



NM Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.

***PREVALENCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND STALKING AMONG WOMEN IN
NEW MEXICO: A SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL INTIMATE
PARTNER AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE SURVEY 2010-2012 STATE REPORT***

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I. Introduction

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) funded by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is an on-going survey of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence among adult women and men in the United States. Data collected from 2010-2012 were analyzed to determine estimated rates of specific interpersonal violence crimes for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This report is invaluable to provide estimates of these reported and unreported interpersonal violence crimes that could otherwise not be obtained unless each state had the funds to conduct its own victimization survey.

New Mexico gathers annual data from statewide law enforcement agencies, service provider agencies and the courts to learn the incidence of reported sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking victimizations. A victimization survey was conducted in 2005 to determine estimates of reported and unreported interpersonal violence crimes in our state, but in the twelve years since, no follow-up survey has been funded. Therefore, current estimates of each of the specified interpersonal violence crimes presented herein regarding New Mexico women, are based on the NISVS 2010-2012 State Report, here after referred to as the NISVS State Report.

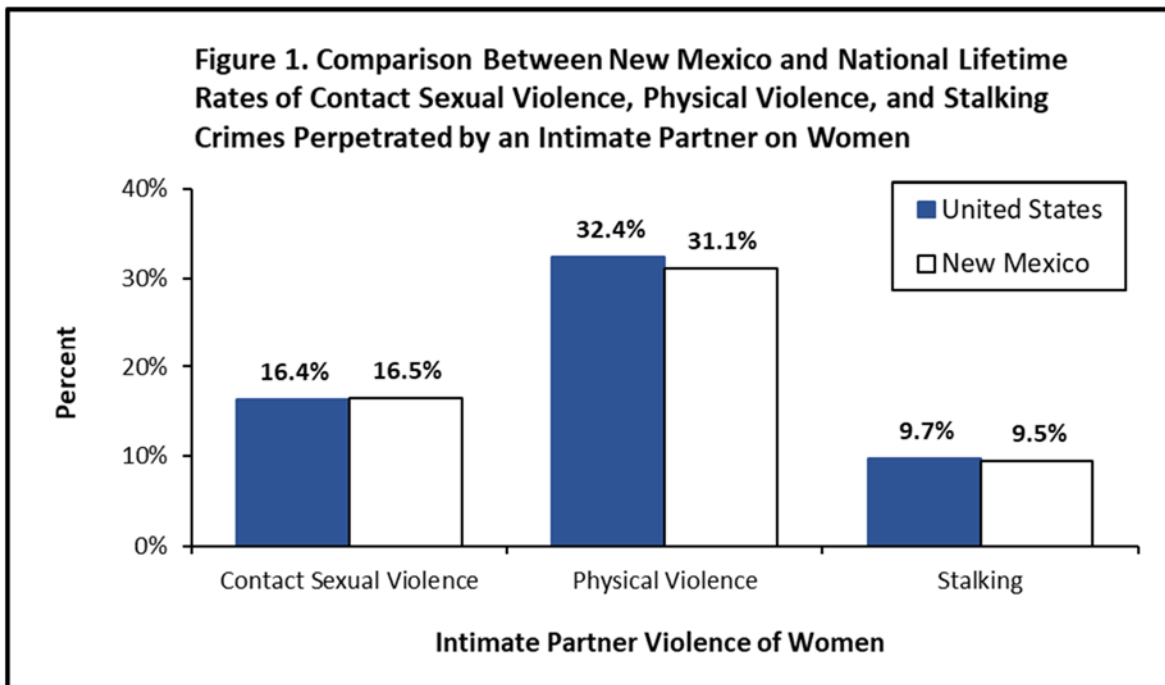
II. Summary of the Findings

A. A Comparison of The Rates of Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence between New Mexico Women, Women Nationally, and Women from Individual States

In the NISVS State Report, intimate partners include “....current or former spouses, boyfriends/girlfriends, dating partners, or sexual partners.” Additionally, they state that, “Intimate partner violence can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy”.

The types of intimate-partner victimizations captured by NISVS include sexual violence, stalking, physical violence, psychological aggression, and control of reproductive or sexual health. Definitions of these terms are found in **Appendix A**. Additionally, the NISVS measured the impact of intimate partner violence by asking victims about their experience(s) related to the victimization(s) from their intimate partner. Such impacts or experiences include: being fearful, concerned for their safety, experiencing symptoms of PTSD, being injured, needing medical care, contracting a sexually transmitted disease or becoming pregnant, needing housing services, victim advocate services, legal services, contacting a crisis hotline, or missing days of work.

In New Mexico, 1 in 3 women (37.6%) experienced intimate partner violence (defined by contact sexual violence [unwanted penetration and non-penetration sexual contact], physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner) during her lifetime. This rate mirrors the national rate of 37.3%, and ranks New Mexico 23rd among all states in the U.S. See Table 1. A comparison of the rate of each specific intimate partner crime among women in New Mexico to their national rate is found in **Figure 1**. More women nationally (32.4%) and in New Mexico (31.1%) experience physical violence from their intimate partners, than contact sexual violence (16.4 and 16.5, respectively) and stalking (9.7 and 9.5, respectively).



New Mexico’s 16.5% rate of women experiencing contact sexual violence from an intimate partner in her lifetime, ranks 28th among all states in the U.S. See **Table 2** for a comparison to the lifetime contact sexual violence of women rates by an intimate partner in other states. New Mexico’s 31.1% rate of women experiencing physical violence from an intimate partner in her lifetime, ranks 32nd among all states in the U.S. See **Table 3** for a comparison to the lifetime physical violence of women rates by an intimate partner in other states. New Mexico’s 9.5% rate of women experiencing stalking from an intimate partner in her lifetime, ranks 29th among all states in the U.S. See **Table 4** for a comparison to the lifetime stalking of women rates by an intimate partner in other states.

