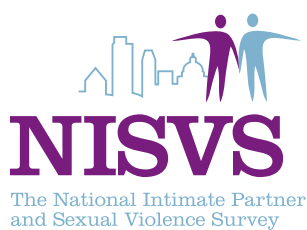


The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey



2016/2017 Report on Victimization by Sexual Identity



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

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Victimization by Sexual Identity

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

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Mandy K. Cohen, MD, MPH, Director

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

Christopher Jones, PharmD, DrPH, MPH (CAPT, USPHS), Director

Division of Violence Prevention

James A. Mercy, PhD, Director

Division of Injury Prevention

Judith R. Qualters, PhD, Director

October 2023

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Atlanta, Georgia

Suggested Citation:

Chen, J., Khatiwada, S., Chen, M. S., Smith, S. G., Leemis, R. W., Friar, N., Basile, K. C., and Kresnow, M. (2023). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2016/2017: Report on Victimization by Sexual Identity*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to acknowledge the in-depth review and valuable input provided by Thomas R. Simon, Karin A. Mack, LaTonia Richardson, and Mark Stevens. The authors would also like to acknowledge the valuable contributions of Alida Knuth in designing the layout for this report.

Summary

This report fills gaps in the monitoring of lifetime experiences of sexual violence (SV); stalking; intimate partner-perpetrated contact sexual violence (CSV), physical violence (PV), and/or stalking, and intimate partner-perpetrated psychological aggression in the U.S. population for women and men separately by sexual identity. In addition, the report includes prevalence estimates of the various forms of violence by race/ethnicity and by sexual identity. This report

also reveals key victim and perpetrator characteristics by sexual identity that were not reported before. These characteristics include type of perpetrator, sex of perpetrator, and age at first victimization. Furthermore, the report highlights the experiences of health issues and activity limitations among victims of intimate partner-perpetrated CSV, PV, and/or stalking by sexual identity.

Background and Definition

SV, stalking, and intimate partner violence (IPV) are serious public health problems that can have lasting psychological and physical health consequences for victims, regardless of sexual orientation, age, race, or ethnicity.¹⁻¹⁴ However, certain groups are especially affected by these forms of violence. Among U.S. adults, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals bear a disproportionately high burden of violence victimization relative to their heterosexual peers.^{13, 15-21} Compared with heterosexual women, bisexual women have significantly higher prevalence of rape, CSV, and stalking in their lifetimes.¹⁶ Bisexual women also have reported significantly higher prevalence of a composite measure of intimate partner-perpetrated CSV, PV, and/or stalking,¹⁶ and intimate partner-perpetrated psychological aggression in their lifetimes compared with heterosexual women.¹⁹ National data additionally show that compared with heterosexual women, lesbian women had significantly higher lifetime prevalence of CSV, unwanted sexual contact, non-contact unwanted sexual experiences,¹⁶ and intimate partner-perpetrated psychological aggression in their lifetimes.¹⁹ Among men, both bisexual and gay men reported significantly higher lifetime prevalence of CSV, noncontact unwanted sexual experiences, sexual coercion, and unwanted sexual contact than did heterosexual men. Additionally, gay men report significantly higher prevalence of stalking victimization in their lifetimes compared with heterosexual men.¹⁶ Compared with

gender-conforming individuals, transgender people were at significantly higher risk for emotional abuse, physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence.^{13, 20, 21} In addition, research shows that violence against transgender people starts early in life, and that this threat lasts throughout their lives.^{20, 21} In a systematic review and meta-analysis of articles from 74 unique datasets, researchers found that compared with cisgender individuals, transgender individuals were more than two times more likely to experience physical and sexual IPV.²¹

Despite recent advances in our understanding of violence victimization of the LGBT population, few studies have been conducted using U.S. national population-based data. Our knowledge of the magnitude of different forms of violence victimization and health disparities across sexual and gender identity, especially among gay, bisexual men, and transgender individuals, is still limited.²²⁻²⁴ Contextual information of LGBT victimization in the general U.S. population remains especially scarce. There is also limited research examining whether the consequences of violence victimization vary by sexual and gender identity, although some evidence suggests that the impact of experiencing violence victimization—such as feeling fearful, being concerned for safety, and experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms—may be greater for some LGBT groups compared with their heterosexual and gender-conforming peers. For example, Walters

and colleagues found that bisexual women were more likely than heterosexual women to report at least one intimate partner-perpetrated rape, PV, and/or stalking-related impact.¹⁹ Bisexual women also reported higher prevalence of intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking-related physical injury and needing medical care compared with heterosexual women. Using nationally representative data collected over three years, Chen and colleagues reexamined the differential victimization experiences across sexual identity, similarly showing that compared with heterosexual women, bisexual women had significantly higher lifetime prevalence of intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking and at least one form of intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking-related impact.¹⁶ Compared with heterosexual men, gay men were more likely to report intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking and at least one related impact. In addition, gay men reported experiencing a significantly higher prevalence of feeling fearful, being concerned for safety, experiencing any of the measured PTSD symptoms, and being injured compared with heterosexual men.

In this report, we focus on the most recent national empirical findings of lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) and heterosexual persons' lifetime violence victimization experiences. Because of the overall small number of transgender respondents (n=51) in the analysis dataset, transgender people could not be analyzed as a separate group in this report. Multiple forms of violence are reported: SV, stalking, and intimate partner-perpetrated violence, including CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, as well as intimate partner-perpetrated psychological aggression. For SV and intimate partner-perpetrated violence, subtype experiences (e.g., unwanted sexual contact, intimate partner-perpetrated PV) are also discussed. For intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking, we further present these forms of violence

with related impacts. Key victim and perpetrator characteristics are reported separately for each type of violence.

To streamline data collection and data analysis, changes were made for the instrument of the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) and data collection approach relative to earlier survey years. The changes included revising some survey questions to improve measurement of the experiences of victims, reordering topic modules to group intimate partner-perpetrated violence and related impact measures closer together, and eliminating enumeration by individual perpetrators to reduce respondent burden. For instance, made to penetrate questions were not asked among female victims after considering the low prevalence observed in prior years' data, and intimate partner violence was identified for the victim's first experience by an intimate partner. The survey collected data by type of perpetrator and sex of perpetrator for a specific type of violence perpetration as opposed to collecting perpetrator initials and asking perpetrator-specific information for each violence perpetration behavior. Reflecting a broader construct than that of prior years, the definition of stalking changed from "very fearful" in 2010-2012 to "any fear" in 2016-2017. Hence, the measurement of stalking in NISVS 2016/2017 cannot be considered an entirely comparable construct to the prior years' measurement. More details about the survey instrument and changes implemented in NISVS 2016/2017 can be found in the previously published NISVS 2016/2017 Summary Reports²⁵⁻²⁷ and Methodology Report.²⁸ NISVS data have been used to generate national estimates over the years. Note, however, estimates across years should not be viewed as trend data because the changes made in NISVS 2016/2017 were substantial enough that a claim about trends would not be appropriate.

How NISVS Measured Sexual Identity and Violence Victimization

Sexual identity

We measured sexual identity by asking all respondents the following question:

Do you think of yourself as . . .

1. Lesbian or gay
2. Straight, that is, not gay
3. Bisexual

Violence victimization

Three main types of violence victimization were examined in this report:

Sexual violence (SV) by any perpetrator. SV was composed of five subtypes, including rape, being made to penetrate someone else (MTP, males only), sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, and sexual harassment in a public place. In addition, a composite measure of contact sexual violence (CSV) is defined to include rape, MTP (males only), sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact. Additional information on SV measures can be found in Basile et al.²⁵

Stalking involves a perpetrator's use of a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics that are both unwanted and cause fear or safety concerns. For the purposes of this report, a person was considered a stalking victim if he or she experienced any of the stalking tactics on more than one occasion by the same perpetrator and felt fearful, threatened, or concerned for his or her own safety or the safety of others as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Readers can find more details about stalking victimization in Smith et al.²⁶

Intimate partner violence (IPV). IPV includes any CSV, physical violence (PV), stalking, and psychological aggression by a current or former intimate partner. An intimate partner includes spouses, boyfriends, girlfriends, significant others, and people with whom they dated, were seeing, or "hooked up." PV behaviors range from slapping, pushing, or shoving to more severe acts such as being hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, hurt by pulling hair, slammed against something, beaten, burned on purpose, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, used a knife on, and used a gun on. Psychological aggression includes expressive aggression (insulting, humiliating, or making fun of the victim in front of others) and coercive control (behaviors intended to monitor and control or threaten the victim). For the purposes of this report, we include a combined measure of CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner as well as separate measures of intimate partner-perpetrated psychological aggression and PV.

Lifetime intimate partner-perpetrated CSV, PV, and/or stalking with related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, being concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, experiencing any injuries, need for medical care, contacting a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for help from law enforcement, need for legal services, missing at least one day of work, or missing at least one day of school. More information on intimate partner-perpetrated CSV, PV, and/or stalking and intimate partner-perpetrated CSV, PV, and/or stalking with related impact can be found in Leemis et al.²⁷

Methods

This report is based on a sample of survey responses from 27,571 adults (15,152 women and 12,419 men) randomly selected from 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. Data collection occurred between September 2016 and May 2017 using a national population-based probability injury surveillance system, the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey. Using a dual-frame (landline and cellular) random-digit-dial design, the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has administered NISVS on an ongoing basis since 2010 to collect population-based data for assessing the magnitude of multiple forms of violence and informing prevention efforts among noninstitutionalized English- or Spanish-speaking U.S. adults (18+ years). Eligible adults' participation in the survey was voluntary. A respondent's consent to take part in the survey was obtained through a graduated consent procedure. Violence-specific questions were disclosed to respondents who had agreed to do the telephone interview. The survey utilized a responsive format to guide respondents through applicable skip patterns, which took an average of 35 minutes to complete. The response rate was 7.6% (American Association for Public Opinion Research [AAPOR] Response Rate 4, AAPOR 2016),²⁹ and the cooperation rate was 58.6% (AAPOR Cooperation Rate 4, AAPOR 2016).²⁹ More details about the survey instrument and the methods used to collect the 2016/2017 NISVS data can be found in Kresnow et al.²⁸ The study was approved by the Office of Management and Budget and the study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board at RTI International Inc., a private-sector company which collected NISVS 2016/2017 data for CDC.

The survey did not include questions about the correspondence between gender and assigned sex at birth (e.g., cisgender). The grouping of respondents into "women" and "men" was based on the respondent's answer to the question "I'd like to confirm

your gender; would you currently describe yourself as ..." [answer options: Male, Female, Transgender]. Respondent's sexual identity was based on his/her response to the question "Do you think of yourself as ..." [answer options: Lesbian or gay; Straight, that is, not gay; Bisexual]. Of the 27,571 survey respondents, 27,380 self-identified their sexual identity while 191 did not provide a self-identification. Among those who self-identified their sexual identity, 15,049 were women and 12,331 were men. Among women, 14,336 self-identified as heterosexual, 249 as lesbian, and 464 as bisexual; among men, 11,754 self-identified as heterosexual, 380 as gay, and 197 as bisexual. There were 51 respondents who self-identified as transgender in their response to the question. Of these, 24 self-identified as women and 21 as men. Six respondents who did not provide information on their sexual identity were not included in the analyses by sexual identity. Because of the overall small subsample size, transgender people were not analyzed as a separate group in this report. The lack of a sufficient subsample to assess violence victimization experiences among transgender individuals represents an important data gap given the known high risks faced by transgender individuals.^{20,21}

While NISVS assesses respondents' experiences in their lifetimes and during the 12 months prior to the interview, small subsample sizes by sexual identity limited our ability to present experiences within the 12-months prior. As a result, only lifetime experiences for adults across sexual identity are presented in this report. In addition, this report reveals contextual information for those victimization experiences. For SV and stalking, the sex of perpetrator and type of perpetrator were examined. With respect to CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, health conditions and activity limitations among victims were assessed where the subgroup sample was sufficient for generating stable estimates. For victims of each of these types of violence, age at first victimization and racial/ethnic background were analyzed.

Racial/ethnic background was a four-level variable, including Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic White, and non-Hispanic Other (non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, and Other (including multiracial) non-Hispanic individuals). The non-Hispanic Other group was created due to small numbers of respondents in the individual subgroups. For age at first victimization, we assessed each victim's age when he/she first experienced a specific type of violence using the following age categories: 10 and younger, 11–17, 18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45 and older. We also grouped ages into broader categories: younger than 18, 18 and older, younger than 25, and 25 and older.

Because a victim might have had multiple perpetrators in his/her lifetime, a victim might report perpetrators of different sexes and types. With respect to sex of perpetrator, lifetime victimization experiences are coded as having had male perpetrator(s) only, female perpetrator(s) only, or both male and female perpetrators. For assessing type of perpetrator, we created a variable based on a victim's report about how he/she knew the perpetrator at the time the perpetrator first committed SV or stalking against him/her: current or former intimate partner, family member (immediate or extended family members), person of authority (e.g., boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, and caregiver), acquaintance (e.g., friends, neighbors, family friends, roommates, co-workers, and classmates), brief encounter (includes those who were briefly known, such as someone met at a party, blind date, someone met online, someone known by sight, taxi driver, and service provider), and stranger. A victim could be included in multiple subgroups if the victim had perpetrators in different types of perpetrator categories.

Physical and mental health conditions assessed in the full NISVS survey included medically diagnosed or self-assessed conditions: asthma, irritable bowel syndrome, diabetes, high blood pressure, HIV/AIDS, frequent headaches, chronic pain, difficulty sleeping, serious difficulty hearing, and blindness or serious

difficulty seeing. In addition, we asked respondents about their experiences with respect to four activity limitations: serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; difficulty dressing or bathing; difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions; and difficulty doing errands. While statistically stable estimates for health conditions and activity limitations were presented in tables, the Results section focuses on the estimates that are stable across sexual identity groups for female and male victims separately. Because NISVS 2016/2017 was a cross-sectional survey and was not designed to assess temporal relationships between the experiences of violence victimization and the experiences of the various health conditions and activity limitations, we cannot determine the causality of any of the health conditions and activity limitations. As such, our reporting of the experiences of health conditions and activity limitations should not be interpreted as suggesting a causal relationship between victimization experience and health conditions or activity limitations.

Estimated (weighted) percentages, number of victims, and 95% confidence intervals for various types of victimization are presented in this report separately for women and men by sexual identity based on responses to the gender and sexual identity questions noted above. Estimates presented were generated using complex sample statistical analysis software SUDAAN version 11.0 after data cleaning and compiling using SAS software version 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC). Estimates were weighted to the U.S. population data (the most current U.S. census data at the end of the respective data collection year) at the national level by age, sex, race/ethnicity, marital status, and education, and at the state level by sex. Respondents' weighted data were annualized (weighting data collected in two administrations in 2016 and 2017 to represent an average over the two year period) for 2016–2017. Estimates with a relative standard error > 30% or a numerator sample count ≤ 20 were deemed to lack statistical stability and were hence suppressed. Suppressed estimates were notated with "--" in tables.

Findings

Tables are presented at the end of the report, and figures are shown in the same section where the figure is referenced.

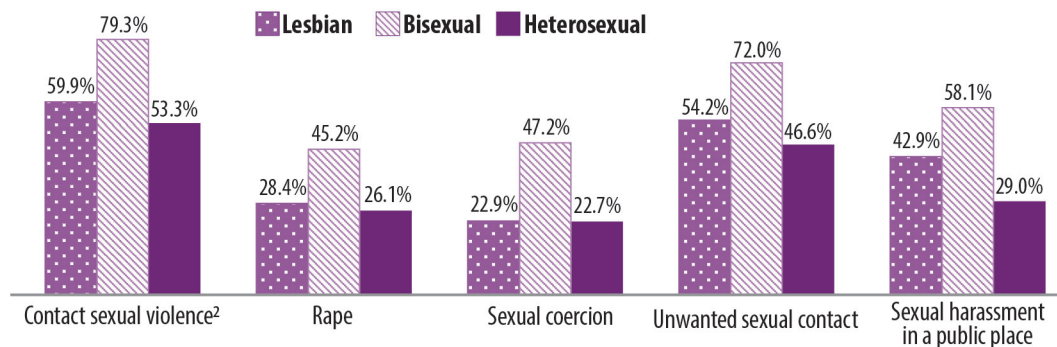
Sexual Violence

The data showed that U.S. women and men of all sexual identity groups experienced SV in their lifetimes. U.S. women reported experiencing a substantial SV burden, particularly among bisexual

persons (Figure 1). Among U.S. men, both gay and bisexual individuals reported a marked level of SV victimization (Figure 2).

