercion			
Male perpetrators only	13.7	(9.1, 20.1)	892,000
Female perpetrators only	81.7	(74.5, 87.3)	5,326,000
Male and female perpetrators	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact			
Male perpetrators only	38.3	(33.0, 44.0)	4,610,000
Female perpetrators only	52.7	(47.1, 58.4)	6,344,000
Male and female perpetrators	8.5	(5.8, 12.4)	1,027,000
Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences			
Male perpetrators only	51.1	(45.8, 56.4)	8,025,000
Female perpetrators only	33.0	(28.3, 38.1)	5,180,000
Male and female perpetrators	15.2	(11.8, 19.5)	2,392,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.9**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking — U.S. Women, NISVS 2012¹**

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Stalking	16.1	(14.7, 17.5)	19,620,000	4.1	(3.4, 4.9)	5,012,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Using a less conservative definition of stalking, which considers any amount of fear (i.e., a little fearful, somewhat fearful, or very fearful), 21.8% of women (26,639,000) were victims of stalking in their lifetime, and 5.8% (7,041,000) of women experienced stalking in the 12 months prior to taking the survey.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table A.10**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking by Race/Ethnicity¹ — U.S. Women, NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	14.1	(9.8, 19.7)	2,335,000	--	--	--
Non-Hispanic						
Black	15.2	(11.6, 19.6)	2,286,000	4.9	(2.9, 8.2)	738,000
White	17.0	(15.5, 18.6)	13,735,000	4.0	(3.2, 5.0)	3,256,000
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiracial	25.8	(18.2, 35.1)	419,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified. The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.11**Lifetime and 12-Month Reports of Stalking Among Female Victims by Type of Tactic Experienced — NISVS 2012**

Tactics	Lifetime		12-Month	
	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*
Watched, followed	44.6	8,748,000	22.1	1,108,000
Approached, showed up	57.2	11,225,000	31.7	1,588,000
Left strange items	15.3	3,006,000	--	--
Sneaked into home or car	30.4	5,964,000	12.4	620,000
Unwanted messages, including text and voice, unwanted phone calls	75.6	14,827,000	73.3	3,671,000
Unwanted emails, instant messages, social media	13.6	2,675,000	31.6	1,585,000
Unwanted gifts	22.0	4,314,000	14.3	717,000
Damaged personal property ¹	52.5	10,309,000	50.9	2,553,000
Threats of physical harm ¹	66.5	13,056,000	68.8	3,448,000

¹Tactic asked as follow-up question among respondents identified as possible stalking victims.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.12**Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Female Victims by Type of Perpetrator¹ — NISVS 2012**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Current/Former Intimate Partner	57.5	(52.9, 62.0)	11,285,000
Family Member ²	8.6	(6.3, 11.7)	1,691,000
Person of Authority ³	2.1	(1.2, 3.7)	421,000
Acquaintance ⁴	29.1	(25.2, 33.4)	5,715,000
Stranger	14.8	(12.2, 17.9)	2,907,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship is based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined percentages might exceed 100%.

²Includes immediate and extended family members.

³Includes, for example, boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, and caregiver.

⁴Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table A.13**Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Female Victims — NISVS 2012**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Male Perpetrators Only	85.7	(82.0, 88.7)	16,816,000
Female Perpetrators Only	6.4	(4.4, 9.3)	1,263,000
Male and Female Perpetrators	6.4	(4.4, 9.2)	1,260,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table A.14**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking — U.S. Men, NISVS 2012¹**

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Stalking	5.2	(4.4, 6.1)	5,962,000	2.4	(1.8, 3.1)	2,746,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Using a less conservative definition of stalking, which considers any amount of fear (i.e., a little fearful, somewhat fearful, or very fearful), 7.8% of men (9,005,000) were victims of stalking in their lifetime, and 2.7% (3,173,000) experienced stalking in the 12 months prior to taking the survey.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table A.15**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking by Race/Ethnicity¹ — U.S. Men, NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime			12 Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	5.3	(3.0, 9.0)	923,000	--	--	--
Non-Hispanic						
Black	6.3	(3.8, 10.1)	816,000	--	--	--
White	5.2	(4.3, 6.2)	3,955,000	1.9	(1.3, 2.6)	1,424,000
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiracial	--	--	--	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Race/ethnicity was self-identified. The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.16**Lifetime and 12-Month Reports of Stalking Among Male Victims by Type of Tactic Experienced — NISVS 2012**

