

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey



2016/2017 Report on Sexual Violence



**Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention**
National Center for Injury
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The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Sexual Violence

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Background and Definition

Sexual violence is a complex public health problem that can affect persons across their lifespan. It often begins early and can have lifelong impacts on health. Sexual violence comprises numerous acts that happen without the consent of the victim or where the victim cannot consent or refuse, ranging from street harassment of a sexual nature to unwanted penetrative acts.¹ It can be committed by any type of perpetrator (e.g., friend, acquaintance, or intimate partner) and occurs in and outside of the context of intimate partner violence.

Sexual violence victimization is associated with negative mental health outcomes, chronic health conditions, and risky health behaviors.²⁻⁵ For example, sexual violence victimization has been linked to many short- and long-term mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety and PTSD symptoms,⁶⁻⁹ and

suicidal ideation and attempts.^{3,7,9} It has also been associated with physical injuries and health conditions such as genital and other injuries,¹⁰ disability,⁷ HIV,¹¹ other sexually transmitted diseases,¹²⁻¹⁴ and asthma.⁷

This report summarizes the lifetime and past 12-month prevalence of five forms of sexual violence victimization of women and men in the United States which includes rape, being made to penetrate someone (men only), sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, and sexual harassment in a public place. It also includes findings that highlight the differences in the forms of sexual violence victimization prevalence by race/ethnicity, characteristics of the victimization (type and sex of perpetrator, age at first victimization), direct impacts of the victimization, and its association with certain health conditions.

How NISVS Measured Sexual Violence

This report addresses five types of **sexual violence**. They include rape, being made to penetrate someone else (males only), sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, and sexual harassment in a public place.

Rape is any completed or attempted unwanted vaginal (for women), oral, or anal penetration through the use of physical force (such as being pinned or held down, or by the use of violence) or threats to physically harm and includes when the victim was too drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent. Rape is separated into three types: completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, and completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration. Among women, rape includes vaginal, oral, or anal penetration by a male using his penis. It also includes vaginal or anal penetration by a male or female using their fingers or an object. Among men, rape includes oral or anal penetration by a male using his penis. It also includes anal penetration by a male or female using their fingers or an object.

Being made to penetrate someone else (asked of males only) includes when a victim was made to, or an attempt was made to make them, sexually penetrate someone without the victim's consent because the victim was physically forced (such as being pinned or held down, or by the use of violence) or threatened with physical harm, or when the victim was too drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent. Among men, being made to penetrate someone else could have occurred in multiple ways: being made to vaginally penetrate a female using one's own penis; being made to penetrate a female's vagina or anus with their mouth; being made to anally penetrate a male or female; or being made to receive oral sex from a male or female. It also includes male and female perpetrators attempting to force male victims to penetrate them, but the act was not completed.

Sexual coercion is unwanted sexual penetration that occurs after a person is pressured in a nonphysical way. In NISVS, it refers to unwanted vaginal, oral, or anal sex after being pressured in ways that include being worn down by someone who repeatedly asked for sex or showed they were unhappy; feeling pressured by being lied to, told promises that were untrue, having someone threaten to end a relationship or spread rumors; and sexual pressure due to someone using their influence or authority.

Unwanted sexual contact is unwanted sexual experiences involving touch but not sexual penetration, such as being kissed in a sexual way or having sexual body parts fondled, groped, or grabbed.

Sexual harassment in a public place is verbal harassment in a sexual way that made the victim feel uncomfortable.

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

Methods

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) is an ongoing, nationally representative random-digit-dial (RDD) telephone survey of adults in the United States using a dual-frame approach that includes both landline and cell phones. Noninstitutionalized, English- and/or Spanish-speaking adult women and men (18 years and older) are surveyed. For this study, the survey was administered twice between September 2016 and May 2017 (i.e., the 2016/2017 period). A total of 15,152 women and 12,419 men completed the survey. The response rate was 7.6% (American Association for Public Opinion Research [AAPOR] Response Rate 4) and the cooperation rate was 58.6% (AAPOR Cooperation Rate 4).¹⁵ More details about the survey instrument and the methods used to collect the 2016/2017 NISVS data can be found in Kresnow et al.¹⁶