The survey respondents were asked if they were victimized by an intimate partner in the twelve months preceding the survey. The average annual national estimate for intimate partner violence (contact sexual violence, physical violence and/or stalking) among women for the years 2010-2012 was 6.6%. The average annual national estimate for physical violence against women by an intimate partner was 3.9%, and for stalking, 2.5%. There were 34 states for which there was enough data to reliably estimate the rate of intimate partner violence among women in the preceding twelve months, but three years of survey data from New Mexico was insufficient to reliably statistically determine this estimate and it was not provided in the report.

B. Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence by Race/Ethnicity

One-third (37.3%) of women nationally reported any lifetime experience of intimate partner violence (contact sexual violence, physical violence and/or stalking). When examined by race/ethnicity, 56.5% of multiracial women, 47.5% of American Indian/Alaska Native women, 45.1% of non-Hispanic Black women, 37.3% of non-Hispanic White women, 34.4% of Hispanic women, and 18.3% of Asian or Pacific Islander women experienced lifetime intimate partner violence.

Three years of survey data on the state level did not provide statistically reliable estimates for American Indian/Alaska Native women or multiracial women. However, statistically reliable rates were provided to compare New Mexico prevalence to the national prevalence of lifetime intimate partner violence among Hispanic women and White (non-Hispanic) women. In New Mexico, a slightly greater proportion of Hispanic women (38.0%), than Hispanic women nationally (34.4%) reported experiencing intimate partner violence in their lifetime. Conversely, there was a negligible difference in the proportion of New Mexico White (non-Hispanic) women (36.8%) and White (non-Hispanic) women nationally (37.3%) who reported experiencing intimate partner violence in their lifetime.

The rate of intimate partner violence (contact sexual violence, physical violence and/or stalking) of women reported during the preceding twelve months of the survey were not provided for any race/ethnicity for most states, including New Mexico.

C. Women Living With Psychological Aggression and/or Coercion by An Intimate Partner

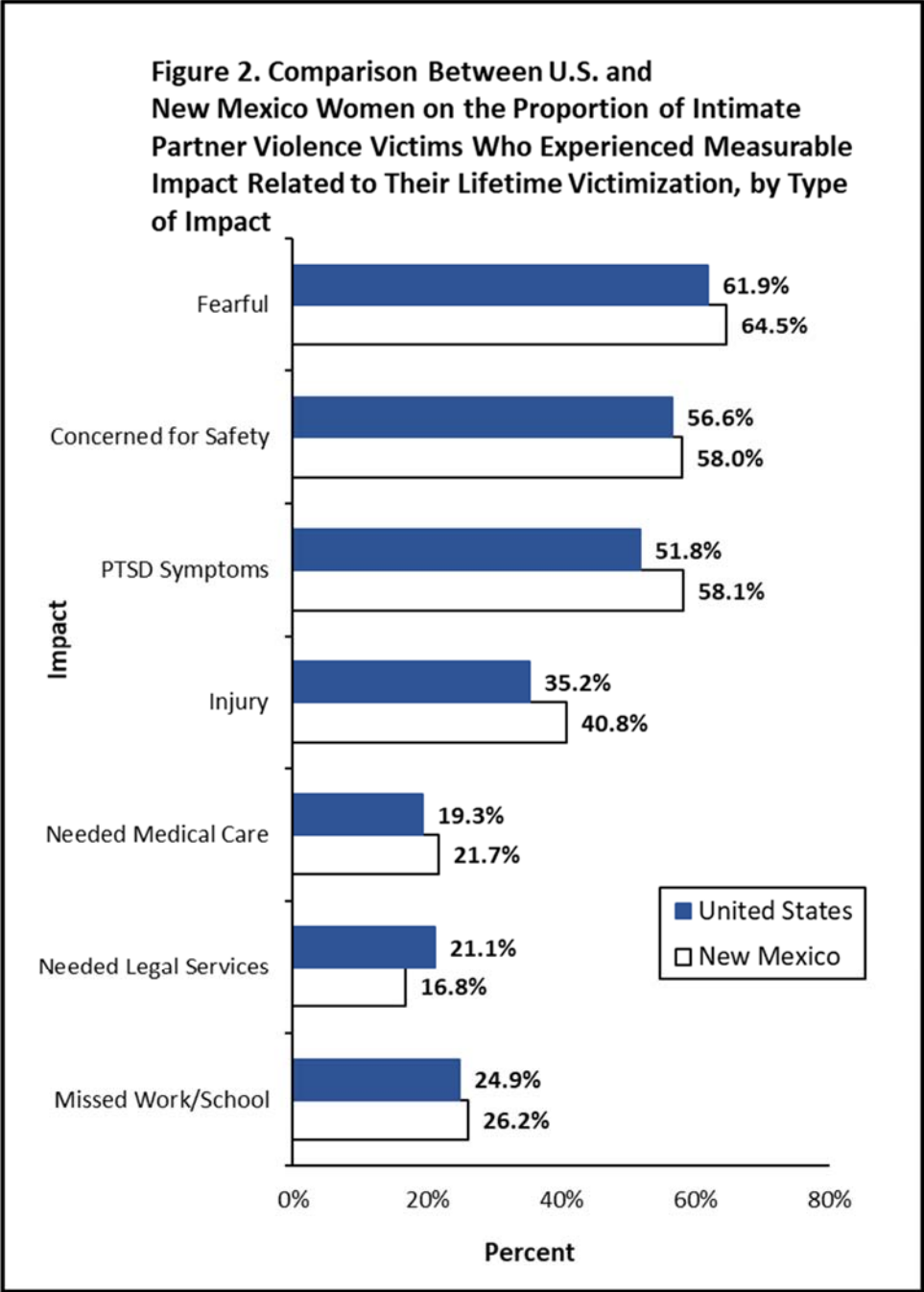
Significantly more women nationally (47.1%) and in New Mexico (48.0%) were victims of some form of psychological aggression by an intimate partner in her lifetime, either “expressed” (insults, humiliation, etc.) and/or “coercive control behaviors to monitor, control or threaten them”, than were victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence and/or stalking (nationally, 37.3% and New Mexico, 37.6%). With 48% of women experiencing psychological aggression in her lifetime, New Mexico ranks 21st in the nation when compared to other states. See **Table 5**.