Tactics	Lifetime		12-Month	
	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	Estimated Number of Victims*
Watched, followed	31.5	1,878,000	--	--
Approached, showed up	51.2	3,054,000	37.4	1,026,000
Left strange items	17.3	1,030,000	--	--
Sneaked into home or car	24.6	1,466,000	--	--
Unwanted messages, including text and voice, unwanted phone calls	65.0	3,876,000	61.6	1,692,000
Unwanted emails, instant messages, social media	18.2	1,086,000	27.2	748,000
Unwanted gifts	14.3	850,000	--	--
Damaged personal property ¹	57.0	3,396,000	58.2	1,597,000
Threats of physical harm ¹	71.3	4,250,000	66.3	1,819,000

¹Tactic asked as follow-up question among respondents identified as possible stalking victims.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.17**Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Male Victims by Type of Perpetrator¹ — NISVS 2012**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Current/Former Intimate Partner	43.4	(35.2, 52.0)	2,589,000
Family Member ²	17.7	(11.5, 26.2)	1,055,000
Person of Authority ³	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁴	40.2	(32.2, 48.9)	2,399,000
Stranger	10.5	(7.0, 15.5)	627,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Relationship is based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed any violence against them. Because of the possibility of multiple perpetrators, combined percentages might exceed 100%.

²Includes immediate and extended family members.

³Includes, for example, boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, and caregiver.

⁴Includes friends, neighbors, family friends, first date, someone briefly known, and persons not known well.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.18**Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime Reports of Stalking Among Male Victims — NISVS 2012**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Male Perpetrators Only	39.5	(31.8, 47.8)	2,356,000
Female Perpetrators Only	46.8	(38.5, 55.2)	2,789,000
Male and Female Perpetrators	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.19**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking	37.2	(35.4, 39.0)	45,399,000	6.2	(5.4, 7.2)	7,610,000
Contact sexual violence ¹	16.8	(15.4, 18.3)	20,503,000	2.1	(1.5, 2.7)	2,514,000
Physical violence	32.9	(31.1, 34.6)	40,139,000	3.8	(3.2, 4.6)	4,675,000
Stalking	9.2	(8.2, 10.4)	11,285,000	2.3	(1.8, 3.0)	2,844,000
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact²	25.9	(24.3, 27.5)	31,598,000	4.3	(3.6, 5.1)	5,244,000

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

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim's advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school, and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection or having become pregnant. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table A.20**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any Psychological Aggression	46.0	(44.2, 47.9)	56,255,000	14.2	(12.9, 15.7)	17,399,000
Any Expressive Aggression	38.7	(36.9, 40.5)	47,270,000	10.1	(9.0, 11.4)	12,389,000
Any Coercive Control	38.2	(36.4, 40.1)	46,707,000	10.2	(9.1, 11.5)	12,471,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table A.21**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by Race/Ethnicity² — U.S. Women, NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	32.3	(26.7, 38.5)	5,363,000	5.6	(3.2, 9.4)	924,000
Non-Hispanic						
Black	43.5	(38.3, 48.9)	6,546,000	8.5	(6.1, 11.7)	1,275,000
White	38.4	(36.4, 40.5)	31,049,000	6.1	(5.1, 7.3)	4,933,000
Asian or Pacific Islander	17.4	(10.6, 27.3)	1,129,000	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	44.6	(27.8, 62.8)	377,000	--	--	--
Multiracial	53.1	(42.7, 63.2)	863,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified. The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.22**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking	31.4	(29.5, 33.4)	36,268,000	6.3	(5.3, 7.5)	7,311,000
Contact sexual violence ¹	6.6	(5.6, 7.8)	7,666,000	1.8	(1.3, 2.6)	2,077,000
Physical violence	29.2	(27.4, 31.1)	33,716,000	4.6	(3.8, 5.7)	5,350,000
Stalking	2.2	(1.7, 2.9)	2,589,000	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)	1,307,000
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact²	10.2	(9.0, 11.5)	11,769,000	1.9	(1.3, 2.6)	2,150,000