Survey sections were reorganized and several survey questions were revised for the 2016/2017 NISVS administration as detailed in Kresnow et al.¹⁶ Specific to the sexual violence content of the survey, made to penetrate items for female participants were removed due to very low prevalence in previous survey administrations. In addition, more specific data were captured about the impact of sexual violence: respondents were asked about the impacts of sexual coercion (pregnancy [females only] and sexually transmitted infections), and of rape and made to penetrate combined (fear, concern for safety, pregnancy [females only], sexually transmitted infections, and physical injury). The perpetrator

category of “brief encounter” (which includes someone met at a party, on a blind date, or online, someone known by sight, a taxi driver, or a service provider) is now presented as a specific perpetrator category in the data tables; this perpetrator type was previously subsumed under the “acquaintance” category. Victims may have had multiple perpetrators; therefore, the perpetrator categories within the tables and figures do not sum to 100%. Finally, age at first victimization findings are presented for additional subtypes of sexual violence beyond rape and made to penetrate, including sexual coercion and unwanted sexual contact. Additional details about revisions to the 2016/2017 NISVS instrument are described in Kresnow et al.¹⁶ Comparisons to previous data years are not recommended given the changes made in the 2016/2017 administration compared to previous NISVS data years.

Analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4) and SAS-callable SUDAAN (version 11.1). Weighted prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals were produced separately for females and males, along with total number of victims. Chi-square tests were conducted to ascertain the association between health conditions of interest and sexual violence victimization with a p-value of 0.05 set as the threshold for establishing statistical significance. Estimates with relative standard errors > 30% or a numerator sample count ≤ 20 were considered statistically unstable and not reported.

Findings

Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization (Lifetime and 12-month, All Forms)

Rape

Women

One in 4 women (26.8% or 33.5 million) in the United States reported completed or attempted rape victimization at some point in her lifetime (Figure 1, Table 1). Two percent (2.3% or about 2.9 million) reported rape victimization in the 12 months before the survey (Table 1).

Men

About 1 in 26 men (3.8% or 4.5 million) in the United States reported completed or attempted rape victimization at some point in his lifetime (Figure 2, Table 2). Less than one percent (0.3 or 340,000) reported rape victimization in the 12 months before the survey (Table 2).

Being Made to Penetrate (Men)

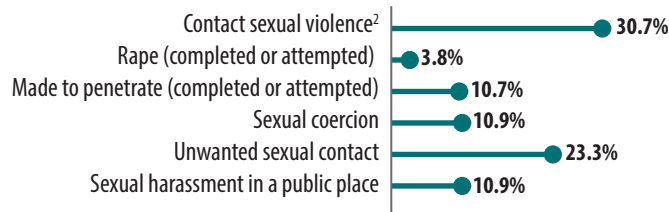
About 1 in 9 men (10.7% or 12.6 million) in the United States reported being made to penetrate someone in his lifetime (Figure 2, Table 2). About one percent (1.3%

or about 1.6 million) reported being made to penetrate in the 12 months before the survey (Table 2).



1 in 4 women reported completed or attempted rape during her lifetime.

1 in 9 men reported being made to penetrate someone during his lifetime.

Figure 1**Lifetime Reports of Sexual Violence — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 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 Reports of Sexual Violence — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 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.

Sexual Coercion

Women

Nearly 1 in 4 women (23.6% or 29.4 million) in the United States reported sexual coercion victimization at some point in her lifetime (Figure 1, Table 1). Almost four percent (3.7% or about 4.6 million) reported sexual coercion in the 12 months before taking the survey (Table 1).

Men

About 1 in 9 men (10.9% or 12.8 million) in the United States reported sexual coercion victimization during his lifetime (Figure 2, Table 2). About 1.9% (or 2.3 million) reported sexual coercion in the 12 months prior to taking the survey (Table 2).

Unwanted Sexual Contact

Women

Nearly 1 in 2 women (47.6% or 59.4 million) in the United States reported unwanted sexual contact victimization at some point in her lifetime (Figure 1, Table 1). About 5% (5.3% or about 6.6 million) reported unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months before the survey (Table 1).

Men

About 1 in 4 men (23.3% or 27.5 million) in the United States reported unwanted sexual contact victimization during his lifetime (Figure 2, Table 2). Three percent (3.6 million) reported sexual coercion in the 12 months prior to taking the survey (Table 2).