Similar rates were found nationally (14.1%) and in New Mexico (13.8%) of women victims of intimate partner violence who reported some form of psychological aggression in the twelve months preceding the survey.

D. The Impact of Intimate Partner Violence: Women Who Report Measureable Negative Consequences from Abuse

The NISVS survey respondents were asked about the direct impacts experienced as a result of living with intimate partner violence. Over one-quarter of women nationally (27.4%) and in New Mexico (29.1%) reported a measurable impact from living with intimate partner violence. At 29.1%, New Mexico ranks 18th nationally when compared to other states. See **Table 6**. Of those women who were victims of intimate partner violence and reported measurable impact, three-quarters (73.4%) nationally and in New Mexico (77.3%), reported any type of impact. Of the women victims of intimate partner violence nationally who reported impact, 61.9% reported being fearful, 56.6% being concerned for their safety, 51.8% experienced PTSD symptoms, 35.2% were injured, 19.3% needed medical care, 21.1% needed legal services, 8.1% needed victim advocacy services, 7.9% needed housing services, 6.3% contacted a crisis hotline, 24.9% missed at least one day of work or school, and 5.3% became pregnant either as a result of the refusal of their intimate partner to use a condom or trying to get his partner pregnant when she did not want to become pregnant. Survey data from New Mexico women were able to provide statistically reliable comparison rates to national impact rates for 7 of the 12 impacts measured. See **Figure 2**. Of the seven impact variables compared, New Mexico women victims of intimate partner violence reported higher impact rates than women victims of intimate partner

violence nationally in six of them: being fearful (64.5%), being concerned for their safety (58.0%), experiencing PTSD symptoms (58.1%), being injured (40.8%), needing medical care (21.7%) and missing at least one day of work or school (26.2%). Conversely, women victims of intimate partner violence with reported measurable impact nationally, reported a higher rate of needing legal services (21.1%) compared to their New Mexico counterparts (16.8%).



E. A Comparison of The Rates of Lifetime Stalking between New Mexico Women, Women Nationally, and Women from Individual States

The NISVS defined stalking as follows: “Stalking victimization involves a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics used by a perpetrator that is both unwanted and causes fear or safety concern in the victim.” Further, “...a person was considered a stalking victim if they experienced multiple stalking tactics or a single stalking tactic multiple times by the same perpetrator and felt very fearful, or believed that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator’s behavior.”

Specific stalking tactics measured include:

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

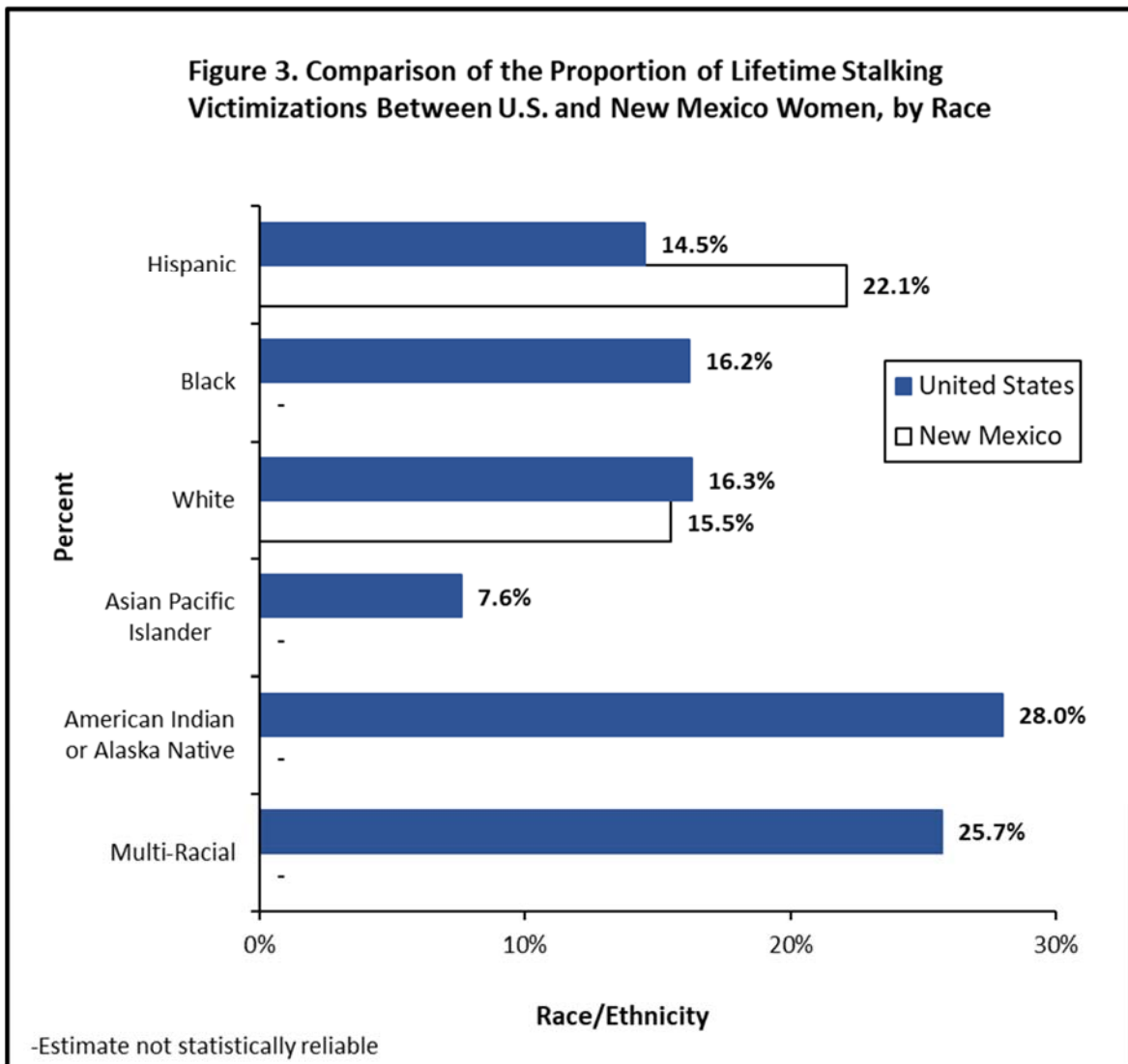
Additionally, survey respondents that were identified as possible stalking victims were asked about two other stalking tactics:

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

In New Mexico, 1 in 5 women (19.0%) experienced stalking during her lifetime. This rate is higher than the national rate of 1 in 6 women or 15.8%, and ranks New Mexico 6th among all states in the U.S. See **Table 7**. Nationally, 4.2% of women reported being stalked in the 12 months preceding the survey. There was no statistically reliable estimate provided for New Mexico women during the preceding 12 months.

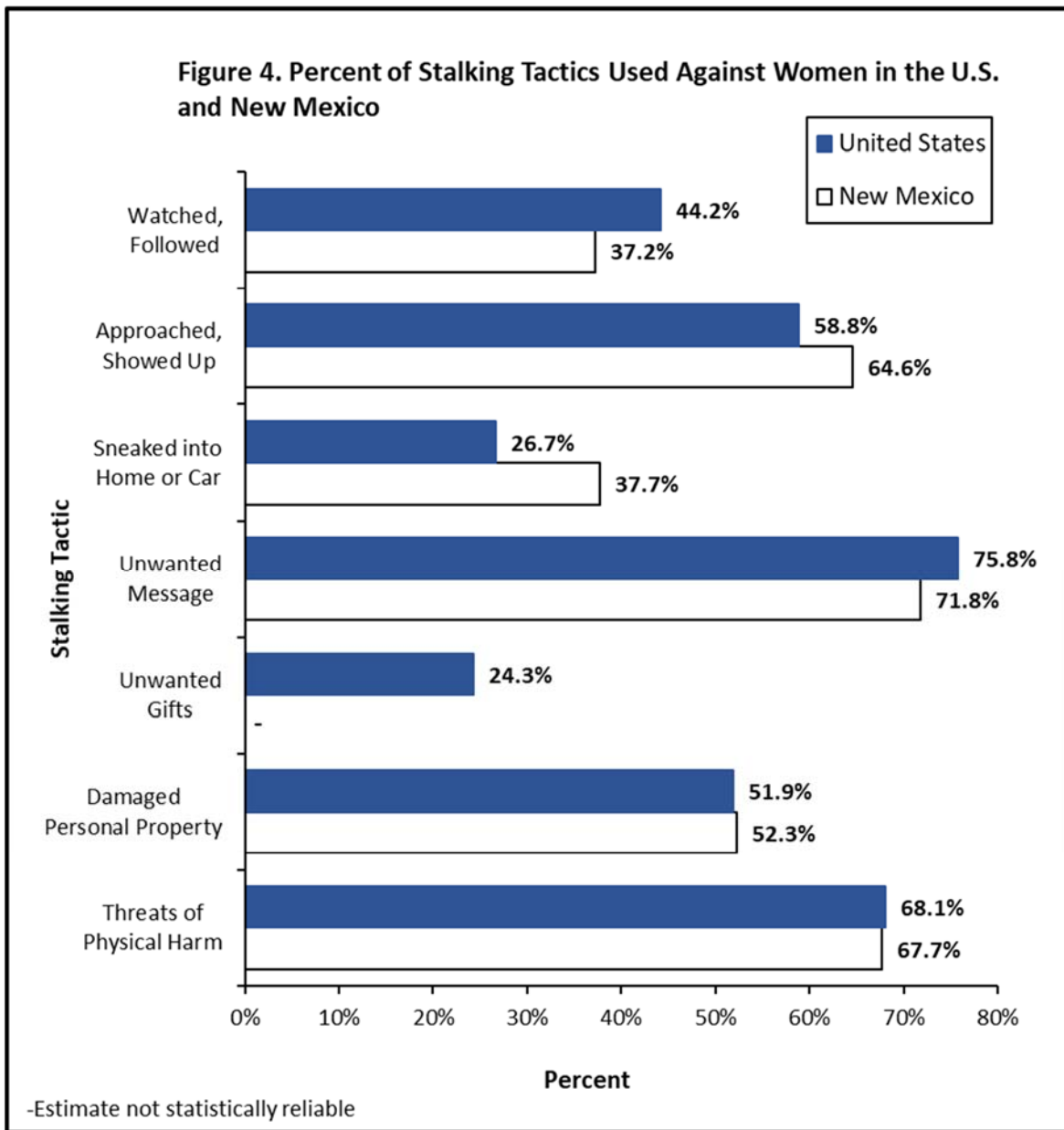
F. Lifetime Stalking by Race/Ethnicity

When examined by race/ethnicity, lifetime stalking estimates for New Mexico were provided for Hispanic women (22.1%) and White (non-Hispanic) women (15.5%), but not for other races. The most notable omission of great interest is the rate of stalking among American Indian or Alaska Native women, as these women represent the third highest racial population of women in New Mexico, and American Indian/Alaska Native women reported the highest national rate of lifetime stalking victimization (28.0%) among all races. See **Figure 3** for a comparison between U.S. and New Mexico lifetime stalking rates by race/ethnicity.



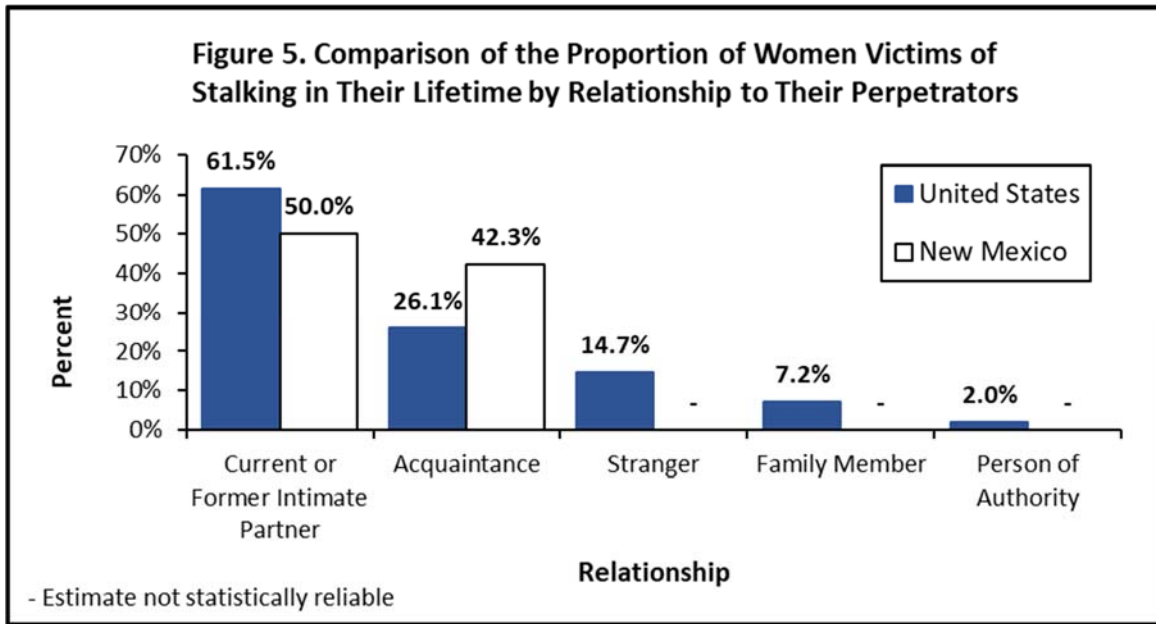
G. Tactics Used in Stalking Victimization of Women

Compared to women nationally, New Mexico women victims of stalking in their lifetime reported being similarly likely to experience: unwanted messages (75.8% and 71.8%, respectively), damage to personal property (51.9% and 52.3%, respectively), and threats of physical harm (68.1% and 67.7%, respectively) from their stalkers. However, New Mexico women victims of stalking in their lifetime were significantly less likely to be watched or followed (44.2%, U.S. and 37.2%, NM). Conversely, New