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

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim's advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school, and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table A.23**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any Psychological Aggression	46.5	(44.4, 48.6)	53,732,000	18.6	(17.0, 20.2)	21,475,000
Any Expressive Aggression	30.4	(28.6, 32.4)	35,135,000	10.1	(8.9, 11.4)	11,646,000
Any Coercive Control	40.4	(38.4, 42.4)	46,637,000	15.4	(14.0, 16.9)	17,787,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table A.24**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by Race/Ethnicity² — U.S. Men, NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	28.8	(23.3, 35.0)	5,029,000	8.5	(5.6, 12.7)	1,490,000
Non-Hispanic						
Black	40.3	(33.8, 47.1)	5,243,000	12.4	(8.4, 17.8)	1,609,000
White	31.5	(29.3, 33.7)	24,084,000	4.7	(3.8, 5.9)	3,622,000
Asian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiracial	39.4	(29.4, 50.3)	552,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Race/ethnicity was self-identified. The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or combination of races.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table A.25**Distribution of IPV-Related Impacts Among Female Victims Who Experienced Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner in their Lifetime or Previous 12 Months — NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime	12-month
	Weighted %	Weighted %
Any Reported IPV-Related Impact²	69.6	68.9
Fearful	59.2	60.7
Concerned for safety	53.6	53.5
Any PTSD symptoms ³	36.8	39.3
Injury	34.6	34.3
Needed medical care	18.2	16.4
Needed housing services	7.5	8.5
Needed victim's advocate services	8.4	9.5
Needed legal services	19.1	19.2
Contacted a crisis hotline	5.7	--
Missed at least one day of work/school	23.3	24.4
Contracted a sexually transmitted infection ⁴	4.3	--
Became pregnant ⁴	6.7	NA

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval; PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder; NA = not assessed.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection or having become pregnant. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

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

⁴Among those who experienced rape or made to penetrate (STI) by an intimate partner.

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

Table A.26**Distribution of IPV-Related Impacts Among Male Victims Who Experienced Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner in their Lifetime or Previous 12 Months — NISVS 2012**

	Lifetime	12-month
	Weighted %	Weighted %
Any Reported IPV-Related Impact²	32.5	29.4
Fearful	17.8	21.4
Concerned for safety	17.7	19.1
Any PTSD symptoms ³	9.6	11.2
Injury	11.2	13.6
Needed medical care	5.3	--
Needed housing services	2.0	--
Needed victim's advocate services	1.6	--
Needed legal services	10.9	--
Contacted a crisis hotline	--	--
Missed at least one day of work/school	12.6	13.8
Contracted a sexually transmitted infection ⁴	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval; PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder.

¹Contact sexual violence by an intimate partner includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact perpetrated by an intimate partner.

²Includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work or school and contacting a crisis hotline. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes having contracted a sexually transmitted infection. Intimate partner violence-related impact questions were assessed in relation to specific perpetrators, without regard to the time period in which they occurred, and asked in relation to any form of intimate partner violence experienced (contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and reproductive/sexual control) in that relationship. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

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

⁴Among those who experienced rape or made to penetrate by an intimate partner.

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

Table A.27**Prevalence of First Victimization Before Age 18 by Type of Violence — U.S. Women, NISVS 2012**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Completed Rape ^{1,2}	7.6	(6.6, 8.7)	9,263,000
Stalking ¹	3.1	(2.5, 3.8)	3,763,000
IPV (Completed Rape, Physical Violence, Stalking) ³	7.2	(6.3, 8.3)	8,815,000

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

¹Completed rape and stalking are by any perpetrator.

²A small subset of victims of completed rape could have also experienced attempted rape or completed or attempted being made to penetrate by the same perpetrator and the age at first could reflect those experiences.

³Represents women who were victims of completed rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and first experienced these or other forms of violence by that intimate partner before age 18. Includes physical violence, all forms of sexual violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and control of reproductive or sexual health.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table A.28**Prevalence of First Victimization Before Age 18 by Type of Violence — U.S. Men, NISVS 2012**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Completed Made to Penetrate ^{1,2}	1.6	(1.1, 2.3)	1,813,000
Stalking ¹	0.7	(0.5, 1.2)	848,000
IPV (Completed Made to Penetrate, Physical Violence, Stalking) ³	3.2	(2.6, 3.9)	3,641,000

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

¹Completed made to penetrate and stalking are by any perpetrator.

²A small subset of victims of completed made to penetrate could have also experienced attempted made to penetrate or completed or attempted rape by the same perpetrator and the age at first could reflect those experiences.

³Represents men who were victims of completed made to penetrate, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and first experienced these or other forms of violence by that intimate partner before age 18. Includes physical violence, all forms of sexual violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and control of reproductive or sexual health.

*Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table A.29

Prevalence of Physical and Mental Health Conditions Among Those With and Without a History of Contact Sexual Violence¹ or Stalking by Any Perpetrator, or Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, NISVS 2012

Health Condition	Weighted %	
	History	No History
Asthma	21.9*	14.9
Irritable Bowel Syndrome	11.2*	6.0
Diabetes	11.2	10.7
High Blood Pressure	29.8	28.4
Frequent Headaches	27.4*	15.7
Chronic Pain	27.4*	15.7
Difficulty Sleeping	38.5*	20.5
Activity Limitations	34.9*	19.6
Poor Physical Health	6.9*	3.8
Poor Mental Health	4.7*	1.4

*Chi-square test of independence statistically significant; p-value < .05.