Figure 1

Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Sexual Identity — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates¹

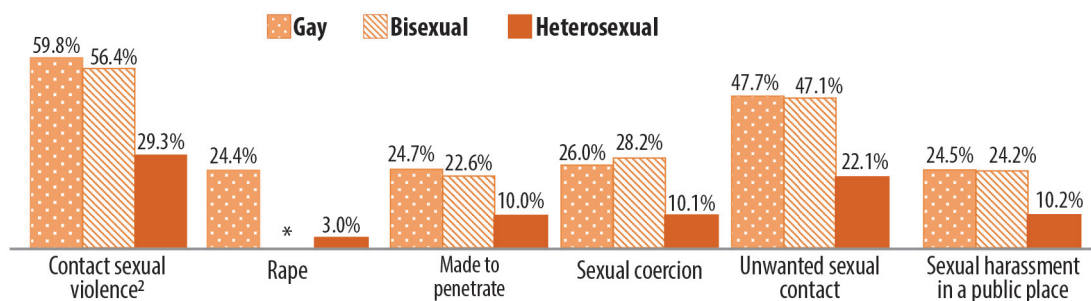


¹ All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

² Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

Figure 2

Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Sexual Identity — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates¹



¹ All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

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

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

Contact Sexual Violence

Women

Approximately 3 in 5 (59.9% or 1.3 million) lesbian women, 4 in 5 (79.3% or 3.7 million) bisexual women, and half (53.3% or 62.3 million) of heterosexual women in the U.S. experienced some form of CSV during their lifetimes (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Men

Over half of gay men (59.8% or 2.0 million) and bisexual men (56.4% or 1.1 million), and about 3 in 10 (29.3% or 32.8 million) heterosexual men in the U.S. experienced CSV during their lifetimes (Table 2 and Figure 2).

Rape

Women

Over 1 in 4 (28.4% or 593,000) lesbian women, almost half (45.2% or 2.1 million) of bisexual women, and over 1 in 4 (26.1% or 30.5 million) heterosexual women were raped during their lifetimes (Table 1 and Figure 1). Among subtypes of rape, 24.8% of lesbian (517,000), 37.9% of bisexual (1.8 million), and 21.8% of heterosexual women (25.5 million) experienced completed or attempted forced penetration. An estimated 17.3% of lesbian (362,000), 29.0% of bisexual (1.4 million), and 15.8% of heterosexual women (18.5 million) experienced completed forced penetration, while 19.4% of bisexual (915,000) and 12.4% of heterosexual women (14.6 million) reported experiencing attempted forced penetration (estimates for lesbian women were not statistically stable and therefore not reported). Additionally, 11.4% of lesbian (237,000), 25.1% of bisexual (1.2 million), and 11.8% of heterosexual women (13.8 million) experienced completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration during their lifetimes (Table 1).

Men

About a quarter of gay men (24.4% or 837,000) and 3.0% of heterosexual men (3.3 million) were raped during their lifetimes (Table 2 and Figure 2). Estimates for rape victimization and subtypes of rape among bisexual men were not statistically stable and therefore not reported. Among subtypes of rape, 13.6% of gay (466,000) and 2.2% of heterosexual men (2.4 million) experienced completed or attempted forced penetration. An estimated 8.2% of gay (281,000) and 1.4% of heterosexual men (1.6 million) experienced completed forced penetration. Further, 7.5% of gay (259,000) and 1.1% of heterosexual men (1.2 million) reported experiencing attempted forced penetration. Additionally, 16.8% of gay (576,000) and 1.2% of heterosexual men (1.4 million) experienced completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration during their lifetimes (Table 2).



More than 1 in 4 lesbian women and almost 2 in 4 bisexual women were raped during their lifetimes. One in 4 gay men and more than 1 in 5 bisexual men were made to penetrate someone else during their lifetimes.

Made to Penetrate (Men)

One in 4 (24.7% or 848,000) gay men, more than 1 in 5 (22.6% or 450,000) bisexual men, and 1 in 10 (10.0% or 11.2 million) heterosexual men were made to penetrate someone else during their lifetimes (Table 2 and Figure 2). Among subtypes of MTP, 7.9% of gay (271,000), 13.8% of bisexual (274,000), and 5.1% of heterosexual men (5.8 million) were physically forced (completed or attempted) to penetrate someone else. An estimated 2.5% of heterosexual men (2.8 million) experienced completed forced MTP (estimates for gay and bisexual men were not statistically stable and

therefore not reported). Further, 5.5% of gay (187,000) and 3.9% of heterosexual men (4.3 million) reported experiencing attempted forced MTP (estimates for bisexual men were not statistically stable and therefore not reported). Additionally, 19.8% of gay (678,000) and 7.3% of heterosexual men (8.2 million) experienced completed alcohol/drug-facilitated MTP during their lifetimes (estimates for bisexual men were not statistically stable and therefore not reported) (Table 2).

Sexual Coercion

Women

Over 1 in 5 lesbian women (22.9% or 478,000), nearly half of bisexual women (47.2% or 2.2 million), and over 1 in 5 heterosexual women (22.7% or 26.5 million) in the U.S. experienced sexual coercion during their lifetimes (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Men

Over a quarter of gay men (26.0% or 893,000), nearly 3 in 10 bisexual men (28.2% or 560,000), and 1 in 10 heterosexual men (10.1% or 11.4 million) in the U.S. experienced sexual coercion during their lifetimes (Table 2 and Figure 2).

Unwanted Sexual Contact

Women

Over half of lesbian women (54.2% or 1.1 million), 72.0% (or 3.4 million) of bisexual women, and nearly half of heterosexual women (46.6% or 54.5 million) experienced unwanted sexual contact during their lifetimes, which included non-penetrative forms of sexual contact (e.g., unwanted touching, groping) (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Men

Nearly half of gay men (47.7% or 1.6 million) and bisexual men (47.1% or 935,000) and 1 in 5 heterosexual men (22.1% or 24.8 million) experienced unwanted sexual contact during their lifetimes (Table 2 and Figure 2).

Sexual Harassment in a Public Place

Women

Approximately 4 in 10 lesbian women (42.9% or 896,000), over half of bisexual women (58.1% or 2.7 million), and approximately 3 in 10 heterosexual women (29.0% or 33.9 million) in the U.S. experienced sexual harassment in a public place (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Men

An estimated 1 in 4 gay men (24.5% or 840,000), 1 in 4 bisexual men (24.2% or 481,000), and 1 in 10 heterosexual men (10.2% or 11.4 million) in the U.S. experienced sexual harassment in a public place (Table 2 and Figure 2).

Sexual Violence by Race/Ethnicity

Contact Sexual Violence

Women

Over half of non-Hispanic White lesbian women (58.6% or 784,000) experienced CSV during their lifetimes. Estimates of CSV among lesbian women of other racial/ethnic categories were statistically unstable and therefore not reported. CSV was highly prevalent among bisexual women of all racial/ethnic groups. An estimated 93.6% (688,000) of Hispanic, 68.5% (458,000) of non-Hispanic Black, 78.3% (2.1 million) of non-Hispanic White, and 78.1% (511,000) of non-Hispanic Other bisexual women experienced CSV in their lifetimes. Over one-third of Hispanic heterosexual women (39.0% or 6.6 million) and approximately half of non-Hispanic Black (50.0% or 7.1 million), non-Hispanic White (56.9% or 43.8 million), and non-Hispanic Other (54.5% or 4.8 million) heterosexual women reported experiencing CSV in their lifetimes (Table 3).

Men

Approximately half of all Hispanic gay men (49.5% or 312,000), non-Hispanic White gay men (61.2% or 1.3 million), and non-Hispanic White bisexual men (54.0% or 618,000) experienced CSV during their lifetimes. Estimates of CSV among gay and bisexual men of other remaining racial/ethnic groups were statistically unstable and not reported. Approximately 3 in 10 heterosexual men experienced CSV in their lifetimes, regardless of race/ethnicity. Specifically, 27.4% (4.7 million) of Hispanic, 33.8% (4.4 million) of non-Hispanic Black, 29.2% (21.5 million) of non-Hispanic White, and 27.1% (2.2 million) of non-Hispanic Other heterosexual men experienced CSV during their lifetimes (Table 4).

Rape

Women

During their lifetimes, an estimated 1 in 4 non-Hispanic White lesbian women (24.1% or 322,000) were raped. Approximately half of all Hispanic (47.8% or 351,000), more than 4 in 10 non-Hispanic White (43.3% or 1.1 million), and over half of non-Hispanic Other (51.4% or 337,000) bisexual women were raped during their lifetimes. Estimates of rape among lesbian women of other racial/ethnic categories and among non-Hispanic Black bisexual women were statistically unstable and therefore not reported. In addition, an estimated 18.2% (3.1 million) of Hispanic, 28.7% (4.1 million) of non-Hispanic Black, 27.6% (21.3 million) of non-Hispanic White, and 24.1% (2.1 million) of non-Hispanic Other heterosexual women were raped during their lifetimes (Table 5).

Men

An estimated 26.1% (557,000) of non-Hispanic White gay men were raped in their lifetimes. Data for gay men of other racial/ethnic groups and among bisexual men across racial/ethnic groups were statistically unstable and not reported. Estimates of rape among heterosexual men were observed for most racial/ethnic categories, with 2.6% (450,000) of Hispanic, 2.4% (308,000) of non-Hispanic Black, and 3.1% (2.3 million) of non-Hispanic White heterosexual men reporting rape victimization during their lifetimes. Data among non-Hispanic Other heterosexual men were statistically unstable and not reported (Table 6).

Made to Penetrate (Men)

During their lifetimes, 28.6% (610,000) of non-Hispanic White gay men were made to penetrate someone else. Estimates of MTP among gay men of other racial/ethnic groups and among bisexual men by race/ethnicity were statistically unstable and therefore not reported. An estimated 10.3%

(1.8 million) of Hispanic, 15.5% (2.0 million) of non-Hispanic Black, 8.9% (6.6 million) of non-Hispanic White, and 11.0% (885,000) of non-Hispanic Other heterosexual men experienced MTP during their lifetimes (Table 6).

Type of Perpetrator Among Victims of Sexual Violence

Contact Sexual Violence

Female Victims

In their lifetimes, most female victims experienced CSV by an acquaintance regardless of sexual identity (67.4% or 843,000 lesbian victims; 71.3% or 2.7 million bisexual victims; 62.5% or 38.9 million heterosexual victims). Approximately 1 in 4 lesbian victims reported experiencing CSV by a family member (25.6% or 321,000) or a stranger (23.3% or 291,000), and 1 in 7 by an intimate partner (14.9% or 187,000). Among bisexual female victims, just over half reported lifetime CSV by a current or former intimate partner (51.7% or 1.9 million), and over one-third reported lifetime CSV by a stranger (36.7% or 1.4 million). In addition, 1 in 4 experienced CSV by a family member (24.3% or 910,000), and 1 in 8 experienced CSV by someone with whom they had a brief encounter (12.6% or 473,000). More than one-third of heterosexual female victims reported CSV by an intimate partner (35.5% or 22.1 million), approximately 1 in 5 by a family member (22.1% or 13.8 million), 1 in 5 by a stranger (21.8% or 13.6 million), approximately 1 in 8 by someone with whom they had a brief encounter (12.8% or 8.0 million), and 1 in 9 by a person of authority (11.0% or 6.9 million) (Table 7).

Male Victims

Over half of gay male victims reported CSV by an acquaintance (52.1% or 1.1 million) in their lifetimes, more than 1 in 3 reported CSV by a stranger (34.7% or 711,000), nearly 1 in 3 by an intimate partner (31.6% or 649,000), 1 in 4 by someone with whom they had a brief encounter (27.1% or 557,000), and 1 in 8 by a family member (12.7% or 260,000). Among bisexual male victims, the majority reported CSV by an acquaintance (65.4% or 733,000), while nearly 1 in 5 reported CSV by a stranger (17.7% or 198,000). In their lifetimes, most (64.0% or 21.0 million) heterosexual male victims reported CSV by an acquaintance, 1 in 4 by a current or former intimate partner (24.5% or 8.0 million), nearly 1 in 5 by a stranger (18.7% or 6.1 million), and 1 in 8 by someone with whom they had a brief encounter (12.4% or 4.1 million) (Table 8).

Rape

Female Victims

During their lifetimes, more than half of all female rape victims reported being raped by an acquaintance, regardless of sexual identity (69.2% or 410,000 lesbian victims; 65.6% or 1.4 million bisexual female victims; 55.4% or 16.9 million heterosexual female victims). Estimates for other types of perpetrators reported by lesbian rape victims were not statistically stable and therefore not reported. Among bisexual female victims, 2 in 5 reported being raped by a current or former intimate partner (43.5% or 929,000), approximately 1 in 5 by a stranger (18.4% or 393,000), and approximately 1 in 6 by a family member (15.2% or 326,000). Among heterosexual female victims, almost 2 in 5 reported being raped by an intimate partner (39.4% or 12.0 million), 1 in 6 by a family member (16.0% or 4.9 million), and 1 in 9 by a stranger (11.6% or 3.6 million) (Table 7).

Male Victims

Among gay male victims, nearly half reported being raped by an acquaintance (44.6% or 374,000) in their lifetimes and close to one-third by a current or former intimate partner (30.1% or 252,000). Estimates by type of perpetrator for bisexual male rape victims were not statistically stable and therefore not reported. Among heterosexual male rape victims, over half were raped by an acquaintance (58.9% or 2.0 million), nearly 1 in 5 by a family member (18.4% or 613,000), over 1 in 8 by a stranger (11.7% or 389,000), and approximately 1 in 11 by a person of authority or someone with whom the victim had a brief encounter (9.4% or 313,000 and 8.5% or 283,000, respectively) (Table 8).

Made to Penetrate (Male Victims)

Over half of gay male victims of MTP reported that their perpetrator was an acquaintance (56.0% or 475,000). Lifetime estimates for the remaining perpetrator categories for gay male MTP victims and all perpetrator categories for bisexual male victims were not statistically stable and therefore not

reported. Among heterosexual male MTP victims, the majority reported MTP by an acquaintance (62.4% or 7.0 million), 1 in 4 by an intimate partner (27.2% or 3.1 million), and 1 in 7 by someone with whom they had a brief encounter (13.9% or 1.6 million) (Table 8).

Most victims, regardless of sexual identity, experienced sexual violence or stalking by someone they knew.

Sex of Perpetrator Among Victims of Sexual Violence

Contact Sexual Violence

Female Victims

During their lifetimes, nearly three quarters of lesbian victims of CSV reported having only male perpetrators (72.9% or 912,000), while 1 in 5 had both male and female perpetrators (20.9% or 262,000). Similarly, about three quarters of bisexual female victims of CSV reported having only male perpetrators (74.2% or nearly 2.8 million), and about 1 in 6 had both male and female perpetrators (16.7% or 625,000). Among heterosexual female victims of CSV, the majority reported having only male perpetrators (89.6% or 55.8 million), while 0.5% had only female perpetrators (285,000), and 4.4% had both male and female perpetrators (2.7 million) (Table 9).

Male Victims

Three quarters of gay male victims of CSV (75.3% or 1.5 million) reported having only male perpetrators while over 1 in 6 had both male and female perpetrators (17.9% or 367,000). Among bisexual male victims of CSV, almost 1 in 3 reported having only male perpetrators (31.4% or 352,000). An estimated 1 in 5 heterosexual male victims of CSV reported having only male perpetrators (22.6% or about 7.4 million), while over 1 in 2 had only female perpetrators (56.9% or about 18.7 million), and about 1 in 6 had both male and female perpetrators (16.3% or 5.4 million) (Table 10).

Rape

Female Victims

In their lifetimes, most lesbian rape victims reported having only male perpetrators (89.7% or 531,000). Similarly, 90.5% (1.9 million) of bisexual female victims reported having only male perpetrators. Most heterosexual female victims reported having only male perpetrators (94.3% or 28.8 million), while 2.0% (602,000) had both male and female perpetrators (Table 9).

Male Victims

Most gay rape victims had only male perpetrators (90.2% or 755,000) in their lifetimes. Estimates of rape victimization by female perpetrators only and by both male and female perpetrators were not statistically stable for gay male victims. For bisexual male victims of rape, estimates were not statistically stable and therefore not reported. Among heterosexual male rape victims, over three quarters had only male perpetrators (75.6% or 2.5 million), more than 1 in 7 had only female perpetrators (13.4% or 445,000), and nearly 1 in 11 had both male and female perpetrators (8.5% or 283,000) in their lifetimes (Table 10).

Made to Penetrate (Male Victims)

An estimated three-quarters of gay men who were made to penetrate someone else reported having only male perpetrators (75.3% or 639,000) in their lifetimes. Data for bisexual male victims of MTP were statistically unstable and not reported. Among heterosexual male victims of MTP, over 1 in 8 reported

having only male perpetrators (13.5% or 1.5 million), while three-quarters had only female perpetrators (75.6% or nearly 8.5 million), and nearly 1 in 15 (6.6% or 738,000) had both male and female perpetrators (Table 10).

Age at First Victimization of Sexual Violence

Contact Sexual Violence

Female Victims

More than half of all female victims of CSV first experienced their victimization before the age of 18, regardless of sexual identity (60.9% or 762,000 lesbian victims; 75.4% or 2.8 million bisexual victims; 56.8% or 35.4 million heterosexual victims). Nearly 1 in 3 lesbian and bisexual female victims (32.9% or 411,000 and 32.9% or 1.2 million, respectively) and 1 in 5 heterosexual victims (20.3% or 12.7 million) reported experiencing their first CSV victimization at age 10 or younger. The majority of female CSV victims were younger than the age of 25 when first victimized, including 88.1% of lesbian victims (1.1 million), 96.2% of bisexual victims (3.6 million), and 84.3% of heterosexual victims (52.5 million). Among female heterosexual CSV victims, 14.2% (nearly 8.9 million) were first sexually victimized when they were 25 years or older (Table 11).