Mexico women victims of stalking in their lifetime were significantly more likely to experience their stalker approach them or show up when not wanted (58.8%, U.S. and 64.6%, NM) and to have their stalker sneak into their home or car (26.7%, U.S. and 37.7%, NM). See **Figure 4** for a comparison between the proportion of U.S. and New Mexico women stalking victims during their lifetime, by stalking tactics used by their stalkers.



H. Type and Sex of Perpetrators of Women Stalking Victims

Significantly more women victims of stalking in their lifetime, nationally (61.5%) are stalked by a current or former intimate partner than their New Mexico counterparts (50.0%). Conversely, significantly more New Mexico women victims of stalking in their lifetime (42.3%) are stalked by an acquaintance than women victims of stalking in their lifetime nationally (26.1%). Strangers accounted for 14.7% of stalkers of women victims of lifetime stalking nationally, followed by 7.2% who were stalked by family members, and 2.0% who were stalked a person in authority. A statistically reliable estimate of stalking by a stranger, family member or person of authority was not provided for New Mexico women victims of stalking during their lifetime. See **Figure 5**.



Nationally, significantly more women victims of stalking in their lifetime were stalked by a male perpetrator (84.8%), than by a female perpetrator (7.3%) or by both male and female perpetrators (5.2%). In New Mexico, three-quarters (76.5%) of women victims of stalking in their lifetime were stalked by a male perpetrator. No estimates were provided for the proportion of women victims stalked in their lifetime by female perpetrators or by both male and female perpetrators due to insufficient data.