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

Table A.30

Prevalence of Physical and Mental Health Conditions Among Those With and Without a History of Contact Sexual Violence¹ or Stalking by Any Perpetrator, or Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, NISVS 2012

Health Condition	Weighted %	
	History	No History
Asthma	18.0*	11.9
Irritable Bowel Syndrome	4.5*	2.6
Diabetes	10.2	9.4
High Blood Pressure	30.5	27.3
Frequent Headaches	14.6*	6.7
Chronic Pain	22.9*	11.1
Difficulty Sleeping	33.4*	17.2
Activity Limitations	29.7*	17.6
Poor Physical Health	5.7*	2.5
Poor Mental Health	2.9*	1.4

*Chi-square test of independence statistically significant; p-value < .05.

¹Contact sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.



Appendix B: Technical Note

Sampling Strategy

NISVS employs a dual-frame, stratified random digit dial (RDD) sampling design, with continuous data collection. The cell phone-only population has been growing at a rate of approximately two percentage points per year in recent years. As of the first half of 2010, one in four adults in the U.S. lived in "cell phone-only" households (with a cell phone but no landline) (Blumberg & Luke, 2010), and as of the first half of 2012, more than one-third of American homes had only cell phones but no landline, based on the National Health Interview Survey (Blumberg & Luke 2012). To meet the challenges of rising non-coverage rates in U.S. landline-based telephone surveys, NISVS implemented a dual-frame design where both landline and cell phone frames were sampled simultaneously.

List-Assisted Landline Frame

The landline sampling frame was comprised of hundred-banks of telephone numbers where each bank had at least one known listed residential number. A hundred-bank is the 100 telephone numbers that are generated by fixing the first eight digits of a telephone number and changing the last two digits (e.g., (800) 555-55XX). Known business numbers were excluded from the frame. In addition, non-working numbers were

removed after sample selection through screening.

Cell-Phone Frame

The cell phone frame consisted of phone numbers in telephone banks identified as active and currently in use for cell phones. At the time the sample was drawn, directory listings of cell phone numbers were not available. Thus, list-assisted screening was not possible.

Stratification for State-Level Estimates

NISVS has the dual objectives of providing national and state-level estimates. A sample design optimized for national estimates would use proportionate allocation across states (resulting in a sample size in each state that is proportionate to the adult population in that state), whereas a design optimized for providing statistically reliable state-level estimates might allocate the sample approximately equally across states. Considering these competing objectives, NISVS survey samples were stratified by state, balancing between statistically reliable state-level estimates and weight variation for the national estimates from oversampling of smaller states.

Within-Household Selection

Each state sample included both landline and cell phone samples. When reaching a household in the landline sample, the interviewer

asked about the number of males and females living in the household. In a one-adult household, the adult was automatically selected to participate. In households with only two adults, the person on the phone or the other adult in the household was randomly selected. When there were more than two adults in the household, the adult with the most recent birthday was selected. This within-household selection has been found to be less likely to lead to overrepresentation of females in the pool of respondents compared to using only the most recent birthday method for all households with more than one adult (Rizzo, Brick, & Park, 2004). Because cell phones are personal use devices, the person answering the cell phone was selected as the respondent, if eligible.

Nonresponse Phase

To increase participation, NISVS was administered as a two-phase survey. Phase one was the main data collection phase. Respondents in the first phase were offered an incentive of \$10 to participate in the survey. A random subsample of non-respondents from the first phase was selected during Phase Two, with the goal of reducing non-response and non-response bias. The second phase included a substantially higher incentive (\$40) to further encourage participation.

Sample Distributions and Demographic Characteristics

A total of 45,675 adults were interviewed nationally from 2010 to 2012. This includes 41,174 completed and 4,501 partially completed interviews. For comparison to the United States population, weighted percentages of the study population by sex, age group, and race/ethnicity are shown below (Table B.1). These demographic variables were

used in weighting to adjust the sample to match the population distributions.

Response Rate

The overall weighted response rate for the three years ranged from 27.5% to 33.6% (see Table B.2). The computation of the weighted response rate reflects the stratified, two-phase, dual-frame survey design used in NISVS, and accounts for the disproportionate sampling across states, combined response rates

from Phases One and Two, and combined response rates resulting from the two sampling frames.