Male Victims

More than one-third of all male victims of CSV first experienced their victimization before the age of 18, regardless of sexual identity (40.1% or 824,000 gay victims; 33.5% or 376,000 bisexual victims; and 44.2% or 14.5 million heterosexual victims). Nearly 1 in 6 gay male victims (16.6% or 341,000) and more than 1 in 7 heterosexual male victims (13.1% or 4.3 million) had their first experience of CSV at age 10 or younger. Most male CSV victims were younger than the age of 25 when first victimized, including 86.9% of gay victims (1.8 million), 87.1% of bisexual victims (1.0 million), and 75.3% of heterosexual victims (24.7 million). Among male CSV victims, 10.9% of gay male victims (223,000) and 22.6% of heterosexual victims (7.4 million) were first victimized when they were 25 years or older (Table 12).

Rape

Female Victims

Among female rape victims, approximately half of female victims in each sexual identity group reported first being raped before the age of 18, and the vast majority of all female rape victims reported experiencing their first victimization before the age of 25. Specifically, 62.9% of lesbian victims (373,000), 53.4% of bisexual female victims (1.1 million), and 48.5% of heterosexual female victims (14.8 million) were first raped before age 18; 99.3% of lesbian victims (588,000), 93.4% of bisexual female victims (2 million), and 82.6% of heterosexual female victims (25.2 million) were first raped before age 25. Close to 1 in 5 bisexual female rape victims were victimized at 10 years old or younger (19.7% or 422,000), and approximately 1 in 3 were raped between ages 11 and 17 years old (33.7% or 721,000). Among heterosexual female rape victims, 15.7% (4.8 million) reported first being raped when they were 25 years or older. In addition, over 1 in 10 heterosexual female rape victims were victimized at 10 years old or younger (13.4% or 4.1 million), and approximately 3 in 10 were raped between ages 11 and 17 years old (35.1% or 10.7 million) (Table 13).

Male Victims

Approximately 9 in 10 gay male victims (89.8% or 752,000) were raped the first time before the age of 25, and over 3 in 10 victims (36.5% or 305,000) before the age of 18. More than half of gay victims (53.3% or 446,000) were raped the first time between the ages of 18 and 24. The estimates for bisexual male rape victims were not statistically stable and therefore not included in this report. Among heterosexual male victims, more than 8 in 10 experienced rape the first time before the age of 25 (84.4% or 2.8 million), and more than 6 in 10 were raped before turning 18 years of age (64.2% or 2.1 million). About 3 in 10 heterosexual male rape victims were victimized at 10 years old or younger (31.0% or 1 million), and approximately 3 in 10 were raped between ages 11 and 17 years old (33.2% or 1.1 million). About 1 in 5 heterosexual male rape victims (20.2% or 673,000) experienced this type of violence between the ages of 18 and 24, and over 1 in 10 victims (13.2% or 441,000) reported being raped when 25 or older. Estimates for other age groups for heterosexual male victims were not reportable due to small victim counts (Table 14).

Made to Penetrate (Male Victims)

More than one-third of gay male victims and heterosexual male victims of MTP were younger than 18 when first victimized (37.7% or 320,000 and 42.1% or 4.7 million, respectively). Across all three sexual identity groups, most victims were younger than age 25 when first experiencing MTP (86.4% or 733,000 gay victims; 90.6% or 407,000 bisexual victims; and

79.0% or 8.9 million heterosexual victims). Among heterosexual victims who experienced MTP, 19.9% (2.2 million) experienced first MTP when age 25 or older. Most data for bisexual men were not reportable (statistically unstable) for the age categories presented (Table 14).

Stalking

Women

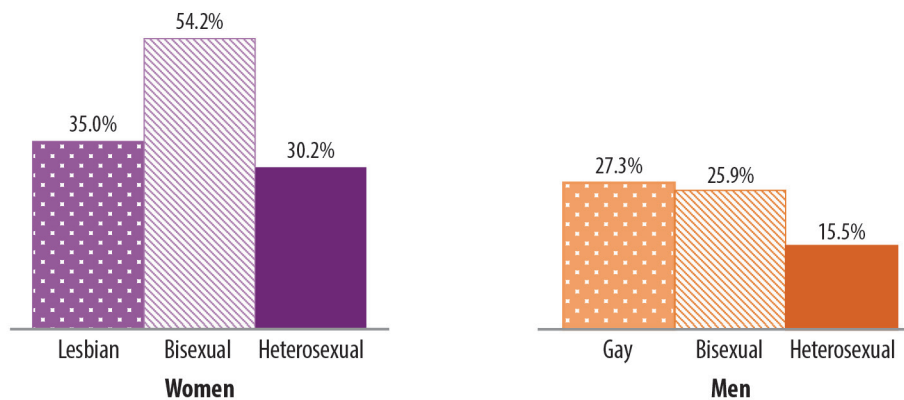
During their lifetimes, a third of lesbian women (35.0% or 731,000), half of bisexual women (54.2% or 2.6 million), and nearly a third of heterosexual women (30.2% or 35.3 million) experienced stalking (Table 15 and Figure 3).

Men

An estimated 1 in 4 gay men (27.3% or 935,000), 1 in 4 bisexual men (25.9% or 514,000), and approximately 1 in 6 heterosexual men (15.5% or 17.4 million) experienced stalking during their lifetimes (Table 16 and Figure 3).

Figure 3

Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking by Sexual Identity — U.S. Women and Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates¹



¹ All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

Stalking by Race/Ethnicity

Women

Nearly 1 in 3 non-Hispanic White lesbian women (31.9% or 427,000) experienced stalking in their lifetimes. An estimated 70.0% (514,000) of Hispanic, 42.2% (283,000) of non-Hispanic Black, 50.8% (1.4 million) of non-Hispanic White, and 62.4% (408,000) of non-Hispanic Other bisexual women reported experiencing stalking in their lifetimes. Lifetime estimates of stalking for other race and ethnicity categories for lesbian women and bisexual women were not statistically stable and therefore not reported. Almost a quarter of Hispanic (23.2% or 3.9 million), about a third of non-Hispanic Black (29.2% or 4.2 million), non-Hispanic White (31.9% or 24.5 million), and non-Hispanic Other (30.3% or 2.7 million) heterosexual women experienced stalking in their lifetimes (Table 17).

Men

About a quarter of non-Hispanic White gay and bisexual men experienced stalking in their lifetimes (25.4% or 543,000 and 23.6% or 270,000, respectively). Other race and ethnicity categories for gay and bisexual men were based on numbers too small to produce stable estimates and therefore not reported. An estimated 16.2% of Hispanic (2.8 million), 19.0% of non-Hispanic Black (2.5 million), 14.8% of non-Hispanic White (10.9 million), and 15.2% of non-Hispanic Other (1.2 million) heterosexual men reported experiencing stalking in their lifetimes (Table 18).

Type of Perpetrator Among Victims of Stalking

Female Victims

More than one-half of lesbian victims were stalked by an acquaintance (56.2% or 411,000) in their lifetimes, and almost 1 in 3 by a current or former intimate partner (31.5% or 231,000). Over half of bisexual female victims (51.8% or 1.3 million) reported being stalked by an intimate partner, over 40% of bisexual female victims (42.5% or 1.1 million) by an acquaintance, and about 1 in 5 bisexual female victims (19.8% or 508,000) by a stranger in their lifetimes. Among heterosexual female victims, 43.0% (15.2 million) reported being stalked by an intimate partner, 40.2% (14.2 million) by an acquaintance, and 18.4% (6.5 million) by a stranger in their lifetimes (Table 19).

Male Victims

In their lifetimes, 41.2% (386,000) of male gay victims were stalked by an acquaintance, and 1 in 3 were stalked by a current or former intimate partner (35.9% or 336,000). An estimated 44.1% (227,000) of bisexual male victims reported lifetime stalking by an acquaintance. Lifetime estimates for the remaining categories of perpetrator for gay and bisexual male victims were not statistically stable and therefore not reported. Most heterosexual male victims were stalked by an acquaintance (44.2% or 7.7 million) in their lifetimes, 1 in 3 were stalked by an intimate partner (32.1% or 5.6 million) and 1 in 5 by a stranger (20.4% or 3.6 million) (Table 20).

Sex of Perpetrator Among Victims of Stalking

Female Victims

One in two lesbian stalking victims (51.6% or 377,000) reported having only male perpetrators, while 1 in 4 had only female perpetrators (27.6% or 202,000). Among bisexual female stalking victims, over 80% had only male perpetrators (82.1% or 2.1 million), and about 1 in 8 (13.5% or 346,000) had both male and female perpetrators. The majority of heterosexual female stalking victims had only male perpetrators (84.7% or 29.9 million), while 1 in 14 (7.2% or 2.5 million) had only female perpetrators, and about 1 in 15 (6.3% or 2.2 million) had both male and female perpetrators (Table 21).

Male Victims

The majority of gay male stalking victims (89.3% or 836,000) and 1 in 4 bisexual male stalking victims (27.3% or 141,000) had only male perpetrators. Among heterosexual male victims, over 40% had only male perpetrators (42.0% or 7.3 million) or only female perpetrators (40.3% or 7.0 million), and nearly 1 in 7 had both male and female perpetrators (13.8% or 2.4 million) (Table 22).

Age at First Victimization of Stalking

Female Victims

Most female stalking victims reported being age 18 or older when first stalked regardless of sexual identity (83.7% or 612,000 lesbian victims; 64.5% or 1.7 million bisexual victims; and 75.6% or 26.7 million heterosexual victims). More than half of lesbian and heterosexual female stalking victims (59.1% or 432,000 lesbian victims and 55.9% or 19.7 million heterosexual victims) and more than three quarters of female bisexual stalking victims (76.6% or 2.0 million) reported being younger than age 25 at the time of their first victimization. An estimated 40.9% or 299,000 female lesbian stalking victims, 23.4% or 600,000 bisexual victims, and 42.7% or 15.1 million heterosexual victims reported experiencing their first stalking victimization at 25 years of age or older. For bisexual and heterosexual female victims, the distribution of first age varied across the age spectrum. Lesbian victims had no reportable estimates for those narrower range age groups (Table 23).

Male Victims

An estimated 74.4% or 696,000 and 65.9% or 339,000 gay and bisexual victims, respectively, were age 18 or older at the time of their first stalking victimization. Still, over half of gay and bisexual male stalking victims were younger than age 25 (52.3% or 489,000 and 65.6% or 337,000, respectively) when first stalked. Among heterosexual male victims, 18.6% or 3.2 million victims reported experiencing their first stalking victimization before age 18, 29.6% or 5.2 million between ages of 18 and 24, and 50.3% or 8.7 million at age 25 or older (Table 24).

More than half of female stalking victims reported being age 25 or younger when first stalked regardless of sexual identity.

Close to 1 in 2 heterosexual male stalking victims, as well as more than half of gay and bisexual male stalking victims, reported being age 25 or younger when first stalked.

Intimate Partner Violence

Women

Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner

In the U.S., lifetime victimization of CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner was reported by all female sexual identity groups, accounting for over 58 million female victims in the population. The prevalence was 56.3% (1.2 million) among lesbian women, 69.3% (3.3 million) among bisexual women, and 46.3% (54.2 million) among heterosexual women (Table 25 and Figure 4).

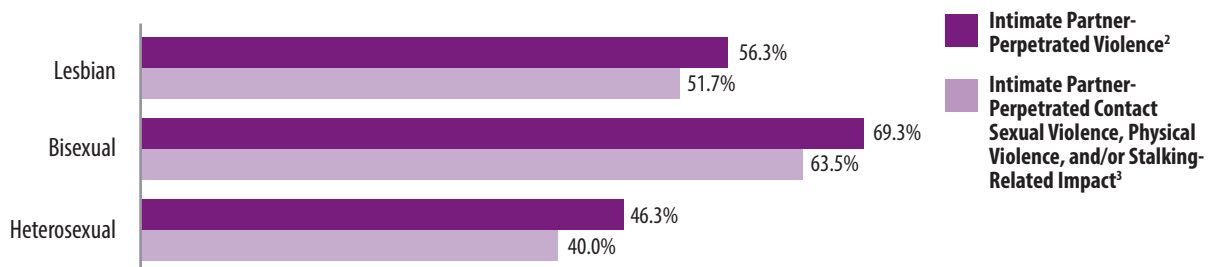
Experience of CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner with measured impacts during victims' lifetimes was reported across the three sexual identity groups for U.S. women, with lesbian women at 51.7% (1.1 million), bisexual women at 63.5% (3.0 million), and heterosexual women at 40.0% (46.8 million) (Table 26 and Figure 4).

Among U.S. women, the commonly reported lifetime intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking with related individual impacts included: being fearful (33.6% or 701,000 lesbian women; 40.7% or 1.9 million bisexual women; and 27.9% or 32.7 million heterosexual women); being concerned for safety (30.3% or 633,000 lesbian women; 43.4% or 2.1 million bisexual women; and 29.4% or 34.4 million heterosexual women); any PTSD symptoms (44.3% or 926,000 lesbian women; 55.3% or 2.6 million bisexual women; and 32.7% or 38.2 million heterosexual women); and injury (44.8% or 936,000 lesbian women; 56.9% or 2.7 million bisexual women; and 34.3% or 40.1 million

heterosexual women). U.S. women across all sexual identity groups also reported the following as a result of violence perpetrated by an intimate partner: need for medical care (lesbian, 19.3% or 404,000; bisexual, 24.6% or over 1.2 million; heterosexual, 13.4% or 15.7 million), need for help from law enforcement (lesbian, 19.5% or 407,000; bisexual, 24.5% or over 1.2 million; heterosexual, 18.0% or 21.0 million), and missing at least one day of work (lesbian, 17.5% or 366,000; bisexual, 24.0% or 1.2 million; heterosexual, 12.2% or 14.2 million). Reportable additional impact experiences among bisexual and heterosexual women included needing support services: 12.7% (601,000) of bisexual women and 5.8% (6.8 million) of heterosexual women contacted a crisis hotline, 10.0% (471,000) of bisexual women and 5.9% (6.9 million) of heterosexual women needed victim advocate services, 6.9% (327,000) of bisexual women and 5.4% (6.4 million) of heterosexual women needed housing services, and 13.1% of bisexual women (619,000) and 12.1% (14.2 million) of heterosexual women needed legal services. An estimated 19.1% (904,000) of bisexual women and 6.0% (7.0 million) of heterosexual women missed at least one day of school due to violence experienced by an intimate partner. Estimates for these intimate partner violence related impact measures for lesbian women were not statistically stable and therefore not reported (Table 26).

Figure 4

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner and with Related Impact by Sexual Identity — U.S. Women, NISVS 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates^{1,2,3}



¹ All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

² Intimate Partner Violence included intimate partner-perpetrated contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking.

³ Intimate Partner-Perpetrated Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking-Related Impact includes any of the following: being fearful, being concerned for safety, any symptoms of PTSD, injury, need for medical care, contacting a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for help from law enforcement, need for legal services, missing at least one day of work, and missing at least one day of school. Questions about impacts related to intimate partner violence were assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner.

Intimate Partner-Perpetrated Psychological Aggression

Intimate partner-perpetrated psychological aggression was experienced across all sexual identity groups. Over 60% of lesbian women (63.4% or 1.3 million) and bisexual women (70.7% or 3.3 million), and nearly half of heterosexual women (48.4% or approximately 56.6 million) reported experiencing psychological aggression by an intimate partner during their lifetimes. An estimated 1 in 3 lesbian (36.3% or 758,000), over 4 in 10 bisexual (44.0% or

2.1 million), and nearly 3 in 10 heterosexual women (28.8% or 33.6 million) experienced expressive psychological aggression. The experience of coercive control was prevalent among lesbian and bisexual women, at 60.6% (1.3 million) and 69.7% (3.3 million), respectively. An estimated 45.1% (52.7 million) of heterosexual women reported experiencing any coercive control by an intimate partner during their lifetimes (Table 27 and Figure 5).

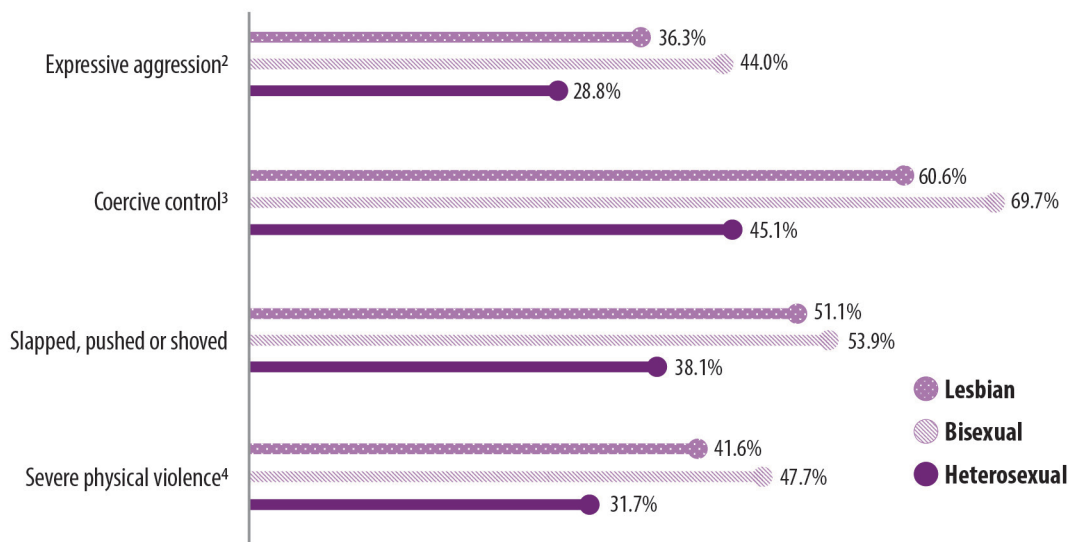
Intimate Partner-Perpetrated Physical Violence

More than half of lesbian (53.0% or 1.1 million) and bisexual (57.9% or 2.7 million) women reported experiencing intimate partner PV during their lifetimes, and 4 in 10 heterosexual women (41.3% or 48.2 million) reported experiencing any intimate

partner PV. About 4 in 10 lesbian (41.6% or 869,000), almost half of bisexual (47.7% or 2.3 million), and 3 in 10 heterosexual women (31.7% or 37.1 million) reported severe intimate partner PV victimization during their lifetimes (Table 27 and Figure 5).