Sexual Harassment in a Public Place

Women

One in three women (30.4% or 37.9 million) in the United States reported being harassed in a public place at some point in her lifetime in a way that made her feel uncomfortable (Figure 1, Table 1). About 10% (10.2% or about 12.7 million) reported sexual harassment in a public place in the 12 months before taking the survey (Table 1).

Men

About 1 in 9 men (10.9% or 12.9 million) in the United States reported sexual harassment in a public place at some point in his lifetime that made him feel uncomfortable (Figure 2, Table 2). About 3% (2.9% or about 3.4 million) reported public harassment in the 12 months prior to taking the survey (Table 2).

Prevalence of Sexual Violence Victimization by Race/Ethnicity

Rape

Women

More than 1 in 4 non-Hispanic Black (29.0%) and non-Hispanic White (28.1%), 1 in 5 Hispanic (19.7%), and 1 in 6 non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander women (17.2%) in the United States were raped in their lifetime. More than 2 in 5 non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native (43.7%) and non-Hispanic multiracial (48.0%) women were raped in their lifetime. In the 12 months prior to the survey, 4.0% of non-Hispanic Black, 2.0% of non-Hispanic White, 2.0% of Hispanic, and 6.6% of non-Hispanic multiracial women in the United States were raped (Table 3). The 12-month estimates for other racial/ethnic groups were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 3).

Men

In the United States, 2.9% of non-Hispanic Black, 3.9% of non-Hispanic White, 3.2% of Hispanic, and 6.3% of non-Hispanic multiracial men were raped in their lifetime (Table 4). The estimates for non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander and non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native men were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 4). The past 12-month estimates for all racial/ethnic groups were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 4).

Being Made to Penetrate (Men)

Nearly 1 in 6 non-Hispanic Black (15.7%), 1 in 10 non-Hispanic White (9.6%), 1 in 9 Hispanic (10.8%), 1 in 12 non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander (8.4%), 1 in 7 non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native (14.4%), and 1 in 4 non-Hispanic multiracial men (22.8%) were made to penetrate someone in their lifetime (Table 4). During the 12 months before

the survey, 1.1% of non-Hispanic White men in the United States were made to penetrate someone. The estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups for made to penetrate victimization in the past 12 months were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 4).

Sexual Coercion

Women

About 1 in 4 non-Hispanic Black (23.8%) and non-Hispanic White (25.0%), 1 in 6 Hispanic (16.8%) and non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander (18.0%), about 1 in 3 non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native (32.0%) and 2 in 5 non-Hispanic multiracial women (39.5%) in the United States reported sexual coercion victimization at some point in their lifetime. In the 12 months before the survey, 1 in 15 non-Hispanic Black (6.4%), 3.2% of non-Hispanic White, 3.9% of Hispanic, and 1 in 9 non-Hispanic multiracial women (11.7%) reported sexual coercion (Table 3). The past 12 month estimates for sexual coercion of the other racial/ethnic groups were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 3).

Men

About 1 in 7 non-Hispanic Black (15.3%), 1 in 10 non-Hispanic White (10.3%) and Hispanic (10.6%), 1 in 13 non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander (7.6%), and 1 in 6 non-Hispanic multiracial men (15.4%) in the United States reported sexual coercion victimization at some point in their lifetime. Estimates for non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native men were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported. In the 12 months before the survey, 4.2% of non-Hispanic Black, 1.3% of non-Hispanic White, 2.7% of Hispanic, and 3.6% of non-Hispanic multiracial men reported sexual coercion. Estimates for other racial/ethnic groups were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 4).

Unwanted Sexual Contact

Women

About 2 in 5 non-Hispanic Black (40.5%), about half of non-Hispanic White (51.5%), 1 in 3 Hispanic (34.8%), 2 in 5 non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander (44.2%), more than half of non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native (58.1%), and more than two thirds of non-Hispanic multiracial women (67.3%) reported unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime. In the 12 months before the survey, nearly 1 in 14 non-Hispanic Black (7.2%), 1 in 21 non-Hispanic White (4.7%), 1 in 19 Hispanic (5.3%), and about 1 in 10 non-Hispanic multiracial women (10.3%) reported unwanted sexual contact (Table 3). Twelve-month estimates for other racial/ethnic groups were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 3).