The disproportionate sampling to maximize the reliability of state-level estimates was taken into account by weighting each case with the inverse of the state-level probability of selection. Using the weighted case counts, the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Response Rate 4 (AAPOR, 2011) was computed separately for each combination of sample and

Table B.1

Demographic Characteristics of the NISVS Data and the U.S. Population

Demographic Characteristics	Three-Year Average (%)	
	NISVS Combined Landline and Cell Samples, Post-stratified	U.S. Average of Three Years (Age 18 and above) Population
Characteristics Used to Weight the Data		
Sex		
Female	51.4	51.4
Male	48.6	48.6
Age		
18-24	13.8	13.1
25-29	9.0	9.0
30-44	26.0	25.8
45-64	34.5	34.7
65+	16.2	17.5
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	13.9	14.5
White, Non-Hispanic	66.9	66.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	11.7	11.8
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	4.9	5.2
American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	0.7	0.7
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	1.4	1.3

phase. In the formula below, P and I denote partial and complete interviews, respectively. Cases such as a non-working number, beeper/pager, modem/fax, pay phone/blocked number, business, group quarters, and non-residence were coded as ineligible (IE). Non-interviewed cases from households with at least one adult were coded as eligible non-interviews (R, NC, and O). All remaining cases were coded as non-interviews with unknown eligibility (UH and UO). An eligibility rate (e) was computed by dividing the number of cases known as eligible (I, P, R, NC, and O) by the sum of the numbers of cases known as eligible and ineligible (IE). This factor was then applied to the cases with unknown eligibility in the denominator. This was computed separately for the landline and cell phone samples, and by phase.

$$RR4 = \frac{I+P}{(I+P)+(R+NC+O)+e(UH+UO)}$$

The response rates from the two phases are combined by computing the complement of the product of the non-response rates in each

phase. This is equivalent to the Phase One response rate plus the product of the Phase One non-response rate and the Phase Two response rate. The two combined-phase response rates from the landline and cell phone samples were combined into a single estimate by weighting them to their respective proportions in the population based on the National Health Interview Survey (Blumberg & Luke, 2010).

Cooperation Rate

It is increasingly difficult to have actual contact with potential study participants because of the increased use of answering machines, caller ID, call screening, and privacy monitors. However, these telephone numbers are part of the denominator in calculating a response rate. An alternative measure, the cooperation rate, reflects the proportion who agreed to participate in the interview among those who were contacted and determined to be eligible. The cooperation rate for the 2010-2012 NISVS data collection is based on the AAPOR cooperation rate formula 4 (COOP4). This cooperation rate is calculated as the sum of complete plus partial interviews divided by the

sum of complete interviews, partial interviews, and non-interviews that involve the identification of and contact with an eligible respondent (refusal and break-off).

The cooperation rate formula 4 defines those individuals who were unable to do an interview as also incapable of cooperating and they are excluded from the denominator. The AAPOR cooperation rate formula 4 is:

$$COOP4 = \frac{I+P}{(I+P)+R}$$

The weighted cooperation rate for the three years ranged from 80.3% to 83.5% (Table B.2). These cooperation rates show that once contact was made and eligibility determined, the majority of respondents choose to participate in the interview.

Weighting Procedures

Weight Components

To generate estimates representative of the U.S. adult population, weights reflecting sampling features, non-response, coverage, and sampling variability were

Table B.2

Weighted Response and Cooperation Rates by Year of Data Collection

	Total	Female	Male	Response Rate	Cooperation Rate
Year 2010	16,507	9,086	7,421	27.5% - 33.6%*	81.3%
Year 2011	12,727	6,879	5,848	33.1%	83.5%
Year 2012	11,940	6,625	5,315	33.2%	80.3%

* The range reflects differences in how the proportion of the unknowns that are eligible is estimated.

developed for analyses. There are several main weight components contributing to the final sampling weights: selection, multiplicity, non-response, and post-stratification. The selection weight accounts for different sampling rates across states, the varying selection probabilities in the landline and in the cell phone frames, the within household probability of selection, and the subsampling of non-respondents in Phase Two of data collection. The multiplicity weight component takes into consideration that some sample members had both landline and cell phone services, thereby having multiple chances of entering the survey. The non-response weight accounts for the variation in response rates within the selected sample. Finally, the post-stratification weight adjusts the product of the selection, multiplicity, and non-response weights to match the population distribution on main demographic characteristics. This is accomplished using benchmark counts from census projections to correct for both coverage and non-response, which allows the landline and cell phone samples to be merged together. For the three year combined data, weights for each individual year were further calibrated to allow for average annual estimates for the U.S. non-institutionalized adult population using the three year combined data.