I. Conclusions

1. Conducting A Statewide Victimization Survey In New Mexico Is Preferable To Using NISVS Data

The NISVS State Report allowed for the first time, estimates of the lifetime prevalence of intimate partner violence for each state in the United States. In doing so, individual states are able to compare their rates to others regionally, and to the nation. As the NISVS is ongoing, it is hoped that the NISVS State Report will continue to be published every four years so that states can observe any change, positive or negative, in the their estimated lifetime intimate partner violence rates.

The NISVS and the NISVS State Report are valued by individual states that cannot afford to conduct their own victimization survey to obtain the lifetime prevalence of intimate partner violence and stalking. However, there are limitations. For many states including New Mexico, the NISVS data cannot provide statistically reliable estimates of the lifetime prevalence of stalking for men, or of the annual incidence of intimate partner violence and stalking for men and women. Additionally, it cannot provide intimate partner violence and stalking rates for all races, especially Native Americans which is of great interest in New Mexico. Further, while not discussed for this report, the NISVS lifetime rate of rape for men was not statistically reliable on a state level, nor were the previous 12-month rates of rape for women or men in New Mexico statistically reliable. For these reasons, it is preferable for New Mexico to

conduct its own statewide victimization survey. It is the only way to obtain rates of these interpersonal violence crimes and measure change in the rates over time.

2. Annual Intimate Partner Violence in New Mexico is Severely Underreported

The number of intimate partner violence crimes that come to the attention of statewide law enforcement agencies each year represents less than 1/6 of the intimate partner violence crimes that actually occur.

While the NISVS State Report does not provide an annual rate of intimate partner violence for New Mexico women, the rate of lifetime intimate partner violence for New Mexico women (37.6) and U.S. women (37.3) were virtually identical. If we used the national *annual* rate (6.6%) to estimate the number of intimate partner violence victims among adult women in New Mexico in 2012 (the last year of the NISVS data that was examined), it would mean that there were an estimated 52,816 adult women victims of intimate partner violence that year (800,247 women [18 and over] x 6.6%).

Similarly, the rate of lifetime intimate partner violence for New Mexico men (33.3%) was slightly higher than that for U.S. men (30.9%). Even so, if we used the national *annual* rate to estimate the number of intimate partner violence victims among adult men (6.4%) in New Mexico in 2012, it would mean that there were an estimated 49,322 adult men victims of intimate partner violence that year (770,669 men [18 and older] x 6.4%). The estimated total number of adult intimate partner violence victims therefore would be 102,138. It is interesting to note that statewide law enforcement agencies in 2012, reported a total of 18,825 domestic violence victims, 84% (15,813) of which were current or former intimate partners.

3. Annual Stalking Violence in New Mexico is Severely Underreported

The number of stalking violence crimes that come to the attention of statewide law enforcement agencies each year represents less than 1% of the stalking violence crimes that actually occur.

Nationally, 4.2% of women reported being stalked in the 12 months preceding the survey. There was no statistically reliable estimate provided for men nationally, or New Mexico men and women during the preceding 12 months. So, while we don't have an annual rate of stalking for New Mexico women, if we used the national annual rate to estimate the number of women stalking victims in New Mexico in 2012, it would mean that there were an estimated 33,610 women stalking victims that year (800,247 women [18 and over] x 4.2%). It is interesting to note that statewide law enforcement agencies in 2012, reported a total of 68 stalking cases, regardless of gender.

4. Implications

NISVS State Report recommends a "cross-cutting and multi-sector effort" to prevent intimate partner violence and stalking because "these forms of violence often co-occur", and focusing specifically on interventions during childhood where they often first occur. The NISVS State Report recommends that public health partner with "education, justice and social services to implement prevention efforts", and that interventions should be evidence-based and tailored so they are culturally relevant.

The NISVS State Report recommends that communities “take advantage of the best available evidence to prevent violence” by using “technical packages” developed by the CDC that “describe strategies, specific approaches, and the evidence of their effectiveness. “Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices” is available from the CDC at the following link: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv-technicalpackages.pdf>.

Reference:

Smith, S.G., Chen, J., Basile, K.C., Gilbert, L.K., Merrick, M.T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Appendix A. Definition of Intimate Partner Violence

How NISVS Measured Intimate Partner Violence

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

Sexual violence includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, and non-contact unwanted sexual experiences as described in Section 3. Contact sexual violence (SV) is a combined measure that includes rape, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and/or unwanted sexual contact.

Stalking victimization involves a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics used by a perpetrator that is both unwanted and causes fear or safety concerns in the victim as described in Section 4.

Physical violence includes a range of behaviors from slapping, pushing or shoving to severe acts that include hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, hurt by pulling hair, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, used a knife or gun.

Psychological aggression includes expressive aggression (such as name calling, insulting or humiliating an intimate partner) and coercive control, which includes behaviors that are intended to monitor and control or threaten an intimate partner.

Control of reproductive or sexual health includes the refusal by an intimate partner to use a condom. For a woman, it also includes times when a partner tried to get her pregnant when she did not want to become pregnant. For a man, it also includes times when a partner tried to get pregnant when the man did not want her to become pregnant.

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

Table 1. Lifetime prevalence of intimate partner violence (contact sexual violence, physical violence and/or stalking) among Women in New Mexico compared to other states in the U.S.