Men

One in five non-Hispanic Black (20.8%) and non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander (21.5%), 1 in 4 non-Hispanic White (23.8%) and Hispanic (22.5%), and 1 in 3 non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native (29.2%) and non-Hispanic multiracial men (32.7%) reported unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime. In the previous 12 months, 3.7% of non-Hispanic Black, 2.3% of non-Hispanic White, and 4.5% of Hispanic men reported unwanted sexual contact. The past 12 month estimates for unwanted sexual contact of the other racial/ethnic groups were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 4).

Sexual Harassment in a Public Place

Women

One in four non-Hispanic Black (26.2%) and Hispanic women (23.3%), about 1 in 3 non-Hispanic White (31.8%) and non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander women (34.4%), 2 in 5 non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native (40.7%), and nearly half of non-Hispanic multiracial women (48.2%) reported being sexually harassed in a public place in their lifetime. In the 12 months before the survey, 1 in 10 non-Hispanic Black (10.8%) and Hispanic (10.2%), 1 in 11 non-Hispanic White (9.5%), 1 in 8 non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander (13.0%), and 1 in 5 non-Hispanic multiracial women (21.4%) reported being sexually harassed in a public place. Estimates for non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native women were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 3).

Men

One in eight non-Hispanic Black (12.2%), 1 in 9 non-Hispanic White (10.7%), 1 in 10 Hispanic (9.7%), 1 in 9 non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander (10.8%), 1 in 13 non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native (8.0%), and 1 in 5 non-Hispanic multiracial men (22.9%) reported being sexually harassed in a public place in their lifetime. In the past 12 months, 3.8% of non-Hispanic Black, 2.3% of non-Hispanic White, 4.5% of Hispanic, and 5.3% of non-Hispanic multiracial men reported being sexually harassed in a public place. The last 12 month estimates for sexual harassment in a public place of the other racial/ethnic groups were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 4).



Most female and male victims of sexual violence knew their perpetrators.

Type of Perpetrator Among Victims of Sexual Violence

Rape

Female Victims

In their lifetimes, more than half (56.1%) of female victims were raped by an acquaintance, more than 1 in 3 (39.3%) by an intimate partner, about 1 in 6 (16.0%) by a family member, about 1 in 8 (12.1%) by a stranger, 1 in 10 (9.6%) by a brief encounter, and 1 in 25 (4.0%) by a person of authority. In the 12 months before the survey, almost half of female rape victims were raped by an intimate partner (45.4%) or an acquaintance (48.1%). Past 12-month estimates for the remaining categories of perpetrator were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Figure 3 and Table 5).

Male Victims

During their lifetimes, more than half of male victims were raped by an acquaintance (57.3%), about 1 in 6 (16.0%) by a family member, nearly 1 in 7 (13.7%) by a stranger, 1 in 8 (12.8%) by a brief encounter, 1 in 8 (12.5%) by an intimate partner, and 1 in 11 (9.2%) by a person of authority. Twelve-month estimates for type of perpetrator of male rape victims were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Figure 4 and Table 6).

Being Made to Penetrate (Men)

In their lifetimes, more than 3 in 5 male victims were made to penetrate by an acquaintance (62.2%) followed by more than 1 in 4 (26.3%) by an intimate partner, 1 in 7 (14.3%) by a brief encounter, 1 in 10 (10.4%) by a stranger, and 1 in 17 (5.9%) by a person of authority and a family member (5.9%). In the 12 months before the survey, about 1 in 3 male victims

of being made to penetrate reported an intimate partner perpetrator (29.7%), and more than half of male victims reported an acquaintance perpetrator (55.5%). Twelve-month estimates for the remaining categories of perpetrator were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Figure 4 and Table 6).

Sexual Coercion

Female Victims

During their lifetimes, more than half (58.3%) of female victims of sexual coercion reported that their perpetrator was an intimate partner followed by 2 in 5 (41.8%) by an acquaintance, 1 in 10 (10.1%) by a person of authority, 1 in 11 (9.1%) by a family member, 1 in 21 (4.7%) by a stranger, and 1 in 22 (4.6%) by a brief encounter. In the past 12 months, about two thirds (66.7%) of female victims of sexual coercion reported that their perpetrator was an intimate partner and about 1 in 3 (31.8%) reported an acquaintance. Past 12-month estimates for the remaining categories of perpetrator were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Figure 3 and Table 5).