Two main sets of weights were computed for the analysis of NISVS data. Applying the same principles in constructing the various weight

components, one set of weights were computed for all partial and complete interviews, while another set of weights were computed for the complete interviews only. An interview is defined as “complete” if the respondent completed the screening, demographic, general health questions, and all questions on all five sets of violence victimization, as applicable. An interview is defined as “partial” if the respondent completed the screening, demographic, and general health questions and at least all questions on the first set of violence victimization (psychological aggression).

Application of Weights

The estimates presented in this report are based on complete interviews and, therefore, use the set of weights for complete interviews.

Data Collection and Security

In an effort to reduce respondent burden and coding errors, and to increase efficiency, the survey instrument was programmed as a computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) using the Blaise software package. The CATI system includes the actual interview program (including the question text, response options, interviewer instructions, and interviewer probes). The CATI's data quality and control program included skip patterns, rotations, range checks and other on-line consistency checks and procedures during the interview, assuring that only

relevant and applicable questions were asked of each respondent. Data collection and data entry occur simultaneously with the CATI data entry system. The quality of the data was also improved through the ability of the CATI system to automatically detect errors. Data were extracted and analyzed from the system using existing statistical packages.

Several steps were taken throughout the data collection period to ensure that no respondent identifying information was linked to survey data. Before data collection began, lead letters were sent to all potential landline respondents for whom a telephone number and an address could be matched. The address files used to send the lead letters were destroyed and were not linked to survey responses. Additionally, RTI's CATI system included a compartmentalized data structure, in which personally identifying information was maintained separately from the actual questionnaire responses. Further, all identifying information was destroyed, once the interview was completed.

Data were collected continuously to allow for the optimal timing of the release of samples, the size of the samples, and the sample allocation across frames based on the latest landline and cell phone household data as well as interview outcomes in previous quarters.

Survey Revisions

Mid-Year Changes to the Survey Instrument Year 2010

Minor changes to skip patterns were implemented in the third and fourth quarters of 2010 to improve data collection, decrease repetitiveness and increase efficiency. Changes included:

- Respondents who reported experiencing one psychologically aggressive behavior one time (for example, being called a name one time) without any other form of violence by the same perpetrator no longer received the general follow-up questions about that perpetrator (e.g., injury, absence from work/school, need for medical care or other services). This change does not affect the data in this report because these respondents are still included in the overall prevalence estimates for psychological aggression. This change also does not affect the estimates in the impact section because those impacts were assessed for respondents who had experienced contact sexual violence, stalking, or physical violence; individuals who reported only experiencing psychological aggression were not included in these estimates.
- A skip pattern error allowed follow-ups on individuals who only experienced one stalking tactic one time, with no other violence. This error was corrected because this does not meet the definition of stalking. This change does not affect the prevalence of stalking because such cases were appropriately excluded.

Changes to the Survey Instrument Years 2010-2012

A number of the sexual violence and stalking questions were modified between the 2010 and 2011 survey; these revisions were maintained for the 2012 survey administration. Specifically, some sexual violence questions for rape and being made to penetrate someone else were revised to be more behaviorally specific, and items that combined multiple behaviors were split into separate questions. The language for the non-contact unwanted sexual experiences item that measures public sexual harassment was revised from “harassed” to “verbally harassed.” In addition, an unwanted sexual contact item (fondled or grabbed the respondent’s sexual body parts) was revised to include touching and the context of having made the respondent feel unsafe. For the 2012 survey instrument, the sexual violence follow-up questions were expanded to include attempted rape and attempted made to penetrate. In the stalking section, some items were reordered so that more severe behaviors (e.g., watched or followed from a distance) were asked at the beginning of the section. The purpose of this change was to set a better context for the stalking behaviors that might be perceived by respondents as less severe (e.g., unwanted calls and messages). These items were placed after the more severe stalking items to minimize reporting of these behaviors when they occurred outside of a stalking situation (e.g., harassment). Finally, all analytic changes that were made between

2010 and 2011 were retained in the analyses of the 2012 and the three years of combined data in this report. See the 2011 NISVS summary report for details (Breiding et al., 2014).