State	Rate	Rank
Kentucky	45.3	1
Nevada	43.8	2
Alaska	43.3	3
Arizona	42.6	4
Indiana	42.5	5
South Carolina	42.3	6
Missouri	41.8	7
Illinois	41.5	8
Washington	41.4	9
Arkansas	40.8	10
Oklahoma	40.1	11
Texas	40.1	11
Oregon	39.8	13
Mississippi	39.7	14
Tennessee	39.6	15
West Virginia	39.4	16
Maine	39.3	17
Vermont	39.2	18
District of Columbia	39.0	19
Ohio	38.0	20
Florida	37.9	21
Connecticut	37.7	22
Delaware	37.6	23
New Mexico	37.6	23
Alabama	37.5	25
Georgia	37.4	26
Montana	37.2	27
Pennsylvania	37.1	28
Colorado	36.8	29
Wisconsin	36.3	30
Michigan	36.1	31
Louisiana	35.9	32
New Jersey	35.8	33
Iowa	35.3	34
North Carolina	35.2	35
California	34.9	36
Hawaii	34.7	37

Table 1 – *continued*

State	Rate	Rank
New Hampshire	34.7	37
Maryland	34.4	39
Kansas	33.9	40
Massachusetts	33.9	40
Minnesota	33.9	40
Wyoming	33.9	40
Nebraska	33.7	44
Utah	33.6	45
Virginia	33.6	45
Idaho	33.0	47
Rhode Island	32.6	48
New York	31.7	49
North Dakota	29.7	50
South Dakota	27.8	51
UNITED STATES	37.3	

Table 2. Rate and Rank of Lifetime Contact Sexual Violence Among Women by an Intimate Partner, by State

State	Rate	Rank
Oregon	22.5	1
South Carolina	20.4	2
Minnesota	20.1	3
Alaska	19.8	4
Alabama	19.3	5
Arkansas	19.3	5
Texas	19.2	7
Kentucky	19.1	8
Nevada	19.1	8
Illinois	18.4	10
Pennsylvania	18.4	10
Wisconsin	18.4	10
Arizona	18.3	13
New Jersey	18.3	13
Vermont	18.1	15
Oklahoma	18.0	16
Washington	17.7	17
Montana	17.6	18
Idaho	17.5	19
Michigan	17.3	20
Maine	17.2	21
Indiana	17.1	22
Tennessee	17.1	22
Mississippi	17.0	24
Maryland	16.9	25
Colorado	16.7	26
Kansas	16.6	27
New Mexico	16.5	28
Ohio	16.5	28
Connecticut	15.9	30
Nebraska	15.8	31
Louisiana	15.3	32
West Virginia	15.3	32
Iowa	15.2	34
Massachusetts	15.2	34
New Hampshire	15.0	36
New York	14.8	37

Table 2 – *continued*

State	Rate	Rank
California	14.4	38
Utah	13.8	39
Missouri	13.7	40
Wyoming	13.6	41
Delaware	13.5	42
Hawaii	13.5	42
North Dakota	13.5	42
North Carolina	13.3	45
Florida	13.2	46
Georgia	13.1	47
Rhode Island	13.0	48
Virginia	12.4	49
South Dakota	12.0	50
District of Columbia		#N/A
UNITED STATES	16.4	

Table 3. Rate and Rank of Lifetime Physical Violence Among Women by an Intimate Partner, by State

State	Rate	Rank
Kentucky	42.1	1
Nevada	38.7	2
Arizona	38.6	3
Missouri	37.8	4
Washington	37.5	5
Oklahoma	37.3	6
Alaska	36.6	7
Indiana	36.6	7
South Carolina	36.4	9
West Virginia	36.3	10
District of Columbia	35.1	11
Texas	35.1	11
Oregon	35.0	13
Delaware	34.9	14
Mississippi	34.8	15
Ohio	34.5	16
Maine	34.2	17
Tennessee	34.2	17
Florida	34.1	19
Arkansas	34.0	20
Illinois	33.9	21
Georgia	33.7	22
Alabama	33.2	23
Vermont	32.8	24
Colorado	32.4	25
North Carolina	32.3	26
Pennsylvania	32.1	27
Connecticut	31.7	28
Louisiana	31.7	28
Michigan	31.3	30
Wisconsin	31.2	31
New Mexico	31.1	32
Hawaii	31.0	33
Montana	30.3	34
California	30.0	35
Nebraska	30.0	35
Virginia	30.0	35

Table 3 – *continued*

State	Rate	Rank
Wyoming	29.7	38
Rhode Island	28.9	39
Maryland	28.8	40
Iowa	28.6	41
New York	28.5	42
Idaho	28.4	43
Kansas	28.4	43
New Hampshire	28.2	45
North Dakota	27.4	46
Massachusetts	26.8	47
Utah	26.8	47
New Jersey	26.3	49
Minnesota	26.2	50
South Dakota	25.4	51
UNITED STATES	32.4	

Table 4. Rate and Rank of Lifetime Stalking Among Women by an Intimate Partner, by State

State	Rate	Rank
Illinois	31.5	1
Kentucky	16.5	2
South Carolina	13.9	3
Tennessee	13.8	4
Nevada	13.2	5
Arizona	12.4	6
Colorado	12.2	7
Missouri	12.2	7
West Virginia	11.6	9
Kansas	11.5	10
Ohio	11.5	10
South Dakota	11.5	10
Hawaii	11.4	13
Michigan	11.1	14
Nebraska	11.1	14
Oklahoma	11.0	16
Vermont	10.9	17
Mississippi	10.7	18
Alabama	10.5	19
Alaska	10.5	19
Arkansas	10.4	21
Pennsylvania	10.4	21
Oregon	10.3	23
Louisiana	10.0	24
Maine	9.9	25
California	9.8	26
Georgia	9.8	26
Massachusetts	9.6	28
Idaho	9.5	29
Minnesota	9.5	29
New Mexico	9.5	29
District of Columbia	9.4	32
Wisconsin	9.4	32
New Jersey	9.3	34
Washington	9.2	35
Iowa	9.0	36
Montana	9.0	36
Connecticut	8.9	38