Male Victims

In their lifetimes, nearly half (49.1%) of male victims of sexual coercion reported that their perpetrator was an acquaintance or an intimate partner (45.8%) followed by 1 in 10 (10.0%) who reported a person of authority, 1 in 15 (6.8%) a brief encounter, 1 in 19 (5.3%) a family member, and 1 in 25 (4.2%) a stranger. In the past 12 months, more than half (55.0%) of male sexual coercion victims reported an intimate partner perpetrator and 41.2% reported an acquaintance. Twelve-month estimates for the remaining categories of perpetrator were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Figure 4 and Table 6).

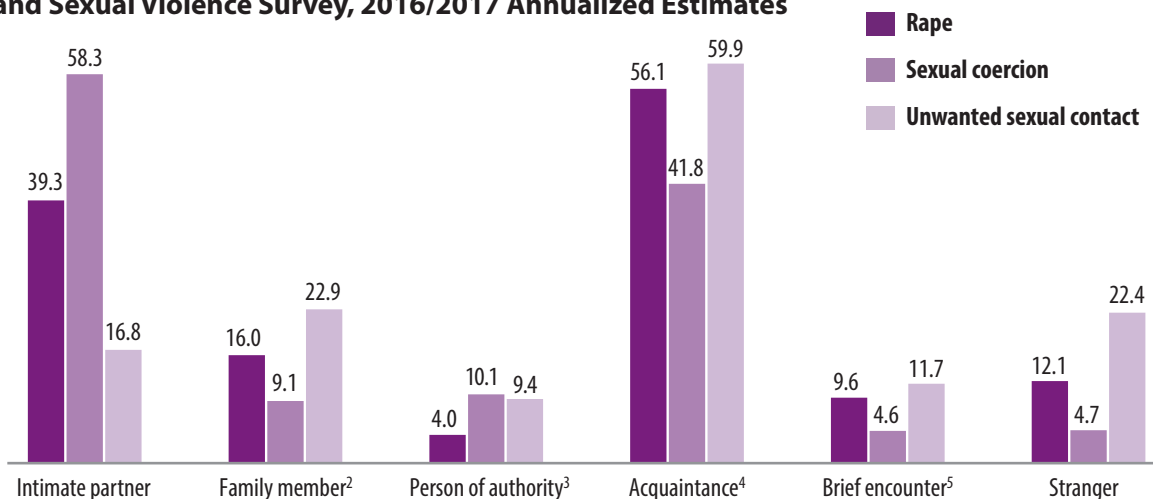
Unwanted Sexual Contact

Female Victims

During their lifetimes, more than half (59.9%) of female victims of unwanted sexual contact reported that their perpetrator was an acquaintance followed by 1 in 5 (22.9%) who reported a family member, 1 in 5 (22.4%) a stranger, nearly 1 in 6 (16.8%) an intimate partner, nearly 1 in 9 (11.7%) a brief encounter, and 1 in 11 (9.4%) a person of authority. In the 12 months before the survey, more than half (55.1%) of female victims of unwanted sexual contact reported an acquaintance perpetrator, 18.0% an intimate partner, 16.1% a stranger, and 8.4% a brief encounter perpetrator. Twelve-month estimates for the remaining categories of perpetrator were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Figure 3 and Table 5).

Male Victims

In their lifetimes, more than 1 in 2 (62.4%) male victims of unwanted sexual contact reported that their perpetrator was an acquaintance followed by 1 in 5 (21.9%) reporting a stranger, 1 in 9 (11.1%) a brief encounter, 1 in 11 (9.2%) an intimate partner, 1 in 12 (8.3%) a family member, and 1 in 14 (7.2%) a person of authority. In the 12 months before the survey, almost two-thirds (62.9%) of male victims of unwanted sexual contact reported an acquaintance perpetrator, 18.0% an intimate partner, and 11.8% a stranger perpetrator. Twelve-month estimates for the remaining categories of perpetrator were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Figure 4 and Table 6).