Measurement of Age at First Victimization

For sexual violence, respondents were asked to provide their age during the first time they experienced the endorsed type(s) of sexual violence (i.e., completed rape or completed made to penetrate) committed by each perpetrator. In 2012, this survey question was expanded to include attempted rape and attempted made to penetrate. Analyses of the age at first construct revealed that a small subset of victims of completed rape or made to penetrate could have experienced both forms of violence or attempts by the same perpetrator and the age at first could reflect those experiences. For stalking, respondents were asked to provide their age during the first time they experienced any of the endorsed stalking tactics committed by each perpetrator. For intimate partner violence, respondents were asked to provide their age during the first time they experienced any of the endorsed type(s) of violence committed by each intimate partner. This includes physical violence, all forms of sexual violence, stalking, psychological aggression, and control of reproductive or sexual health.

A list of the victimization questions that were used in years 2010-2012 can be found in Appendix C.



Appendix C: Victimization Questions 2010-2012

The verbatim items from the NISVS survey are shown below, by year of survey administration. The introductory text to each section provides the context for the questions (e.g., “unwanted and uninvited sexual situations” for questions about non-contact unwanted sexual experiences). Items that were modified between years are denoted in the footnotes.

2010

Sexual Violence

How many people have ever done any of the following things when you didn't want it to happen? How many people have ever...

- exposed their sexual body parts to you, flashed you, or masturbated in front of you?
- made you show your sexual body parts to them when you didn't want it to happen? Remember, we are only asking about things that you didn't want to happen.¹
- made you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies?
- harassed you while you were in a public place in a way that made you feel unsafe?¹

How many people have ever...

- kissed you in a sexual way? Remember, we are only asking about things that you didn't want to happen.¹
- fondled or grabbed your sexual body parts?¹

When you were drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent, how many people ever...

- had vaginal sex with you? By vaginal sex, we mean that {if female: a man or boy put his penis in your vagina} {if male: a woman or girl made you put your penis in her vagina}?
- {if male} made you perform anal sex, meaning that they made you put your penis into their anus?
- made you receive anal sex, meaning they put their penis into your anus?
- made you perform oral sex, meaning that they put their penis in your mouth or made you penetrate their vagina or anus with your mouth?^{1,2}
- made you receive oral sex, meaning that they put their mouth on your {if male: penis} {if female: vagina} or anus?^{1,2}

How many people have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to...

- make you have vaginal sex?
- {if male} make you perform anal sex?
- make you receive anal sex?
- make you perform oral sex?^{1,2}
- make you receive oral sex?^{1,2}
- put their fingers or an object in your {if female: vagina or} anus?

How many people have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to...

- {if male} TRY to make you have vaginal sex with them, but sex did not happen?
- TRY to have {if female: vaginal} oral, or anal sex with you, but sex did not happen?

How many people have you had vaginal, oral, or anal sex with after they pressured you by...

- doing things like telling you lies, making promises about the future they knew were untrue, threatening to end your relationship, or threatening to spread rumors about you?
- wearing you down by repeatedly asking for sex, or showing they were unhappy?
- using their influence or authority over you, for example, your boss or your teacher?

Stalking

How many people have ever . . .

- made unwanted phone calls to you or left you messages? This includes hang-ups, text or voice messages.^{1,2}
- sent you unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through websites like MySpace or Facebook?²
- left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn't want them to?²
- watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]?²
- approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn't want them to be there?²
- left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find?²
- sneaked into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there?²

Psychological Aggression - Expressive Aggression

How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever . . .

- acted very angry towards you in a way that seemed dangerous?
- told you that you were a loser, a failure, or not good enough?
- called you names like ugly, fat, crazy, or stupid?
- insulted, humiliated, or made fun of you in front of others?
- told you that no one else would want you?

Psychological Aggression - Coercive Control

How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever . . .

- tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends?
- made decisions for you that should have been yours to make, such as the clothes you wear, things you eat, or the friends you have?
- kept track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing?
- made threats to physically harm you?
- threatened to hurt him or herself or commit suicide when he or she was upset with you?
- threatened to hurt a pet or threatened to take a pet away from you?
- threatened to hurt someone you love?
- hurt someone you love?
- {if applicable} threatened to take your children away from you?
- kept you from leaving the house when you wanted to go?
- kept you from having money for your own use?
- destroyed something that was important to you?
- said things like "If I can't have you, then no one can"?

Control of Reproductive and Sexual Health

How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever . . .

- {if female: tried to get you pregnant when you did not want to become pregnant; if male: tried to get pregnant when you did not want them to get pregnant} or tried to stop you from using birth control?
- refused to use a condom when you wanted them to use one?

Physical Violence

How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever...