Figure 5

Prevalence of Psychological Aggression and Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner by Sexual Identity — U.S. Women, NISVS 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates¹



¹ All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

² Expressive aggression includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others.

³ Coercive control includes kept you from having your own money, tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends, 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 themselves or commit suicide because they were upset with you, made decisions that should have been yours to make, and destroyed something important to you.

⁴ Severe physical violence victimization includes being 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, used a gun.

Men

Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner

Across all sexual identity groups, nearly 52 million U.S. men reported ever experiencing CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. Over 40% of gay men (47.7% or 1.6 million), bisexual men (46.1% or 917,000) and heterosexual men (44.1% or 49.4 million) experienced these forms of violence during their lifetimes (Table 28 and Figure 6).

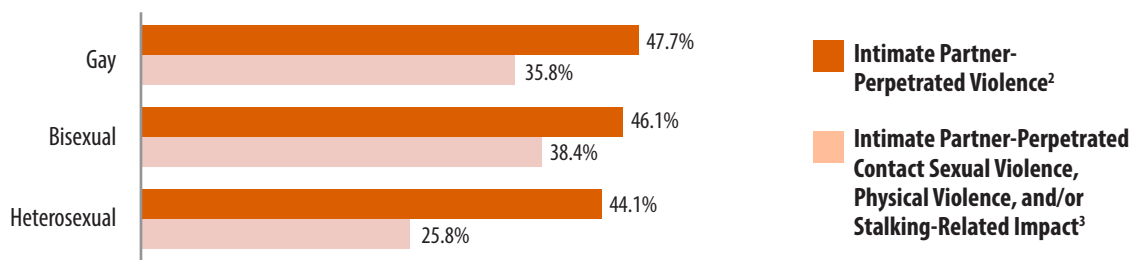
Over 1 in 3 gay men (35.8% or 1.2 million) and bisexual men (38.4% or 763,000) and 1 in 4 heterosexual men (25.8% or 28.9 million) reported experiencing CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner with measured impacts during their lifetimes (Table 29 and Figure 6).

Among U.S. men, intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking led to about 1 in 5 gay men (19.0% or 653,000), 1 in 5 bisexual men (20.2% or 400,000), and 1 in 13 heterosexual men (7.6% or 8.5 million) feeling fearful. About 1 in 5 gay men (21.1% or 722,000), 1 in 6 bisexual men (15.8% or 313,000), and 1 in 15 heterosexual men (6.5% or 7.3 million) were concerned for safety because of intimate partner-perpetrated violence. More than a quarter of gay and bisexual men (26.4% or 907,000 and 29.4% or 583,000, respectively), and 1 in 7 heterosexual

men (13.9% or 15.6 million) experienced intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking with related PTSD symptoms. Approximately 3 in 10 gay and bisexual men (31.8% or 1.1 million gay men and 28.3% or 562,000 bisexual men) and 2 in 10 heterosexual men (20.6% or 23.1 million) reported experiencing intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking with related injuries. Furthermore, additional measured impacts were reported by gay and heterosexual men: need for medical care (15.6% or 535,000 gay men and 3.8% or 4.3 million heterosexual men); contacting a crisis hotline (7.5% or 259,000 gay men and 1.3% or 1.4 million heterosexual men); need for help from law enforcement (13.9% or 477,000 gay men and 5.2% or 5.8 million heterosexual men); need for legal services (7.2% or 246,000 gay men and 5.8% or 6.5 million heterosexual men); missing at least one day of work (10.7% or 366,000 gay men and 5.5% or 6.1 million heterosexual men); and missing at least one day of school (5.4% or 186,000 gay men and 2.0% or 2.2 million heterosexual men). Estimates for these intimate partner related impact measures for bisexual men were not statistically stable and therefore not reported (Table 29).

Figure 6

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner and with Related Impact by Sexual Identity — U.S. Men, NISVS 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates^{1,2,3}



¹ All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

² Intimate Partner Violence included intimate partner-perpetrated contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking.

³ Intimate Partner-Perpetrated Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking-Related Impact includes any of the following: being fearful, being concerned for safety, any symptoms of PTSD, injury, need for medical care, contacting a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for help from law enforcement, need for legal services, missing at least one day of work, and missing at least one day of school. Questions about impacts related to intimate partner violence were assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner.

Intimate Partner-Perpetrated Psychological Aggression

Approximately 1 in 2 gay (51.5% or 1.8 million) and bisexual men (51.2% or 1.0 million) and over 4 in 10 heterosexual men (44.9% or 50.3 million) experienced psychological aggression perpetrated by an intimate partner during their lifetimes. Specifically, intimate partner-perpetrated expressive aggression was experienced by 1 in 3 (32.7% or 1.1 million) gay men,

1 in 5 (22.3% or 443,000) bisexual men, and 1 in 5 (19.8% or 22.2 million) heterosexual men. In addition, approximately half of gay men (48.6% or 1.7 million) and bisexual men (50.6% or 1.0 million) reported ever experiencing coercive control. Experience of coercive control was reported by 42.5% (47.6 million) of heterosexual men (Table 30 and Figure 7).

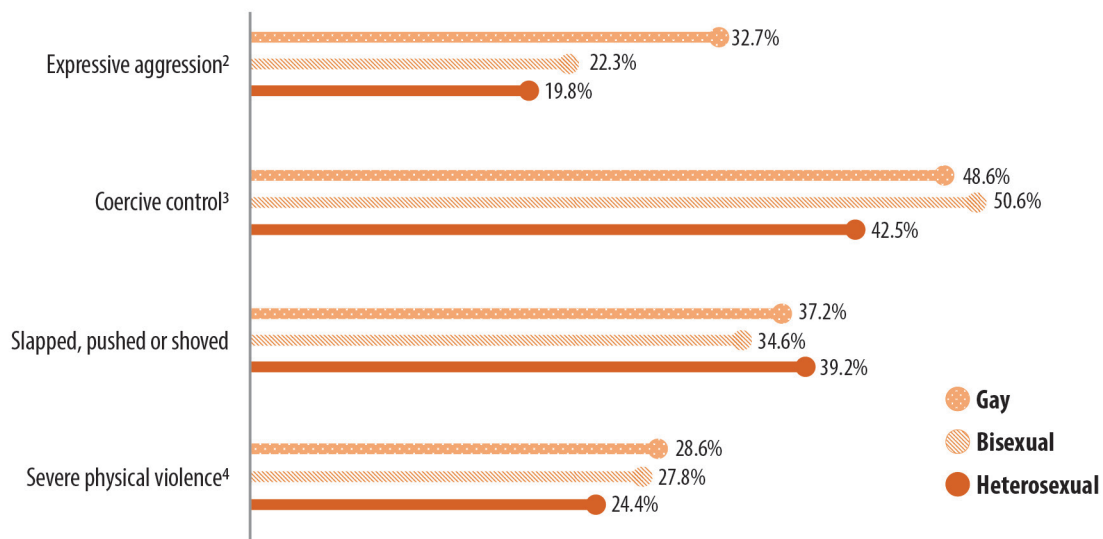
Intimate Partner-Perpetrated Physical Violence

Overall, about 4 in 10 gay men (41.1% or 1.4 million), bisexual men (42.1% or 837,000), and heterosexual men (42.4% or 47.5 million) experienced PV perpetrated by an intimate partner. Across all three sexual identity groups, over 1 in 3 men experienced PV victimization such as being slapped, pushed, or shoved (gay, 37.2% or 1.3 million; bisexual, 34.6% or 687,000; heterosexual, 39.2% or 43.9 million), and

approximately 1 in 4 U.S. men experienced severe PV victimization (gay, 28.6% or nearly 1.0 million; bisexual, 27.8% or 553,000; heterosexual, 24.4% or 27.3 million) during their lifetimes (Table 30 and Figure 7).

Figure 7

Prevalence of Psychological Aggression and Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner by Sexual Identity — U.S. Men, NISVS 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates¹



¹ All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

² Expressive aggression includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others.

³ Coercive control includes kept you from having your own money, tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends, 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 themselves or commit suicide because they were upset with you, made decisions that should have been yours to make, and destroyed something important to you.

⁴ Severe physical violence victimization includes being 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, used a gun.

Intimate Partner-Perpetrated Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by Race/Ethnicity

Women

Approximately half of all non-Hispanic White lesbian women (51.9% or 694,000) reported experiencing CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetimes. Estimates among all other groups of lesbian women by race and ethnicity were statistically unstable and not reported. Lifetime CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner were common among bisexual women across all racial/ethnic categories. During their lifetimes, over 6 in 10 Hispanic (79.7% or 586,000), non-Hispanic Black (69.4% or 464,000), non-Hispanic White (68.3% or 1.8 million), and non-Hispanic Other (61.5% or 403,000) bisexual women experienced CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. In addition, an estimated 40.5% (6.9 million) of Hispanic, 53.1% (7.6 million) of non-Hispanic Black, 47.6% (36.7 million) of non-Hispanic White, and 35.0% (3.1 million) of non-Hispanic Other heterosexual women experienced CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetimes (Table 31).

Men

Approximately half of all Hispanic gay men (48.8% or 307,000), non-Hispanic White gay men (51.7% or 1.1 million), and non-Hispanic White bisexual men (47.3 or 541,000) experienced CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetimes. Estimates among all other groups of gay and bisexual men by race/ethnicity were statistically unstable and not reported. Victimization of CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner was prevalent among heterosexual men: an estimated 39.7% (6.8 million) of Hispanic, 57.5% (7.5 million) of non-Hispanic Black, 43.8% (32.3 million) of non-Hispanic White, and 34.3% (2.7 million) of non-Hispanic Other heterosexual men experienced this form of violence during their lifetimes (Table 32).

Age at First Victimization of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner

Female Victims

Reports of age at first victimization of CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner varied across sexual identity groups among female victims. Among lesbian victims, 77.7% (915,000) were age 18 and older at the time of their first victimization, including 59.8% who were age 18 to 24 years old (705,000) and 17.8% who were age 25 and older (210,000). Estimates for younger and older age categories for female lesbian victims were not statistically stable and therefore not reported. Female bisexual victims often reported experiencing first victimization at a young age, with half of victims reporting being younger than age 18 (49.6% or 1.6 million), 42.3% age 18 to 24 (1.4 million), and 6.8% age 25 and older (222,000). Estimated percentages for female heterosexual victims indicate that 26.0% of victims (14.1 million) reported experiencing their first victimization before the age of 18 and 73.3% at age 18 and older (39.7 million), including 45.0% who were 18 to 24 years old (24.4 million) and 28.2% who were age 25 and older (15.3 million) (Table 33).

Male Victims

Most male victims of CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner within the different sexual identity groups were 18 years of age or older at the time of their first victimization (87.4% or 1.4 million gay victims; 86.6% or 794,000 bisexual victims; 76.4% or 37.8 million heterosexual victims). Among gay victims, 12.3% were younger than age 18 (200,000), 51.4% were age 18 to 24 (840,000), and 36.0% were 25 and older (589,000) at the time of their first victimization. Among bisexual male victims, 13.4% were younger than age 18 (122,000), 67.1% were age 18 to 24 (615,000), and 19.5% were 25 and older (179,000) at the time of their first victimization. Among heterosexual male victims, 21.9% were younger than age 18 (10.8 million), 40.0% were age 18 to 24 (19.8 million), and 36.4% were 25 and older (18.0 million) at the time of their first victimization (Table 34).

Health Conditions and Activity Limitations Among Victims of Intimate Partner-perpetrated Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking

This section highlights the estimates of health conditions and activity limitations among female and male victims with a history of CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. In many instances, small subgroup sample sizes limited presentation of stable estimates. Below we highlight estimates that were stable across the three sexual identity groups for female and male victims separately.

Female Victims

Estimates were stable for several health conditions across the three sexual identity groups: 31.2% of lesbian victims, a quarter of bisexual female victims (25.5%), and close to a quarter of heterosexual female victims (23.1%) were diagnosed with having asthma; 37.0% of lesbian victims, close to 3 in 10 bisexual female victims (28.7%), and over a quarter (26.0%) of heterosexual female victims experienced frequent headaches; more than 3 in 10 lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual female victims had chronic pain (36.2%, 34.7%, and 36.9%, respectively); and 6 in 10 lesbian victims (60.0%), approximately 5 in 10 bisexual female victims (49.3%), and more than 4 in 10 heterosexual female victims (42.5%) experienced difficulty sleeping. In addition, 3 in 10 lesbian victims (30.7%), more than 4 in 10 bisexual female victims (43.2%), and more than 2 in 10 heterosexual female victims (22.2%) had difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions (Table 35).

Male Victims

Over 30% of male victims of intimate partner-perpetrated CSV, PV, and/or stalking experienced difficulty sleeping, regardless of sexual identity. Specifically, 31.7% of gay male victims, and more than 1 in 3 bisexual and heterosexual male victims (36.4% and 34.9%, respectively) had this health issue.

In addition, more than 3 in 10 gay male victims (30.9%) were diagnosed by a medical professional with having HIV/AIDS (Table 36).

Discussion

The findings from this report highlight persistent burdens in experiences of violence victimization by sexual identity. In the U.S., men and women of all sexual identity groups reported experiencing SV, stalking, intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking, and intimate partner-perpetrated psychological aggression, and LGB individuals bore a substantial weight of the violence. Consistent with previous findings,^{19,30} bisexual women experienced high lifetime prevalence of all forms of violence victimization. In their lifetimes, 4 in 5 bisexual women experienced some form of CSV, 1 in 2 reported being stalked, and 7 in 10 experienced intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking as well as intimate partner-perpetrated psychological aggression. Among heterosexual and lesbian women, more than half experienced CSV, about a third reported being stalked, and about half or more than half experienced intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking or intimate partner psychological aggression in their lifetimes. Negative consequences of intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking were observed across all sexual identities, with 4 in 10 heterosexual women, as well as more than 1 in 2 lesbian and bisexual women, reporting experiencing a related impact in their lifetimes. Bisexual women also reported a substantial level of lifetime experience of at least some measured PTSD symptoms and injury (more than 1 in 2 U.S. bisexual women), feeling fearful and being concerned for safety (more than 4 in 10 U.S. bisexual women), and need for medical care (almost 1 in 4 U.S. bisexual women) because of CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner.

Gay and bisexual men also experienced high lifetime prevalence of SV, stalking, and intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking with impacts. Specifically, over half of gay and bisexual men reported experiencing CSV, and 1 in 4 were stalked in their lifetimes. In addition, nearly 1 in 4 gay men experienced rape and being made to penetrate someone else. More than 1 in 5 bisexual men also reported being made to penetrate. In their lifetimes, more than 1 in 4 gay and bisexual men experienced sexual coercion, nearly 1 in 2 experienced unwanted sexual contact, and almost 1 in 4 experienced sexual harassment in a public place. Among heterosexual men, just under a third experienced CSV, and 1 in 6 reported being stalked in their lifetimes. In terms of prevalence of

intimate partner violence among men, close to half of gay and bisexual men, and about 2 in 5 heterosexual men experienced any CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetimes. Additionally, approximately half of gay and bisexual men, and 4 in 10 heterosexual men reported experiencing intimate partner-perpetrated psychological aggression in their lifetimes. Moreover, gay and bisexual men reported experiencing an elevated level of impacts from CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetimes, with over 1 in 3 gay and bisexual men as well as a quarter of heterosexual men experiencing intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking with related impact. Gay and bisexual men reported a high prevalence of feeling fearful and being concerned for safety as well as experiencing at least some PTSD symptoms in their lifetimes because of intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking. Three in 10 gay men also reported injury due to CSV, PV, and/or stalking by an intimate partner.

Our data reveal, for the first time, the lifetime estimates of SV, stalking, and intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking victimization by both race/ethnicity and sexual identity. Although some data limitations restricted our ability to fully disaggregate across subgroups (for example, few findings could be reported for lesbian women or gay or bisexual men by race/ethnicity), our findings indicate that some sexual and racial/ethnic minority groups experienced a heavy burden of violence. Addressing the severe burden of violence victimization experienced by some sexual and racial/ethnic minority groups will require prevention strategies that apply an intersectional lens to understanding how multiple systems of oppression across gender, race/ethnicity, and sexual identity interact to produce inequities in risk for violence.