Table 4 – *continued*

State	Rate	Rank
North Carolina	8.8	39
Florida	8.7	40
Indiana	8.7	40
Texas	8.7	40
Utah	8.6	43
Wyoming	8.5	44
Rhode Island	7.4	45
New Hampshire	6.7	46
Maryland	6.6	47
New York	6.4	48
Virginia	5.5	49
Delaware		#N/A
North Dakota		#N/A
UNITED STATES	9.7	

Table 5. Rate and Rank of Lifetime Psychological Aggression Among Women by an Intimate Partner, by State

State	Rate	Rank
Alabama	46.4	28
Alaska	54.2	4
Arizona	55.4	2
Arkansas	45.2	35
California	44.6	38
Colorado	47.4	23
Connecticut	44.8	37
Delaware	39.7	50
District of Columbia	50.1	15
Florida	46.0	31
Georgia	45.5	33
Hawaii	43.5	43
Idaho	43.5	43
Illinois	48.4	19
Indiana	51.8	12
Iowa	45.4	34
Kansas	45.8	32
Kentucky	57.2	1
Louisiana	46.9	25
Maine	53.5	5
Maryland	48.6	17
Massachusetts	44.1	42
Michigan	51.9	10
Minnesota	42.3	47
Mississippi	46.1	30
Missouri	54.8	3
Montana	47.0	24
Nebraska	46.9	25
Nevada	50.8	14
New Hampshire	45.1	36
New Jersey	43.1	45
New Mexico	48.0	21
New York	40.7	49
North Carolina	44.4	41
North Dakota	42.8	46
Ohio	46.8	27
Oklahoma	52.3	8

Table 5 – *continued*

State	Rate	Rank
Oregon	52.4	7
Pennsylvania	46.3	29
Rhode Island	44.5	40
South Carolina	53.1	6
South Dakota	36.6	51
Tennessee	48.1	20
Texas	52.0	9
Utah	41.6	48
Vermont	51.2	13
Virginia	44.6	38
Washington	48.7	16
West Virginia	48.5	18
Wisconsin	48.0	21
Wyoming	51.9	10
UNITED STATES	47.1	

Table 6. Rate and Rank of Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence Among Women with Impact, by State

State	Rate	Rank
Nevada	35.3	1
Alaska	34.1	2
Arizona	34.0	3
Kentucky	33.6	4
West Virginia	33.3	5
Alabama	32.3	6
South Carolina	32.0	7
Maine	31.7	8
Ohio	31.7	8
Texas	31.5	10
Washington	31.3	11
Oklahoma	30.1	12
Indiana	29.9	13
Missouri	29.7	14
Tennessee	29.5	15
Michigan	29.4	16
Oregon	29.3	17
New Mexico	29.1	18
Vermont	28.8	19
Delaware	28.6	20
North Carolina	28.5	21
Wisconsin	28.1	22
Colorado	27.6	23
Georgia	27.3	24
Pennsylvania	27.3	24
Louisiana	27.0	26
Montana	27.0	26
Mississippi	26.8	28
Iowa	26.5	29
District of Columbia	26.3	30
Kansas	26.1	31
Nebraska	26.0	32
Florida	25.5	33
Hawaii	25.5	33
Utah	25.2	35
Arkansas	25.1	36
Massachusetts	25.1	36

Table 6 – *continued*

State	Rate	Rank
New Jersey	24.6	38
Wyoming	24.2	39
Minnesota	24.0	40
New Hampshire	23.8	41
Virginia	23.8	41
California	23.3	43
South Dakota	22.5	44
North Dakota	22.4	45
Connecticut	22.2	46
Maryland	22	47
New York	21.6	48
Rhode Island	19.7	49
Idaho		#N/A
Illinois		#N/A
UNITED STATES	27.4	

Table 7. Rate and Rank of Lifetime Stalking Among Women, by State

State	Percent	Rank
Alabama	15.8	27
Alaska	15.3	31
Arizona	19.2	5
Arkansas	16.6	20
California	17.0	17
Colorado	17.5	14
Connecticut	12.3	48
Delaware	13.7	41
Florida	15.4	29
Georgia	13.8	40
Hawaii	14.4	37
Idaho	20.3	3
Illinois	13.5	43
Indiana	14.0	39
Iowa	15.8	27
Kansas	16.7	18
Kentucky	23.0	2
Louisiana	14.4	37
Maine	16.3	22
Maryland	13.5	43
Massachusetts	13.2	45
Michigan	16.1	25
Minnesota	14.5	35
Mississippi	18.1	9
Missouri	17.6	13
Montana	16.2	24
Nebraska	16.1	25
Nevada	24.1	1
New Hampshire	11.6	49
New Jersey	15.4	29
New Mexico	19.0	6
New York	12.5	47
North Carolina	14.9	33
North Dakota	9.6	50
Ohio	17.1	16
Oklahoma	17.3	15
Oregon	19.7	4
Pennsylvania	18.5	8

Table 7 – *continued*

State	Percent	Rank
Rhode Island	13.6	42
South Carolina	17.9	11
South Dakota	18.0	10
Tennessee	18.9	7
Texas	15.0	32
Utah	14.9	33
Vermont	16.7	18
Virginia	12.7	46
Washington	17.9	11
West Virginia	16.6	20
Wisconsin	14.5	35
Wyoming	16.3	22
United States	15.8	