- slapped you?
- pushed or shoved you?
- hit you with a fist or something hard?¹
- kicked you?²
- hurt you by pulling your hair?²
- slammed you against something?²
- tried to hurt you by choking or suffocating you?²
- beaten you?²
- burned you on purpose?²
- used a knife or gun on you?²

¹Question used revised language starting in 2011.

²Question was presented in a different order starting in 2011.

*These items constitute severe physical violence.

2011-2012

Sexual Violence

How many people have ever done any of the following things when you didn't want it to happen? How many people have ever...

- exposed their sexual body parts to you, flashed you, or masturbated in front of you?
- made you show your sexual body parts to them when you didn't want it to happen?
- made you look at or participate in sexual photos or movies?
- verbally harassed you while you were in a public place in a way that made you feel unsafe?¹

How many people have ever...

- kissed you in a sexual way when you didn't want it to happen?
- fondled, groped, grabbed, or touched you in a way that made you feel unsafe?¹

When you were drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent, how many people ever...

- had vaginal sex with you? By vaginal sex, we mean that {if female: a man or boy put his penis in your vagina} {if male: a woman or girl made you put your penis in her vagina}?
- {if male} made you perform anal sex, meaning that they made you put your penis into their anus?
- made you receive anal sex, meaning they put their penis into your anus?
- put their mouth on your {if male: penis; if female: vagina}?^{1,2}
- put their mouth on your anus?^{1,2}
- made you put your mouth on their vagina or anus?^{1,2}
- made you put your mouth on their penis?^{1,2}
- put their fingers or an object in your {if female: vagina or} anus?

How many people have ever used physical force or threats to physically harm you to...

- make you have vaginal sex?
- {if male} make you perform anal sex?
- make you receive anal sex?
- put their mouth on your {if male: penis; if female: vagina}?¹
- put their mouth on your anus?¹
- make you put your mouth on their vagina or anus?¹
- make you put your mouth on their penis?¹
- put their fingers or an object in your {if female: vagina or} anus?

How many people have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to...

- {if male} TRY to make you have vaginal sex with them, but sex did not happen?
- TRY to have {if female: vaginal} oral, or anal sex with you, but sex did not happen?

How many people have you had vaginal, oral, or anal sex with after they pressured you by...

- doing things like telling you lies, making promises about the future they knew were untrue, threatening to end your relationship, or threatening to spread rumors about you?
- wearing you down by repeatedly asking for sex, or showing they were unhappy?
- using their influence or authority over you, for example, your boss or your teacher?

Stalking

How many people have ever...

- watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]?²
- approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn't want them to be there?²
- left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find?²
- sneaked into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there?²
- left you unwanted messages? This includes text or voice messages.^{1,2}
- made unwanted phone calls to you? This includes hang-up calls.^{1,2}
- sent you unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through websites like MySpace or Facebook?²
- left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn't want them to?²

Psychological Aggression - Expressive Aggression

How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever...

- acted very angry towards you in a way that seemed dangerous?
- told you that you were a loser, a failure, or not good enough?
- called you names like ugly, fat, crazy, or stupid?
- insulted, humiliated, or made fun of you in front of others?
- told you that no one else would want you?

Psychological Aggression - Coercive Control

How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever...

- tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends?
 - made decisions for you that should have been yours to make, such as the clothes you wear, things you eat, or the friends you have?
 - kept track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing?
 - made threats to physically harm you?
 - threatened to hurt him or herself or commit suicide when he or she was upset with you?
 - threatened to hurt a pet or threatened to take a pet away from you?
 - threatened to hurt someone you love?
 - hurt someone you love?
 - {if applicable} threatened to take your children away from you?
 - kept you from leaving the house when you wanted to go?
 - kept you from having money for your own use?
 - destroyed something that was important to you?
 - said things like "If I can't have you, then no one can"?
-

Control of Reproductive and Sexual Health

How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever...

- {if female: tried to get you pregnant when you did not want to become pregnant; if male: tried to get pregnant when you did not want them to get pregnant} or tried to stop you from using birth control?
- refused to use a condom when you wanted them to use one?

Physical Violence

How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever...

- slapped you?
- pushed or shoved you?
- hit you with a fist or something hard?¹
- kicked you?²
- hurt you by pulling your hair?²
- slammed you against something?²
- tried to hurt you by choking or suffocating you?²
- beaten you?²
- burned you on purpose?²
- used a knife or gun on you?²

¹Question used revised language starting in 2011.

²Question was presented in a different order starting in 2011.

*These items constitute severe physical violence.

Notes

Notes

Notes

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

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Division of Violence Prevention