In general, perpetrators of SV and stalking were typically someone that the victim knew, commonly an acquaintance. This was true regardless of sexual identity. Among female victims, the perpetrator was often male although the distribution varied by sexual identity and form of violence. For CSV, most female victims reported having only male perpetrators during their lifetimes, regardless of sexual identity. For stalking, most bisexual and heterosexual female victims reported only male perpetrators in their lifetimes, whereas lesbian victims reported a mix of

male and female perpetrators. Among male victims, the sex of the perpetrator varied by sexual identity and type of violence, with most gay victims reporting victimization by only male perpetrators, and bisexual and heterosexual male victims reporting a mix of both male and female perpetrators.

Additionally, our findings indicate that experiences of violence occur early in the lifespan, with some evidence suggesting that LGB individuals might experience these forms of violence at an especially young age. For example, about a third of lesbian and bisexual female victims of CSV reported first experiencing this victimization at or before the age of 10. This finding is consistent with previous studies investigating elevated estimates in childhood SV, stalking, and IPV for sexual minority individuals compared with their heterosexual counterparts.³¹⁻³³ The connection between past childhood traumatic experiences and revictimization in adulthood among LGB individuals^{31,33-35} accentuates the need for future research to examine adverse childhood experiences (e.g., childhood sexual violence, teen physical dating violence, psychological aggression before age 18) and their ramifications, as well as develop effective prevention approaches for reducing victimization among groups that have been marginalized, such as sexual minority groups.

Although NISVS 2016/2017 was not designed to provide comprehensive estimates of the health conditions and activity limitations among male and female victims of intimate partner-perpetrated CSV, PV, and/or stalking by sexual identity, this report offers some insights on the types of health challenges that victims experience or have experienced. Regardless of sexual identity, some of the health conditions and activity limitations that female victims experienced include asthma; frequent headaches; chronic pain; difficulty sleeping; and difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions. Likewise, male victims across all sexual identity groups experienced difficulty sleeping. Notably, 3 in 10 gay male victims were diagnosed by a medical professional with having HIV/AIDS. Additional research is needed to document the burden of these health conditions and activity limitations among IPV victims, including potential inequities that may exist across sexual identity groups. As noted in the Methods section, it is also

important to keep in mind that NISVS 2016/2017 did not assess temporal relationships between victimization and negative health experiences and therefore causality cannot be determined. As such, the reported estimates should not be interpreted as suggesting that the health conditions and activity limitations were the direct consequences of the experiences of violence victimization. A health condition or an activity limitation may or may not be related to the experiences of victimization and/or the risk of victimization. Earlier published NISVS 2016/2017 data show that non-victims of intimate partner-perpetrated violence also experienced many of these health conditions and activity limitations.²⁷ Future longitudinal research comparing health conditions and activity limitations among victims versus non-victims could help discern the relationships of lifetime experiences.

The findings from this report fill several important gaps in the literature. First, this study provides updated national estimates on multiple forms of violence victimization disaggregated by sexual identity. Having more recent national-level data with sufficient sample sizes to estimate SV, stalking, and IPV (including with impacts) by sexual identity is essential for understanding the magnitude of these problems and for developing effective public health response efforts to prevent these forms of violence and address disparities. The findings in this report also highlight that LGB groups might experience some of these forms of violence (e.g., CSV) particularly early in the life course which can inform the timing of violence prevention and intervention efforts with LGB groups.

There are several limitations to the current study. Although efforts were made to improve coverage and reduce non-response bias, response rates in the 2016/2017 administration of the NISVS survey were low. However, most of the U.S. population who were contacted and determined eligible to participate in the survey completed the interviews. Disclosing violence victimization topics only after an eligible person has agreed to be interviewed reduced the chance that one's decision to participate in the study was related to his/her victimization experiences or sexual identity. Readers can refer to the Methodology Report²⁸ for detailed information on the strategies implemented to improve NISVS 2016/2017 survey data quality.

Second, due to the small number of respondents who self-identified as transgender in this survey, we were unable to report violence victimization estimates for transgender individuals as a separate group. While the NISVS 2016/2017 question on gender identity included a response option of “Transgender,” only 51 out of 27,571 survey participants selected this response option. Future investments in national surveys that seek to intentionally sample and improve response rates among transgender individuals are necessary given existing research documenting elevated prevalence of violence victimization among transgender people compared with cisgender individuals.^{20,21} Research that triangulates multiple diverse and complementary datasets could be useful for understanding the victimization experiences and potential interaction effects by sexual and gender identity as it relates to stalking, SV, and IPV. Additional research and documentation of the experiences of transgender persons is important for informing violence prevention strategies.

Likewise, we were limited by subsample size in reporting estimates by race/ethnicity and for some other subgroup analyses such as age at first victimization for lesbian and bisexual women and gay and bisexual men. As noted earlier, several of the health conditions and activity limitations among LGB victims of intimate partner-perpetrated CSV, PV, and/or stalking also could not be reported due to small subsample sizes. In addition, we only focused on lifetime victimization experiences because of sample size constraints for 12-month victimization analysis. It is important to note that the lack of reportable estimates in the current report does not indicate that sexual, gender, and racial/ethnic minority groups are not impacted by these particular forms of violence and their sequelae or that an inequity in these experiences does not exist in the population.³⁶ Scholars have provided evidence of the significant weight borne by gender and racial/ethnic minority persons.³⁷ Sample size limitations, despite combining data across two NISVS survey administrations, highlight the need to explore methods to improve sample representation for sexual, gender, and racial/ethnic minority groups. Better monitoring to understand the burden and the risks for these minority individuals is a critical step in addressing and preventing violence against these subgroups of the population.

Third, it is possible that some respondents may be reluctant to disclose their sexual identity or experiences of violence victimization due to concerns related to safety or stigma.³⁸⁻⁴¹ Thus, the estimates in this report may be an underestimate of the true burden of violence victimization in the U.S. population. Fourth, sexual minority status was measured using a single item assessing respondents’ sexual identity and does not capture respondents’ sexual behavior and sexual attraction. In addition, the 2016/2017 NISVS survey did not specifically ask respondents whether they were cisgender individuals. Future work might consider using a multidimensional measure of sexual orientation that captures behavior, attraction, and identity, as well as gender identity, to gain a more comprehensive understanding of potential disparities in violence victimization across sexual orientation and gender identity.

Lastly, because of the complexity of assessing the study population’s experiences of multiple forms of violence victimization, we could not discern whether a victim’s sexual identity at the time of the interview was the same as that when he or she was victimized. Through a review of IPV occurring in same-sex couples, Rollè and colleagues concluded that while similarities in IPV experiences exist between heterosexual and LGB individuals, LGB individuals’ experiences of IPV are shaped by unique features and dynamics (e.g., internalized homophobia, biphobia, willingness to disclose, stigma, discrimination, and harassment) that may also influence the identification and intervention of LGB IPV.⁴² Knowing that sexual identity could influence a person’s experiences of violence victimization as well as a person’s response to sensitive survey questions, our lack of data on victims’ sexual identities at the time when victimization occurred might suggest that estimates presented do not necessarily capture the true victimization experiences across sexual identity groups. Future research may consider enhancing health and injury surveillance, including developing or adapting, validating, and analyzing victimization measures for sexual minority persons.

CDC’s Division of Violence Prevention has outlined a strategic vision for preventing multiple forms of violence, which includes focusing on populations such as the LGBT populations that disproportionately

bear the burden of violence (<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/about/strategicvision.html>). The findings from this report provide additional information to inform violence prevention efforts with LGB groups, and they may also be extrapolated to transgender, questioning, intersex, Two-Spirit, and queer (LGBTQ+) persons. Specifically, this report highlights the need for future work developing, implementing, and evaluating primary and secondary violence prevention programs that address violence against LGBTQ+ populations. Understanding the diversity of LGBTQ+ individuals' experiences is critical to prevent a homogenous view of LGBTQ+ lives and could help the development and tailoring of violence prevention programs. Although there is an evidence-based set of programs, policies, and practices that have been found to reduce SV and IPV,^{43,44} most of the evidence-based strategies for these forms of violence have not been tested with LGBTQ+ groups specifically, so their effectiveness with LGBTQ+ persons is unknown. However, many of the strategies and approaches in CDC's IPV and SV prevention resources^{43,44} can be evaluated or adapted to provide tailored research or programming content for LGBTQ+ youth and other communities disproportionately affected by violence. For instance, Green Dot, a bystander intervention designed to prevent IPV and SV, is an example of a program that was recently evaluated for its effectiveness among sexual minority versus heterosexual youth.⁴⁵ Specifically, Coker and colleagues found that their evidence-based bystander intervention program may be more effective for heterosexual youth compared with sexual minority youth, highlighting the need and potential benefits of adapting approaches that have been shown to be effective in general populations for sexual minority populations. In addition, a recent pilot (n=156) study by Wesche and colleagues using a pre/post design suggests that an adaptation of the teen dating violence intervention Safe Dates was associated with improvements in dating violence knowledge with no differences by sexual or gender minority status.⁴⁶ Additional research is needed using more rigorous methods and larger samples to provide a better understanding of violence victimization from LGBTQ+ victims' perspective and to test the effectiveness of existing evidence-based dating violence, IPV, and SV prevention approaches and adapt them for sexual and gender minority youth as needed. Also, more

data-informed strategies and prevention efforts that address broader structural inequities, homophobic, biphobic, and gender identity and expression norms that contribute to increased violence against LGBTQ+ populations are needed to have a broader public health impact on reducing inequities in risk for violence victimization. For example, studies that document the marginalization and discrimination faced by LGBTQ+ youth and its impact on mental health highlight the need to address these social and structural factors.⁴⁷⁻⁵²

To address the critical public health concerns of SV, stalking, IPV, and their related negative consequences, promoting nonviolent social norms while reducing transphobia, homophobia, and biphobia are important to be included in prevention efforts. Prior research has called for building an environment where LGBTQ+ youth will not be judged, shamed, or blamed for being victimized while having supportive youth services to be more culturally responsive.⁴⁹ The school context is one possible setting to address these inequities and create a more supportive environment for LGBTQ+ youth and other sexual and gender minority students. Birkett and colleagues, in a systematic review of school factors related to suicide behaviors of LGBTQ+ youth, found that a safe and accepting school climate and environment for these youth was protective against suicide-related thoughts and behaviors.⁵³ In recent years, empirical literature has documented the harmful consequences of structural stigma (defined as societal-level conditions, cultural norms, and institutional policies that constrain the opportunities, resources, and wellbeing of the stigmatized).⁵⁴ Community- and population-based studies showing large sexual minority-related disparities in mental, physical, and mortality outcomes offers important implications for preventive interventions.⁵⁵ A critical step in developing violence prevention programs is identifying groups at high risk for violence victimization. More public health surveillance efforts are needed to understand the burdens associated with structural inequality. Beyond expanding knowledge around violence experienced by LGBTQ+ persons, more research is needed to identify policies and other violence prevention approaches to address systemic inequities and discrimination faced by LGBTQ+ youth and adults, including family-based discrimination.⁵⁶

Conclusion

This report summarizes the lifetime prevalence and characteristics of SV, stalking, and intimate partner-perpetrated CSV, PV, and/or stalking as well as intimate partner-perpetrated psychological aggression and PV among U.S. adults by sexual identity. Findings reveal that LGB persons, particularly lesbian and bisexual women, experience a large burden from these forms of victimization. Gay and bisexual men also commonly experience these forms of victimization. Findings suggest that LGB victims of SV, stalking, and intimate partner CSV, PV, and/or stalking commonly first experienced these forms of violence at young ages. In addition, acquaintances and other known perpetrators are commonly reported as perpetrators of both SV and stalking against LGB persons. Our study

found that violence victimization of LGB persons was reported across racial/ethnic minority groups, but studies utilizing larger samples would be beneficial to comprehensively explore racial/ethnic differences in experiences of violence victimization of sexual minority persons. Furthermore, increasing understanding of the victimization experiences of transgender persons is critical to document their victimization burden and inform violence prevention efforts for that population. Research that adapts and evaluates evidence-based SV and IPV prevention approaches for LGBTQ+ and other sexual and gender minority youth, along with efforts to address broader societal homophobic norms and structural inequalities, can inform prevention efforts.

References

1. Badenes-Ribera L, Bonilla-Campos A, Frias-Navarro D, Pons-Salvador G, Monerde-i-Bort H. Intimate partner violence in self-identified lesbians: A systematic review of its prevalence and correlates. *Trauma Violence Abuse*. 2016;17(3):284-97.
2. Basile KC, Clayton HB, DeGue S, Gilford JW, Vagi KJ, Suarez NA, et al. Interpersonal violence victimization among high school students—youth risk behavior survey, United States, 2019. *MMWR Suppl*. 2020;69(1):28-37.
3. Black MC. Intimate partner violence and adverse health consequences: implications for clinicians. *Am J Lifestyle Med*. 2011;5(5):428-39.
4. Blosnich JR, Farmer GW, Lee JGL, Silenzio VMB, Bowen DJ. Health inequalities among sexual minority adults: evidence from ten U.S. states, 2010. *Am J Prev Med*. 2014;46(4):337-49.
5. Buller AM, Devries KM, Howard LM, Bacchus LJ. Associations between intimate partner violence and health among men who have sex with men: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS Med*. 2014;11(3):1-12.
6. Finneran C, Stephenson R. Intimate partner violence among men who have sex with men: a systematic review. *Trauma Violence Abuse*. 2013;14(2):168-85.
7. Logan TK. Examining stalking experiences and outcomes for men and women stalked by (ex) partners and non-partners. *J Fam Violence*. 2020;35(7):729-39.
8. Miller B, Irvin J. Invisible scars: Comparing the mental health of LGB and heterosexual intimate partner violence survivors. *J Homosex*. 2017;64(9):1180-1195.
9. Mustanski B, Andrews R, Herrick A, Stall R, Schnarrs PW. A syndemic of psychosocial health disparities and associations with risk for attempting suicide among young sexual minority men. *Am J Public Health*. 2014;104(2):287-94.
10. Rothman EF, Exner D, Baughman AL. The prevalence of sexual assault against people who identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual in the United States: a systematic review. *Trauma Violence Abuse*. 2011;12(2):55-66.
11. Stacey M, Averett P, Knox B. An exploration of victimization in the older lesbian population. *Vict Offender*. 2018;13(5):693-710.
12. Smith SG, Breiding MJ. Chronic disease and health behaviours linked to experiences of non-consensual sex among women and men. *Public Health*. 2011;125(9):653-9.
13. Whitfield DL, Coulter RWS, Langenderfer-Magruder L, Jacobson D. Experiences of intimate partner violence among lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender college students: the intersection of gender, race, and sexual orientation. *J Interpers Violence*. 2021;36(11-12):NP6040–NP6064.
14. Williams MJ, Serpas DG. Minority stress in the study of LGBTQ PoC health disparities. In: J. J. García, editor. *Heart, Brain and Mental Health Disparities for LGBTQ People of Color*. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham; 2021. pp. 13-25.
15. Bender AK, Lauritsen JL. Violent victimization among lesbian, gay, and bisexual populations in the United States: Findings from the National Crime Victimization Survey, 2017-2018. *Am J Public Health*. 2021;111(2):318-326.
16. Chen J, Walters ML, Gilbert LK, Patel N. Sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence by sexual orientation, United States. *Psychol Violence*. 2020;10(1):110-119.
17. Katz-Wise SL, Hyde JS. Victimization experiences of lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals: a meta-analysis. *J Sex Res*. 2012;49(2-3):142-67.

18. Murchison GR, Boyd MA, Pachankis JE. Minority stress and the risk of unwanted sexual experiences in LGBTQ undergraduates. *Sex Roles*. 2017;77(3):221-38.
19. Walters ML, Chen J, Breiding MJ. The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 findings on victimization by sexual orientation. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2013. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_sofindings.pdf
20. Stotzer RL. Violence against transgender people: A review of United States data. *Aggress Violent Behav*. 2009;14(3):170-9.
21. Peitzmeier SM, Malik M, Kattari SK, Marrow E, Stephenson R, Agénor M, et al. Intimate partner violence in transgender populations: Systematic review and meta-analysis of prevalence and correlates. *Am J Public Health*. 2020;110(9):e1-e14.
22. Edwards KM, Sylaska KM, Neal AM. Intimate partner violence among sexual minority populations: A critical review of the literature and agenda for future research. *Psychol Violence*. 2015;5(2):112-121.
23. Westbrook L. Violence against transgender people in the United States: Field growth, data dilemmas, and knowledge gaps. *Sociology Compass*. 2022;16:e12983.
24. Kim C, Schmuhl M. Assessment of research on intimate partner violence (IPV) among sexual minorities in the United States. *Trauma Violence Abuse*. 2021;22(4):766-76.
25. Basile KC, Smith SG, Kresnow M, Khatiwada S, Leemis RW. *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Sexual Violence*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2022. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs/nisvsReportonSexualViolence.pdf>
26. Smith SG, Basile KC, Kresnow, M. *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Stalking*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2022. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs/nisvsStalkingReport.pdf>
27. Leemis RW, Friar N, Khatiwada S, Chen MS, Kresnow M, Smith SG, et al. *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Intimate Partner Violence*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2022. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs/NISVSReportonIPV_2022.pdf
28. Kresnow M, Smith SG, Basile KC, Chen J. *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Methodology Report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2022. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs/nisvsMethodologyReport.pdf>
29. American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. 9th edition: AAPOR; 2016. Available from: https://www.aapor.org/AAPOR_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions20169theditionfinal.pdf
30. Liu GS, Harper CR, Johns MM, Mercer Kollar LM. Nonvoluntary or forced sex among women, by sexual identity, attraction, and behavior - National Survey of Family Growth, United States, 2011-2017. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2021;70(38):1326-31.
31. Balsam KF, Rothblum ED, Beauchaine TP. Victimization over the life span: a comparison of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual siblings. *J Consult Clin Psychol*. 2005;73(3):477-87.
32. Corliss HL, Cochran SD, Mays VM. Reports of parental maltreatment during childhood in a United States population-based survey of homosexual, bisexual, and heterosexual adults. *Child Abuse Negl*. 2002;26(11):1165-78.

33. Matthews AK, Hughes TL, Johnson T, Razzano LA, Cassidy R. Prediction of depressive distress in a community sample of women: the role of sexual orientation. *Am J Public Health*. 2002;92(7):1131-9.
34. McLaughlin KA, Hatzenbuehler ML, Xuan Z, Conron KJ. Disproportionate exposure to early-life adversity and sexual orientation disparities in psychiatric morbidity. *Child Abuse Negl*. 2012;36(9):645-55.
35. McRae L, Daire AP, Abel EM, Lambie GW. A social learning perspective on childhood trauma and same-sex intimate partner violence. *J Couns Dev*. 2017;95(3):332-8.
36. Office of Management and Budget. Recommendations on the Best Practices for the Collection of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Data on Federal Statistical Surveys. 2023. Available from: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/SOGI-Best-Practices.pdf>
37. Coulter RWS, Mair C, Miller E, Blosnich JR, Matthews DD, McCauley HL. (2017). Prevalence of Past-Year Sexual Assault Victimization Among Undergraduate Students: Exploring Differences by and Intersections of Gender Identity, Sexual Identity, and Race/Ethnicity. *Prev Sci*. 2017;18:726–36.
38. Jackson MA, Valentine SE, Woodward EN, Pantalone DW. Secondary victimization of sexual minority men following disclosure of sexual assault: “Victimizing me all over again ...” *Sex Res Soc Policy*. 2017;14:275-88.
39. Hequembourg AL, Blayney JA, Livingston JA, Bostwick W, Auerbach S. A mixed methods investigation of sexual victimisation and coping among sexual minority compared to heterosexual women. *Psychol Sex*. 2021;12(1-2):17-36.
40. Sylaska KM, Edwards KM. Disclosure experiences of sexual minority college student victims of intimate partner violence. *Am J Community Psychol*. 2015; 55:326-35.
41. Delker BC, Salton R, McLean KC, Syed M. Who has to tell their trauma story and how hard will it be? Influence of cultural stigma and narrative redemption on the storytelling of sexual violence. *PLoS ONE*. 2020;15(6): e0234201.
42. Rollè L, Giardina G, Caldarella AM, Gerino E, Brustia P. When intimate partner violence meets same sex couples: a review of same sex intimate partner violence. *Front Psychol*. 2018;9:1-13.
43. Basile KC, DeGue S, Jones K, Freire K, Dills J, Smith SG, et al. STOP SV: A Technical Package to Prevent Sexual Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2016. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/sv-prevention-technical-package.pdf>
44. Niolon PH, Kearns M, Dills J, Rambo K, Irving S, Armstead T, et al. Preventing intimate partner violence across the lifespan: a technical package of programs, policies, and practices. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control; 2017. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv-technicalpackages.pdf>
45. Coker AL, Bush HM, Clear ER, Brancato CJ, McCauley HL. Bystander program effectiveness to reduce violence and violence acceptance within sexual minority male and female high school students using a cluster RCT. *Prev Sci*. 2020;21(3):434-44.
46. Wesche R, Galletly CL, Shorey RC. Developing an inclusive Safe Dates program for sexual and gender minority adolescents: A pilot study. *J Adolesc*. 2021;86:11-14.
47. Wilson C, Cariola LA. LGBTQI+ youth and mental health: a systematic review of qualitative research. *Adolescent Research Review*. 2020;5(2):187-211.
48. Taliaferro LA, McMorris BJ, Rider GN, Eisenberg ME. Risk and protective factors for self-harm in a population-based sample of transgender youth. *Arch Suicide Res*. 2019;23(2):203–21.

49. Walls NE, Atteberry-Ash B, Kattari SK, Peitzmeier S, Kattari L, Langenderfer-Magruder L. Gender Identity, Sexual orientation, mental health, and bullying as predictors of partner violence in a representative sample of youth. *J Adolesc Health*. 2019; 64: 86–92.
50. Johns MM, Lowry R, Andrzejewski J, Barrios LC, Demissie Z, McManus T, et al. Transgender identity and experiences of violence victimization, substance use, suicide risk, and sexual risk behaviors among high school students—19 states and large urban school districts, 2017. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2019;68(3):67–71.
51. Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data Summary & Trends Report 2011-2021. Atlanta, GA: National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2023. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/YRBS_Data-Summary-Trends_Report2023_508.pdf
52. Dodge B, Herbenick D, Friedman MR, Schick V, Fu TC, Bostwick W, et al. Attitudes toward bisexual men and women among a nationally representative probability sample of adults in the United States. *PLoS one*, 2016;11(10), e0164430.
53. Birkett M, Espelage DL, Koenig B. LGB and questioning students in schools: the moderating effects of homophobic bullying and school climate on negative outcomes. *J Youth Adolesc*. 2009;38(7):989-1000.
54. Hatzenbuehler ML, Rutherford C, McKetta S, Prins SJ, Keyes KM. Structural stigma and all-cause mortality among sexual minorities: Differences by sexual behavior? *Social Sci & Med*. 2020;244, 1-9.
55. Hatzenbuehler, ML. Advancing research on structural stigma and sexual orientation disparities in mental health among youth. *J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol*. 2017;46(3): 463-75.
56. Parker CM, Hirsch JS, Philbin MM, Parker RG. The urgent need for research and interventions to address family-based stigma and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer youth. *J Adolesc Health*. 2018;63(4):383-93.

Tables

Table 1**Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Sexual Identity — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence¹	59.9	(48.6, 70.2)	1,251,000	79.3	(70.9, 85.8)	3,749,000	53.3	(51.8, 54.8)	62,324,000
Rape	28.4	(19.6, 39.1)	593,000	45.2	(38.1, 52.6)	2,139,000	26.1	(24.9, 27.4)	30,548,000
Completed or attempted forced penetration	24.8	(16.4, 35.5)	517,000	37.9	(31.3, 45.1)	1,794,000	21.8	(20.6, 23.0)	25,508,000
Completed forced penetration	17.3	(11.1, 25.9)	362,000	29.0	(23.2, 35.6)	1,373,000	15.8	(14.8, 16.8)	18,451,000
Attempted forced penetration	--	--	--	19.4	(14.8, 25.0)	915,000	12.4	(11.5, 13.5)	14,552,000
Completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration	11.4	(7.1, 17.8)	237,000	25.1	(19.6, 31.5)	1,184,000	11.8	(10.9, 12.8)	13,823,000
Sexual coercion	22.9	(16.1, 31.5)	478,000	47.2	(39.8, 54.6)	2,229,000	22.7	(21.5, 23.9)	26,489,000
Unwanted sexual contact	54.2	(43.4, 64.7)	1,133,000	72.0	(63.8, 79.1)	3,406,000	46.6	(45.2, 48.1)	54,518,000
Sexual harassment in a public place	42.9	(32.6, 53.8)	896,000	58.1	(50.3, 65.5)	2,747,000	29.0	(27.8, 30.3)	33,943,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Note: Combined column percentages might exceed 100% because some victims could have experienced multiple types of violence.

Table 2**Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Sexual Identity — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence¹	59.8	(50.9, 68.1)	2,052,000	56.4	(44.9, 67.3)	1,121,000	29.3	(27.9, 30.8)	32,815,000
Rape	24.4	(18.2, 31.8)	837,000	--	--	--	3.0	(2.5, 3.6)	3,332,000
Completed or attempted forced penetration	13.6	(9.2, 19.6)	466,000	--	--	--	2.2	(1.8, 2.6)	2,420,000
Completed forced penetration	8.2	(5.2, 12.7)	281,000	--	--	--	1.4	(1.1, 1.8)	1,593,000
Attempted forced penetration	7.5	(4.4, 12.6)	259,000	--	--	--	1.1	(0.8, 1.4)	1,220,000
Completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration	16.8	(11.5, 23.8)	576,000	--	--	--	1.2	(0.9, 1.6)	1,384,000
Made to penetrate	24.7	(18.3, 32.5)	848,000	22.6	(14.0, 34.5)	450,000	10.0	(9.1, 11.0)	11,243,000
Completed or attempted forced penetration	7.9	(4.9, 12.5)	271,000	13.8	(8.0, 22.7)	274,000	5.1	(4.5, 5.9)	5,768,000
Completed forced penetration	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	(2.1, 3.0)	2,818,000
Attempted forced penetration	5.5	(3.0, 9.6)	187,000	--	--	--	3.9	(3.3, 4.5)	4,335,000
Completed alcohol drug-facilitated penetration	19.8	(13.9, 27.3)	678,000	--	--	--	7.3	(6.5, 8.2)	8,204,000
Sexual coercion	26.0	(19.6, 33.7)	893,000	28.2	(18.9, 39.8)	560,000	10.1	(9.2, 11.1)	11,353,000
Unwanted sexual contact	47.7	(39.1, 56.3)	1,635,000	47.1	(35.6, 58.8)	935,000	22.1	(20.8, 23.4)	24,761,000
Sexual harassment in a public place	24.5	(18.4, 31.8)	840,000	24.2	(15.7, 35.4)	481,000	10.2	(9.3, 11.2)	11,426,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Contact 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.

Note: Combined column percentages might exceed 100% because some victims could have experienced multiple types of violence.

Table 3**Lifetime Prevalence¹ of Contact Sexual Violence² by Sexual Identity and Race/Ethnicity³ — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	--	--	--	93.6	(84.8, 97.5)	688,000	39.0	(35.0, 43.1)	6,601,000
Non-Hispanic Black	--	--	--	68.5	(43.7, 85.8)	458,000	50.0	(46.0, 54.0)	7,147,000
Non-Hispanic White	58.6	(44.8, 71.2)	784,000	78.3	(67.1, 86.5)	2,092,000	56.9	(55.2, 58.6)	43,787,000
Non-Hispanic Other ⁴	--	--	--	78.1	(45.1, 93.9)	511,000	54.5	(48.0, 61.0)	4,789,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Estimates reflect lifetime prevalence within each respective sexual identity and race/ethnicity subpopulation.

² Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³ The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or being affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or a combination of races. Of the total sample (n=27,571), 0.20% were females who did not provide sufficient race/ethnicity information for weighting, so their data values were imputed.

⁴ Non-Hispanic Other category includes non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, and other (including multiracial) non-Hispanic individuals.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 4**Lifetime Prevalence¹ of Contact Sexual Violence² by Sexual Identity and Race/Ethnicity³ — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	49.5	(27.4, 71.8)	312,000	--	--	--	27.4	(23.5, 31.6)	4,701,000
Non-Hispanic Black	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.8	(29.6, 38.3)	4,402,000
Non-Hispanic White	61.2	(50.5, 70.9)	1,307,000	54.0	(40.1, 67.4)	618,000	29.2	(27.5, 30.9)	21,539,000
Non-Hispanic Other ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.1	(22.4, 32.4)	2,173,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Estimates reflect lifetime prevalence within each respective sexual identity and race/ethnicity subpopulation.

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

³ The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or being affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or a combination of races. Of the total sample (n=27,571), 0.36% were males who did not provide sufficient race/ethnicity information for weighting, so their data values were imputed.

⁴ Non-Hispanic Other category includes non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, and other (including multiracial) non-Hispanic individuals.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 5**Lifetime Prevalence¹ of Rape by Sexual Identity and Race/Ethnicity² — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	--	--	--	47.8	(30.9, 65.2)	351,000	18.2	(15.3, 21.5)	3,075,000
Non-Hispanic Black	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.7	(25.2, 32.4)	4,098,000
Non-Hispanic White	24.1	(15.0, 36.4)	322,000	43.3	(34.3, 52.8)	1,156,000	27.6	(26.1, 29.2)	21,258,000
Non-Hispanic Other ³	--	--	--	51.4	(30.2, 72.2)	337,000	24.1	(19.0, 30.0)	2,117,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Estimates reflect lifetime prevalence within each respective sexual identity and race/ethnicity subpopulation.

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

³ Non-Hispanic Other category includes non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, and other (including multiracial) non-Hispanic individuals.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 6

Lifetime Prevalence¹ of Rape and Being Made to Penetrate by Sexual Identity and Race/Ethnicity² — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Rape									
Hispanic	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	(1.7, 4.1)	450,000
Non-Hispanic Black	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	(1.3, 4.1)	308,000
Non-Hispanic White	26.1	(18.3, 35.8)	557,000	--	--	--	3.1	(2.5, 3.8)	2,284,000
Non-Hispanic Other ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Made to penetrate									
Hispanic	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	(7.8, 13.5)	1,769,000
Non-Hispanic Black	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.5	(12.4, 19.1)	2,013,000
Non-Hispanic White	28.6	(20.1, 38.9)	610,000	--	--	--	8.9	(7.9, 10.1)	6,575,000
Non-Hispanic Other ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	(8.1, 14.8)	885,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Estimates reflect lifetime prevalence within each respective sexual identity and race/ethnicity subpopulation.

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

³ Non-Hispanic Other category includes non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, and other (including multiracial) non-Hispanic individuals.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 7

Type of Perpetrator¹ Among Female Victims of Sexual Violence by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence²									
Current or former intimate partner	14.9	(9.3, 23.1)	187,000	51.7	(44.1, 59.4)	1,940,000	35.5	(33.7, 37.4)	22,129,000
Family member ³	25.6	(17.3, 36.2)	321,000	24.3	(18.5, 31.2)	910,000	22.1	(20.6, 23.8)	13,780,000
Person of authority ⁴	--	--	--	8.1	(5.1, 12.5)	302,000	11.0	(9.9, 12.2)	6,869,000
Acquaintance ⁵	67.4	(54.5, 78.1)	843,000	71.3	(63.5, 78.0)	2,673,000	62.5	(60.5, 64.4)	38,928,000
Brief encounter ⁶	--	--	--	12.6	(8.7, 17.9)	473,000	12.8	(11.6, 14.2)	7,981,000
Stranger	23.3	(15.1, 34.1)	291,000	36.7	(29.6, 44.4)	1,374,000	21.8	(20.2, 23.4)	13,562,000
Rape									
Current or former intimate partner	--	--	--	43.5	(34.3, 53.1)	929,000	39.4	(36.6, 42.2)	12,030,000
Family member ³	--	--	--	15.2	(9.7, 23.0)	326,000	16.0	(14.2, 18.1)	4,901,000
Person of authority ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	(3.2, 5.2)	1,250,000
Acquaintance ⁵	69.2	(47.9, 84.6)	410,000	65.6	(56.0, 74.0)	1,403,000	55.4	(52.6, 58.2)	16,931,000
Brief encounter ⁶	--	--	--	8.3	(4.8, 13.9)	177,000	9.5	(8.0, 11.2)	2,893,000
Stranger	--	--	--	18.4	(12.1, 27.0)	393,000	11.6	(10.1, 13.4)	3,557,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ This is based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed sexual violence against them. Combined percentages might exceed 100% because some victims had multiple perpetrators. Victims with missing or unspecified type of perpetrator data (for lesbian and bisexual female victims, estimated percentages for contact sexual violence and rape were statistically unstable; for heterosexual female victims, estimated percentage for rape was 0.4% and statistically unstable for contact sexual violence) are not represented in the table.

² Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³ Includes immediate and extended family members.

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

⁵ Includes, for example, friends, neighbors, family friends, roommates, co-workers, and classmates.

⁶ Includes those who are briefly known, such as someone met at a party, blind date, someone met online, someone known by sight, taxi driver, and service provider.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 8

Type of Perpetrator¹ Among Male Victims of Sexual Violence by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence²									
Current or former intimate partner	31.6	(22.5, 42.4)	649,000	--	--	--	24.5	(22.0, 27.2)	8,032,000
Family member ³	12.7	(7.6, 20.4)	260,000	--	--	--	7.8	(6.5, 9.2)	2,547,000
Person of authority ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	(6.9, 9.9)	2,723,000
Acquaintance ⁵	52.1	(41.2, 62.8)	1,070,000	65.4	(49.6, 78.4)	733,000	64.0	(61.2, 66.8)	21,016,000
Brief encounter ⁶	27.1	(18.7, 37.6)	557,000	--	--	--	12.4	(10.5, 14.6)	4,075,000
Stranger	34.7	(25.3, 45.4)	711,000	17.7	(9.6, 30.1)	198,000	18.7	(16.5, 21.1)	6,137,000
Rape									
Current or former intimate partner	30.1	(18.1, 45.6)	252,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Family member ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.4	(12.4, 26.4)	613,000
Person of authority ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.4	(5.5, 15.5)	313,000
Acquaintance ⁵	44.6	(30.6, 59.5)	374,000	--	--	--	58.9	(50.1, 67.2)	1,964,000
Brief encounter ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5	(5.2, 13.6)	283,000
Stranger	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.7	(7.8, 17.2)	389,000
Made to penetrate									
Current or former intimate partner	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.2	(22.8, 32.1)	3,057,000
Family member ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	(4.1, 8.4)	666,000
Person of authority ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	(3.9, 8.6)	658,000
Acquaintance ⁵	56.0	(39.7, 71.1)	475,000	--	--	--	62.4	(57.5, 67.1)	7,016,000
Brief encounter ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.9	(10.6, 17.9)	1,561,000
Stranger	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.9	(7.4, 13.3)	1,118,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ This is based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed sexual violence against them. Combined percentages might exceed 100% because some victims had multiple perpetrators. Victims with missing or unspecified type of perpetrator data (estimated percentages for contact sexual violence, rape, and being made to penetrate were statistically unstable for all sexual identity groups except for heterosexual male being made to penetrate victims at 0.3%) are not represented in the table.

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

³ Includes immediate and extended family members.

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

⁵ Includes, for example, friends, neighbors, family friends, roommates, co-workers, and classmates.

⁶ Includes those who are briefly known, such as someone met at a party, blind date, someone met online, someone known by sight, taxi driver, and service provider.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 9**Sex of Perpetrator¹ Among Female Victims of Sexual Violence by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence³									
Male only	72.9	(61.4, 82.0)	912,000	74.2	(66.9, 80.4)	2,783,000	89.6	(88.3, 90.7)	55,813,000
Female only	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	285,000
Both male and female	20.9	(13.0, 32.0)	262,000	16.7	(11.9, 22.9)	625,000	4.4	(3.6, 5.3)	2,740,000
Rape									
Male only	89.7	(80.5, 94.8)	531,000	90.5	(84.3, 94.4)	1,936,000	94.3	(92.7, 95.5)	28,800,000
Female only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Both male and female	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	(1.4, 2.8)	602,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Victims might have had multiple perpetrators in their lifetimes and reported having multiple perpetrators of different sexes.

² Because the sex of perpetrator data needed to be complete for the victim to be placed in one of these exclusive categories, victims with completely or partially unknown perpetrator sex are not represented in the table (estimated percentages for lesbian and bisexual female victims were statistically unstable; estimated percentages for contact sexual violence and rape were 5.6% and 3.6%, respectively, for heterosexual female victims).

³ Contact sexual violence includes rape, 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 10**Sex of Perpetrator¹ Among Male Victims of Sexual Violence by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence³									
Male only	75.3	(65.8, 82.9)	1,546,000	31.4	(19.3, 46.8)	352,000	22.6	(20.3, 25.0)	7,401,000
Female only	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.9	(54.0, 59.7)	18,667,000
Both male and female	17.9	(11.6, 26.6)	367,000	--	--	--	16.3	(14.2, 18.6)	5,353,000
Rape									
Male only	90.2	(75.5, 96.5)	755,000	--	--	--	75.6	(67.9, 82.0)	2,520,000
Female only	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.4	(8.5, 20.4)	445,000
Both male and female	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5	(5.3, 13.3)	283,000
Made to penetrate									
Male only	75.3	(60.6, 85.8)	639,000	--	--	--	13.5	(10.5, 17.2)	1,523,000
Female only	--	--	--	--	--	--	75.6	(71.3, 79.4)	8,496,000
Both male and female	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.6	(4.9, 8.7)	738,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Victims might have had multiple perpetrators in their lifetimes and reported having multiple perpetrators of different sexes.

² Because the sex of perpetrator data needed to be complete for the victim to be placed in one of these exclusive categories, victims with completely or partially unknown perpetrator sex are not represented in the table (estimated percentages for gay and bisexual male victims were statistically unstable for contact sexual violence, rape, and being made to penetrate; estimated percentages for contact sexual violence and being made to penetrate were 4.2% and 4.3%, respectively, but for rape was statistically unstable for heterosexual male victims).

³ Contact 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 11**Age at First Victimization of Contact Sexual Violence¹ Among Female Victims by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Younger than 18	60.9	(47.6, 72.8)	762,000	75.4	(68.3, 81.4)	2,826,000	56.8	(54.9, 58.7)	35,401,000
18 and older	37.4	(25.7, 50.9)	469,000	24.5	(18.5, 31.6)	918,000	41.7	(39.8, 43.6)	25,983,000
Younger than 25	88.1	(78.3, 93.8)	1,102,000	96.2	(93.2, 97.9)	3,605,000	84.3	(82.8, 85.6)	52,523,000
25 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.2	(12.9, 15.6)	8,861,000
10 and younger	32.9	(22.1, 45.8)	411,000	32.9	(26.1, 40.5)	1,234,000	20.3	(18.8, 21.9)	12,664,000
11 to 17	28.0	(18.7, 39.8)	351,000	42.5	(35.1, 50.2)	1,592,000	36.5	(34.6, 38.4)	22,737,000
18 to 24	27.1	(16.5, 41.2)	339,000	20.8	(15.1, 27.8)	778,000	27.5	(25.7, 29.3)	17,122,000
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5	(7.5, 9.7)	5,313,000
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	(2.8, 4.0)	2,079,000
45 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	(1.8, 3.1)	1,468,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

² Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentage was 1.5% for heterosexual victims and estimated percentages were statistically unstable for lesbian and bisexual victims) are not represented in the table.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 12**Age at First Victimization of Contact Sexual Violence¹ Among Male Victims by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Younger than 18	40.1	(30.4, 50.7)	824,000	33.5	(21.6, 48.1)	376,000	44.2	(41.3, 47.1)	14,491,000
18 and older	57.6	(46.9, 67.7)	1,183,000	66.4	(51.8, 78.4)	744,000	53.7	(50.8, 56.7)	17,635,000
Younger than 25	86.9	(78.6, 92.3)	1,784,000	87.1	(77.2, 93.1)	977,000	75.3	(72.7, 77.7)	24,713,000
25 and older	10.9	(6.4, 17.8)	223,000	--	--	--	22.6	(20.3, 25.0)	7,413,000
10 and younger	16.6	(10.5, 25.3)	341,000	--	--	--	13.1	(11.3, 15.2)	4,301,000
11 to 17	23.6	(16.1, 33.1)	483,000	24.9	(14.9, 38.5)	279,000	31.1	(28.3, 33.9)	10,190,000
18 to 24	46.8	(36.1, 57.8)	960,000	53.6	(37.8, 68.7)	601,000	31.2	(28.5, 33.9)	10,222,000
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.3	(11.4, 15.4)	4,357,000
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	(3.6, 5.8)	1,512,000
45 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	(3.7, 6.0)	1,544,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

² Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentage was 2.1% for heterosexual male victims but estimated percentages were statistically unstable for gay and bisexual male victims) are not represented in the table.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 13**Age at First Victimization of Rape Among Female Victims by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Younger than 18	62.9	(40.7, 80.7)	373,000	53.4	(43.7, 62.8)	1,143,000	48.5	(45.7, 51.3)	14,813,000
18 and older	--	--	--	46.5	(37.1, 56.2)	995,000	49.8	(47.0, 52.6)	15,216,000
Younger than 25	99.3	(96.9, 99.8)	588,000	93.4	(87.9, 96.5)	1,998,000	82.6	(80.4, 84.7)	25,246,000
25 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.7	(13.8, 17.7)	4,783,000
10 and younger	--	--	--	19.7	(12.9, 28.9)	422,000	13.4	(11.6, 15.3)	4,088,000
11 to 17	--	--	--	33.7	(25.4, 43.1)	721,000	35.1	(32.4, 37.9)	10,726,000
18 to 24	--	--	--	40.0	(30.8, 49.9)	855,000	34.2	(31.5, 36.9)	10,433,000
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.7	(9.1, 12.5)	3,276,000
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	(2.4, 3.9)	933,000
45 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	(1.3, 2.8)	574,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentages were statistically unstable for all sexual identity groups) are not represented in the table.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 14**Age at First Victimization of Rape and Made to Penetrate Among Male Victims by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Rape									
Younger than 18	36.5	(23.7, 51.4)	305,000	--	--	--	64.2	(55.7, 71.9)	2,139,000
18 and older	63.5	(48.6, 76.3)	532,000	--	--	--	33.4	(26.0, 41.8)	1,114,000
Younger than 25	89.8	(81.3, 94.7)	752,000	--	--	--	84.4	(78.0, 89.2)	2,812,000
25 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.2	(8.8, 19.4)	441,000
10 and younger	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.0	(22.9, 40.5)	1,034,000
11 to 17	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.2	(25.2, 42.2)	1,105,000
18 to 24	53.3	(38.5, 67.6)	446,000	--	--	--	20.2	(14.3, 27.8)	673,000
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Made to penetrate									
Younger than 18	37.7	(24.1, 53.6)	320,000	--	--	--	42.1	(37.1, 47.2)	4,729,000
18 and older	57.0	(40.9, 71.8)	483,000	--	--	--	56.8	(51.7, 61.8)	6,387,000
Younger than 25	86.4	(71.0, 94.3)	733,000	90.6	(77.2, 96.5)	407,000	79.0	(75.0, 82.5)	8,880,000
25 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.9	(16.5, 23.8)	2,236,000
10 and younger	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	(6.2, 11.1)	933,000
11 to 17	25.7	(14.7, 41.0)	218,000	--	--	--	33.8	(28.9, 39.0)	3,796,000
18 to 24	48.7	(33.2, 64.5)	413,000	--	--	--	36.9	(32.3, 41.8)	4,151,000
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	(8.5, 14.1)	1,232,000
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	(3.8, 8.1)	631,000
45 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	(2.0, 5.4)	374,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Victims with unknown age at first rape victimization and victims with unknown age at first made to penetrate victimization (estimated percentages were statistically unstable for all sexual identity groups) are not represented in the table.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 15

Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking by Sexual Identity — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Stalking	35.0	(25.7, 45.6)	731,000	54.2	(46.5, 61.6)	2,561,000	30.2	(28.8, 31.5)	35,268,000

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

Table 16

Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking by Sexual Identity — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Stalking	27.3	(20.7, 34.9)	935,000	25.9	(17.3, 36.8)	514,000	15.5	(14.5, 16.7)	17,405,000

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

Table 17**Lifetime Prevalence¹ of Stalking by Sexual Identity and Race/Ethnicity² — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	--	--	--	70.0	(51.0, 83.9)	514,000	23.2	(20.0, 26.8)	3,935,000
Non-Hispanic Black	--	--	--	42.2	(24.0, 62.9)	283,000	29.2	(25.7, 32.9)	4,167,000
Non-Hispanic White	31.9	(22.0, 43.7)	427,000	50.8	(41.2, 60.3)	1,356,000	31.9	(30.3, 33.5)	24,503,000
Non-Hispanic Other ³	--	--	--	62.4	(37.9, 81.8)	408,000	30.3	(24.8, 36.4)	2,662,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Estimates reflect lifetime prevalence within each respective sexual identity and race/ethnicity subpopulation.

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

³ Non-Hispanic Other category includes non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, and other (including multiracial) non-Hispanic individuals.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 18**Lifetime Prevalence¹ of Stalking by Sexual Identity and Race/Ethnicity² — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.2	(13.3, 19.7)	2,788,000
Non-Hispanic Black	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.0	(15.7, 22.8)	2,481,000
Non-Hispanic White	25.4	(17.7, 35.0)	543,000	23.6	(14.5, 36.1)	270,000	14.8	(13.5, 16.2)	10,913,000
Non-Hispanic Other ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.2	(12.1, 19.1)	1,223,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Estimates reflect lifetime prevalence within each respective sexual identity and race/ethnicity subpopulation.

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

³ Non-Hispanic Other category includes non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, and other (including multiracial) non-Hispanic individuals.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 19**Type of Perpetrator¹ Among Female Victims of Stalking by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Current or former intimate partner	31.5	(19.8, 46.3)	231,000	51.8	(42.5, 60.8)	1,325,000	43.0	(40.5, 45.7)	15,182,000
Family member ²	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	(7.3, 10.2)	3,054,000
Person of authority ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	(2.5, 4.5)	1,191,000
Acquaintance ⁴	56.2	(39.4, 71.6)	411,000	42.5	(33.8, 51.7)	1,088,000	40.2	(37.6, 42.8)	14,175,000
Brief encounter ⁵	--	--	--	9.4	(5.4, 15.8)	240,000	7.7	(6.4, 9.3)	2,731,000
Stranger	--	--	--	19.8	(13.6, 28.1)	508,000	18.4	(16.5, 20.4)	6,473,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ This is based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first stalked them. Combined percentages might exceed 100% because some victims had multiple perpetrators. Victims with missing or unspecified type of perpetrator data (estimated percentage was 0.5% for heterosexual female victims and estimated percentages were statistically unstable for lesbian and bisexual female victims) are not represented in the table.

² Includes immediate and extended family members.

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

⁴ Includes, for example, friends, neighbors, family friends, roommates, co-workers, and classmates.

⁵ Includes those who are briefly known, such as someone met at a party, blind date, someone met online, someone known by sight, taxi driver, and service provider.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 20**Type of Perpetrator¹ Among Male Victims of Stalking by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Current or former intimate partner	35.9	(23.3, 50.9)	336,000	--	--	--	32.1	(28.6, 35.8)	5,589,000
Family member ²	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	(4.5, 7.4)	1,007,000
Person of authority ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	(2.4, 5.0)	605,000
Acquaintance ⁴	41.2	(28.2, 55.7)	386,000	44.1	(25.6, 64.3)	227,000	44.2	(40.4, 48.1)	7,695,000
Brief encounter ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	(7.0, 11.4)	1,561,000
Stranger	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.4	(17.4, 23.8)	3,551,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ This is based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first stalked them. Combined percentages might exceed 100% because some victims had multiple perpetrators. Victims with missing or unspecified type of perpetrator data (estimated percentage was 0.7% for heterosexual male victims and estimated percentages were statistically unstable for gay and bisexual male victims) are not represented in the table.

² Includes immediate and extended family members.

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

⁴ Includes, for example, friends, neighbors, family friends, roommates, co-workers, and classmates.

⁵ Includes those who are briefly known, such as someone met at a party, blind date, someone met online, someone known by sight, taxi driver, and service provider.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 21**Sex of Perpetrator¹ Among Female Victims of Stalking by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Male only	51.6	(34.7, 68.1)	377,000	82.1	(74.4, 87.8)	2,101,000	84.7	(82.7, 86.5)	29,862,000
Female only	27.6	(16.5, 42.4)	202,000	--	--	--	7.2	(5.9, 8.7)	2,539,000
Both male and female	--	--	--	13.5	(8.5, 20.9)	346,000	6.3	(5.2, 7.7)	2,222,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ A victim might have had multiple perpetrators in their lifetimes and reported having multiple perpetrators of different sexes.

² Because the sex of perpetrator data needed to be complete for the victim to be placed in one of these exclusive categories, victims with completely or partially unknown perpetrator sex are not represented in the table (estimated percentage was 1.8% for heterosexual female victims and estimated percentages were statistically unstable for lesbian and bisexual female victims).

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 22**Sex of Perpetrator¹ Among Male Victims of Stalking by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Male only	89.3	(79.8, 94.7)	836,000	27.3	(15.0, 44.5)	141,000	42.0	(38.2, 45.8)	7,308,000
Female only	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.3	(36.5, 44.2)	7,010,000
Both male and female	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.8	(11.3, 16.8)	2,406,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ A victim might have had multiple perpetrators in their lifetimes and reported having multiple perpetrators of different sexes.

² Because the sex of perpetrator data needed to be complete for the victim to be placed in one of these exclusive categories, victims with completely or partially unknown perpetrator sex are not represented in the table (estimated percentage was 3.9% for heterosexual male victims and estimated percentages were statistically unstable for gay and bisexual male victims).

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 23**Age at First Victimization of Stalking Among Female Victims by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Younger than 18	--	--	--	35.5	(27.2, 44.7)	909,000	23.0	(20.8, 25.3)	8,100,000
18 and older	83.7	(69.3, 92.2)	612,000	64.5	(55.3, 72.8)	1,652,000	75.6	(73.2, 77.9)	26,675,000
Younger than 25	59.1	(42.3, 74.1)	432,000	76.6	(68.1, 83.3)	1,960,000	55.9	(53.3, 58.5)	19,705,000
25 and older	40.9	(25.9, 57.7)	299,000	23.4	(16.7, 31.9)	600,000	42.7	(40.2, 45.3)	15,069,000
10 and younger	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	(2.8, 5.0)	1,325,000
11 to 17	--	--	--	28.4	(21.2, 37.1)	729,000	19.2	(17.2, 21.4)	6,775,000
18 to 24	--	--	--	41.1	(32.2, 50.5)	1,052,000	32.9	(30.4, 35.5)	11,605,000
25 to 34	--	--	--	16.8	(10.8, 25.1)	430,000	21.1	(19.0, 23.3)	7,435,000
35 to 44	--	--	--	5.9	(3.4, 10.2)	151,000	12.3	(10.7, 14.1)	4,346,000
45 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.3	(8.0, 10.8)	3,288,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentage was 1.4% for heterosexual female victims but estimated percentages were statistically unstable for lesbian and bisexual female victims) are not represented in the table.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 24**Age at First Victimization of Stalking Among Male Victims by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Younger than 18	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.6	(15.8, 21.8)	3,243,000
18 and older	74.4	(59.2, 85.4)	696,000	65.9	(45.3, 81.9)	339,000	79.9	(76.6, 82.8)	13,907,000
Younger than 25	52.3	(38.0, 66.2)	489,000	65.6	(41.6, 83.6)	337,000	48.3	(44.4, 52.2)	8,401,000
25 and older	47.0	(33.2, 61.3)	440,000	--	--	--	50.3	(46.4, 54.1)	8,749,000
10 and younger	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	(1.4, 3.0)	359,000
11 to 17	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.6	(13.9, 19.7)	2,884,000
18 to 24	27.4	(16.6, 41.8)	257,000	--	--	--	29.6	(26.0, 33.5)	5,158,000
25 to 34	27.9	(17.3, 41.8)	261,000	--	--	--	22.0	(18.9, 25.4)	3,821,000
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.4	(11.2, 15.9)	2,330,000
45 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.9	(12.6, 17.6)	2,598,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentages were statistically unstable for all sexual identity groups) are not represented in the table.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 25

Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner by Sexual Identity — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any intimate partner-perpetrated contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	56.3	(45.5, 66.6)	1,177,000	69.3	(61.2, 76.3)	3,277,000	46.3	(44.9, 47.8)	54,181,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 26**Lifetime Prevalence of Impacts¹ Related to Contact Sexual Violence,² Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner by Sexual Identity — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

Intimate partner-perpetrated violence related impacts	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any contact sexual violence,² physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner with related impact¹	51.7	(41.0, 62.2)	1,080,000	63.5	(55.5, 70.8)	3,002,000	40.0	(38.6, 41.4)	46,786,000
Fearful	33.6	(24.0, 44.6)	701,000	40.7	(33.8, 48.0)	1,926,000	27.9	(26.7, 29.2)	32,665,000
Concern for safety	30.3	(21.8, 40.3)	633,000	43.4	(36.4, 50.8)	2,054,000	29.4	(28.1, 30.8)	34,404,000
Any PTSD symptoms	44.3	(34.0, 55.2)	926,000	55.3	(47.6, 62.8)	2,615,000	32.7	(31.3, 34.0)	38,207,000
Injury ³	44.8	(34.5, 55.6)	936,000	56.9	(49.1, 64.3)	2,688,000	34.3	(32.9, 35.7)	40,088,000
Needed medical care	19.3	(11.4, 31.0)	404,000	24.6	(19.1, 31.0)	1,162,000	13.4	(12.5, 14.4)	15,685,000
Talked to crisis hotline operator	--	--	--	12.7	(8.8, 18.0)	601,000	5.8	(5.2, 6.5)	6,812,000
Needed housing services	--	--	--	6.9	(4.6, 10.3)	327,000	5.4	(4.9, 6.1)	6,365,000
Needed victim advocate services	--	--	--	10.0	(6.8, 14.3)	471,000	5.9	(5.3, 6.6)	6,907,000
Needed help from law enforcement	19.5	(11.9, 30.1)	407,000	24.5	(19.0, 31.0)	1,158,000	18.0	(16.9, 19.1)	21,043,000
Needed legal services	--	--	--	13.1	(9.2, 18.3)	619,000	12.1	(11.2, 13.1)	14,176,000
Missed at least one day of work	17.5	(10.2, 28.3)	366,000	24.0	(18.6, 30.4)	1,134,000	12.2	(11.3, 13.1)	14,244,000
Missed at least one day of school	--	--	--	19.1	(14.1, 25.3)	904,000	6.0	(5.3, 6.7)	6,964,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Measured impacts include the following: being fearful, being concerned for safety, any PTSD symptoms, injury, need for medical care, contacting a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for help from law enforcement, need for legal services, missing at least one day of work, and missing at least one day of school. Due to the possibility of a victim experiencing multiple type of impacts, combined column percent might exceed 100%.

² Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³ Injury includes minor bruises or scratches; cuts, major bruises, or black eyes; injury to any ligaments, muscles, or tendons; broken bones or teeth; back or neck injury; being knocked out after getting hit, slammed against something, or choked; head injury; and mental or emotional harm.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 27

Lifetime Prevalence of Psychological Aggression and Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner by Sexual Identity — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any psychological aggression	63.4	(52.2, 73.3)	1,325,000	70.7	(62.4, 77.7)	3,340,000	48.4	(47.0, 49.9)	56,628,000
Any expressive aggression ¹	36.3	(27.2, 46.4)	758,000	44.0	(36.9, 51.4)	2,081,000	28.8	(27.5, 30.1)	33,631,000
Any coercive control ²	60.6	(49.6, 70.6)	1,267,000	69.7	(61.5, 76.8)	3,294,000	45.1	(43.6, 46.5)	52,693,000
Any physical violence	53.0	(42.3, 63.4)	1,108,000	57.9	(50.1, 65.3)	2,737,000	41.3	(39.8, 42.7)	48,248,000
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	51.1	(40.4, 61.6)	1,067,000	53.9	(46.2, 61.3)	2,547,000	38.1	(36.7, 39.5)	44,556,000
Any severe physical violence ³	41.6	(31.4, 52.5)	869,000	47.7	(40.3, 55.1)	2,254,000	31.7	(30.4, 33.1)	37,078,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Expressive aggression includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others.

² Coercive control includes kept you from having your own money, tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends, 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 themselves or commit suicide because they were upset with you, made decisions that should have been yours to make, and destroyed something important to you.

³ Severe physical violence victimization 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, used a gun.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Combined column percentages might exceed 100% because some victims could have experienced multiple types of violence.

Table 28

Lifetime Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner by Sexual Identity — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any intimate partner-perpetrated contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	47.7	(39.2, 56.3)	1,635,000	46.1	(34.9, 57.8)	917,000	44.1	(42.5, 45.7)	49,388,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 29**Lifetime Prevalence of Impacts¹ Related to Contact Sexual Violence,² Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner by Sexual Identity — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

Intimate partner-perpetrated violence related impacts	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any contact sexual violence,² physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner with related impact¹	35.8	(28.2, 44.1)	1,227,000	38.4	(27.8, 50.2)	763,000	25.8	(24.5, 27.2)	28,916,000
Fearful	19.0	(13.6, 26.0)	653,000	20.2	(11.9, 32.1)	400,000	7.6	(6.8, 8.4)	8,519,000
Concern for safety	21.1	(15.1, 28.6)	722,000	15.8	(9.2, 25.6)	313,000	6.5	(5.8, 7.3)	7,320,000
Any PTSD symptoms	26.4	(19.9, 34.1)	907,000	29.4	(19.8, 41.2)	583,000	13.9	(12.9, 15.0)	15,613,000
Injury ³	31.8	(24.5, 40.0)	1,090,000	28.3	(18.8, 40.1)	562,000	20.6	(19.4, 21.9)	23,075,000
Needed medical care	15.6	(10.5, 22.6)	535,000	--	--	--	3.8	(3.2, 4.5)	4,274,000
Talked to crisis hotline operator	7.5	(4.3, 13.0)	259,000	--	--	--	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)	1,434,000
Needed housing services	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)	1,421,000
Needed victim advocate services	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	552,000
Needed help from law enforcement	13.9	(9.3, 20.2)	477,000	--	--	--	5.2	(4.5, 5.9)	5,771,000
Needed legal services	7.2	(4.0, 12.4)	246,000	--	--	--	5.8	(5.2, 6.6)	6,539,000
Missed at least one day of work	10.7	(6.8, 16.3)	366,000	--	--	--	5.5	(4.8, 6.2)	6,106,000
Missed at least one day of school	5.4	(3.0, 9.6)	186,000	--	--	--	2.0	(1.6, 2.4)	2,199,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Measured impacts include the following: being fearful, being concerned for safety, any PTSD symptoms, injury, need for medical care, contacting a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for help from law enforcement, need for legal services, missing at least one day of work, and missing at least one day of school. Due to the possibility of a victim experiencing multiple type of impacts, combined column percent might exceed 100%.

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

³ Injury includes minor bruises or scratches; cuts, major bruises, or black eyes; injury to any ligaments, muscles, or tendons; broken bones or teeth; back or neck injury; being knocked out after getting hit, slammed against something, or choked; head injury; and mental or emotional harm.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 30

Lifetime Prevalence of Psychological Aggression and Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner by Sexual Identity — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any psychological aggression	51.5	(42.8, 60.1)	1,766,000	51.2	(39.6, 62.6)	1,017,000	44.9	(43.3, 46.4)	50,256,000
Any expressive aggression ¹	32.7	(25.4, 41.0)	1,123,000	22.3	(14.7, 32.4)	443,000	19.8	(18.6, 21.1)	22,194,000
Any coercive control ²	48.6	(40.1, 57.2)	1,669,000	50.6	(39.1, 62.1)	1,005,000	42.5	(41.0, 44.1)	47,608,000
Any physical violence	41.1	(33.2, 49.5)	1,410,000	42.1	(31.3, 53.9)	837,000	42.4	(40.9, 44.0)	47,497,000
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	37.2	(29.7, 45.3)	1,276,000	34.6	(24.8, 45.9)	687,000	39.2	(37.7, 40.8)	43,944,000
Any severe physical violence ³	28.6	(21.7, 36.6)	981,000	27.8	(18.6, 39.5)	553,000	24.4	(23.1, 25.7)	27,317,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Expressive aggression includes being insulted, humiliated, or made fun of in front of others.

² Coercive control includes kept you from having your own money, tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends, 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 themselves or commit suicide because they were upset with you, made decisions that should have been yours to make, and destroyed something important to you.

³ Severe physical violence victimization 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, used a gun.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Combined column percentages might exceed 100% because some victims could have experienced multiple types of violence.

Table 31

Lifetime Prevalence¹ of Contact Sexual Violence,² Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner by Sexual Identity and Race/Ethnicity³ — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	--	--	--	79.7	(60.6, 90.9)	586,000	40.5	(36.5, 44.7)	6,865,000
Non-Hispanic Black	--	--	--	69.4	(45.1, 86.2)	464,000	53.1	(49.1, 57.1)	7,591,000
Non-Hispanic White	51.9	(38.9, 64.5)	694,000	68.3	(57.9, 77.2)	1,824,000	47.6	(45.9, 49.3)	36,650,000
Non-Hispanic Other ⁴	--	--	--	61.5	(36.9, 81.3)	403,000	35.0	(29.2, 41.3)	3,075,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Estimates reflect lifetime prevalence within each respective sexual identity and race/ethnicity subpopulation.

² Contact sexual violence includes rape, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

³ The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or being affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or a combination of races. Of the total sample (n=27,571), 0.20% were females who did not provide sufficient race/ethnicity information for weighting, so their data values were imputed.

⁴ Non-Hispanic Other category includes non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, and other (including multiracial) non-Hispanic individuals.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 32

Lifetime Prevalence¹ of Contact Sexual Violence,² Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner by Sexual Identity and Race/Ethnicity³ — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic	48.8	(27.0, 71.1)	307,000	--	--	--	39.7	(35.2, 44.3)	6,807,000
Non-Hispanic Black	--	--	--	--	--	--	57.5	(52.9, 61.8)	7,486,000
Non-Hispanic White	51.7	(41.2, 61.9)	1,103,000	47.3	(33.9, 61.1)	541,000	43.8	(42.0, 45.7)	32,346,000
Non-Hispanic Other ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.3	(29.1, 39.9)	2,749,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Estimates reflect lifetime prevalence within each respective sexual identity and race/ethnicity subpopulation.

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

³ The American Indian or Alaska Native designation does not indicate being enrolled or being affiliated with a tribe. Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race or a combination of races. Of the total sample (n=27,571), 0.36% were males who did not provide sufficient race/ethnicity information for weighting, so their data values were imputed.

⁴ Non-Hispanic Other category includes non-Hispanic Asian, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, and other (including multiracial) non-Hispanic individuals.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 33**Age at First Victimization Among Female Victims of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Lesbian			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Younger than 18	22.3	(12.8, 35.8)	262,000	49.6	(41.4, 57.9)	1,626,000	26.0	(24.1, 28.0)	14,090,000
18 and older	77.7	(64.2, 87.1)	915,000	49.1	(40.8, 57.3)	1,607,000	73.3	(71.3, 75.2)	39,693,000
Younger than 25	82.1	(72.4, 88.9)	967,000	91.9	(87.4, 94.9)	3,012,000	71.0	(69.1, 72.9)	38,490,000
25 and older	17.8	(11.0, 27.6)	210,000	6.8	(4.3, 10.5)	222,000	28.2	(26.4, 30.1)	15,292,000
10 and younger	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	(0.8, 1.8)	637,000
11 to 17	22.0	(12.6, 35.6)	259,000	46.2	(38.0, 54.5)	1,512,000	24.8	(23.0, 26.8)	13,453,000
18 to 24	59.8	(46.2, 72.1)	705,000	42.3	(34.3, 50.7)	1,386,000	45.0	(43.0, 47.1)	24,400,000
25 to 34	--	--	--	5.4	(3.2, 8.9)	178,000	20.1	(18.4, 21.9)	10,892,000
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.2	(5.3, 7.2)	3,340,000
45 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	(1.6, 2.5)	1,060,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

² Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentages were statistically unstable for all sexual identity groups) are not represented in the table.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 34**Age at First Victimization Among Male Victims of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by Sexual Identity of Victim — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Gay			Bisexual			Heterosexual		
	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ²	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Younger than 18	12.3	(7.0, 20.7)	200,000	13.4	(7.3, 23.2)	122,000	21.9	(19.9, 24.1)	10,814,000
18 and older	87.4	(78.9, 92.7)	1,428,000	86.6	(76.8, 92.7)	794,000	76.4	(74.2, 78.5)	37,750,000
Younger than 25	63.6	(52.4, 73.5)	1,040,000	80.5	(67.4, 89.2)	738,000	61.9	(59.6, 64.1)	30,571,000
25 and older	36.0	(26.2, 47.2)	589,000	19.5	(10.8, 32.6)	179,000	36.4	(34.2, 38.7)	17,993,000
10 and younger	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	414,000
11 to 17	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.1	(19.1, 23.2)	10,400,000
18 to 24	51.4	(40.1, 62.5)	840,000	67.1	(52.6, 79.0)	615,000	40.0	(37.7, 42.3)	19,757,000
25 to 34	23.7	(15.5, 34.5)	388,000	--	--	--	24.2	(22.2, 26.2)	11,942,000
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	(6.7, 9.1)	3,872,000
45 and older	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	(3.6, 5.4)	2,179,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

² Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentage was 1.7% for heterosexual male victims but estimated percentages were statistically unstable for gay and bisexual male victims) are not represented in the table.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 35

Health Conditions and Activity Limitations Among Female Victims with History of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by Sexual Identity — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Lesbian		Bisexual		Heterosexual	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI
Health condition						
Asthma	31.2	(20.5, 44.3)	25.5	(19.1, 33.1)	23.1	(21.4, 24.9)
Irritable bowel syndrome	--	--	11.0	(7.0, 16.8)	14.3	(13.0, 15.8)
Diabetes	--	--	--	--	13.8	(12.5, 15.2)
High blood pressure	--	--	15.1	(10.7, 21.0)	32.0	(30.1, 33.9)
HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	--	--	--
Frequent headaches	37.0	(24.5, 51.6)	28.7	(22.2, 36.2)	26.0	(24.1, 27.9)
Chronic pain	36.2	(24.2, 50.1)	34.7	(27.4, 42.9)	36.9	(34.9, 38.9)
Difficulty sleeping	60.0	(46.4, 72.2)	49.3	(41.1, 57.6)	42.5	(40.4, 44.5)
Serious difficulty hearing	--	--	9.5	(5.5, 15.7)	8.8	(7.7, 10.1)
Blindness or serious difficulty seeing	--	--	--	--	6.9	(6.0, 7.9)
Activity limitation						
Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs	--	--	10.6	(6.5, 16.8)	21.2	(19.5, 22.9)
Difficulty dressing or bathing	--	--	--	--	6.3	(5.3, 7.4)
Difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions	30.7	(19.2, 45.2)	43.2	(35.4, 51.5)	22.2	(20.5, 24.0)
Difficulty doing errands alone	--	--	19.0	(13.6, 25.8)	11.6	(10.4, 13.0)

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

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

Table 36

Health Conditions and Activity Limitations Among Male Victims with History of Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner, by Sexual Identity — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Gay		Bisexual		Heterosexual	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI
Health condition						
Asthma	--	--	--	--	17.0	(15.3, 18.9)
Irritable bowel syndrome	--	--	--	--	3.6	(2.9, 4.4)
Diabetes	--	--	--	--	12.3	(10.9, 13.8)
High blood pressure	25.4	(17.1, 36.0)	--	--	31.0	(29.0, 33.1)
HIV/AIDS	30.9	(21.6, 42.0)	--	--	--	--
Frequent headaches	18.9	(11.5, 29.6)	--	--	13.6	(12.1, 15.4)
Chronic pain	18.6	(11.9, 27.8)	--	--	28.9	(26.8, 31.2)
Difficulty sleeping	31.7	(22.3, 42.8)	36.4	(22.8, 52.5)	34.9	(32.7, 37.2)
Serious difficulty hearing	--	--	--	--	12.4	(11.0, 14.0)
Blindness or serious difficulty seeing	--	--	--	--	5.5	(4.6, 6.6)
Activity limitation						
Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs	--	--	--	--	12.8	(11.5, 14.3)
Difficulty dressing or bathing	--	--	--	--	4.6	(3.8, 5.5)
Difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions	22.4	(14.5, 33.1)	--	--	16.6	(14.9, 18.4)
Difficulty doing errands alone	--	--	--	--	9.0	(7.7, 10.4)

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

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

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

4770 Buford Highway NE, MS S106-10
Atlanta, Georgia 30341-3742
www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention



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