Figure 3**Type of Perpetrator¹ Among Female Victims of Sexual Violence, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

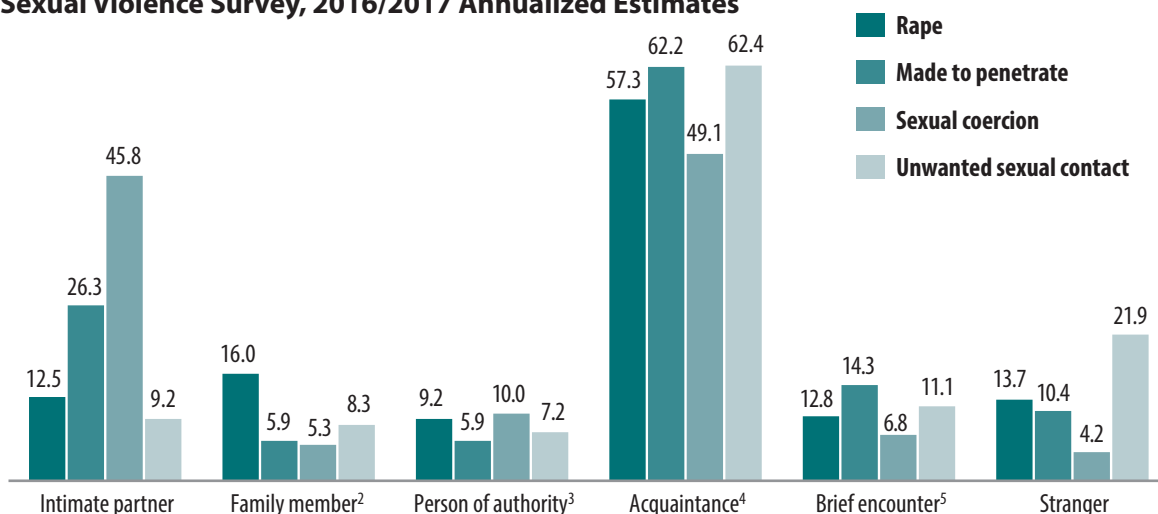
¹ This is based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed sexual violence against them. Combined percentages exceed 100% because some victims had multiple perpetrators. Victims with missing or unspecified type of perpetrator data (lifetime unknown perpetrator for rape is 1.7%, estimated percentage for sexual coercion is not statistically stable, and for unwanted sexual contact is 1.8%. Estimated percentages for 12-month unknown perpetrator for rape, sexual coercion, and unwanted sexual contact are not statistically stable) are not represented in the figure.

² This includes immediate and extended family members.

³ This includes, for example, boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, or caregiver.

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

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

Figure 4**Type of Perpetrator¹ Among Male Victims of Sexual Violence, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

¹ This is based on victims' reports of their relationship at the time the perpetrator first committed sexual violence against them. Combined percentages may exceed 100% because some victims had multiple perpetrators. Victims with missing or unspecified type of perpetrator data (lifetime unknown perpetrator estimated percentage is 3.4% for made to penetrate and 2.1% for unwanted sexual contact; estimated percentages for rape and sexual coercion are not statistically stable. Twelve-month unknown perpetrator estimated percentages for rape, made to penetrate, sexual coercion, and unwanted sexual contact are not statistically stable) are not represented in the figure.

² This includes immediate and extended family members.

³ This includes, for example, boss, supervisor, superior in command, teacher, professor, coach, clergy, doctor, therapist, or caregiver.

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

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

Sex of Perpetrator Among Victims of Sexual Violence

Rape

Female Victims

Most female victims (94.0%) reported having only male rape perpetrators in their lifetime—2.4% had both male and female perpetrators. In the 12 months preceding the survey, 97.7% of female victims reported having only male rape perpetrators. The past 12-month estimate for female victims with both male and female perpetrators and the lifetime and 12-month estimates for female victims with only female rape perpetrators were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 7).

Male Victims

Regarding lifetime experiences of rape, more than three quarters (76.8%) of male victims reported having only male perpetrators, 10.4% had only female perpetrators, and 9.6% had both male and female perpetrators. In the 12 months before the survey, 71.9% of male rape victims had only male perpetrators. Twelve-month estimates for male victims with only female rape perpetrators or both male and female perpetrators were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 8).

Being Made to Penetrate (Men)

Most male made to penetrate victims (69.6%) reported only female perpetrators, 17.9% reported only male perpetrators, and 8.2% reported both male and female perpetrators during their lifetime. In the 12 months prior to taking the survey, 83.8%

of male made to penetrate victims reported only female perpetrators. Twelve-month estimates for the remaining categories of perpetrator were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 8).

Sexual Coercion

Female Victims

Most female victims (93.6%) of sexual coercion reported that their perpetrators were male only, 2.3% were both male and female, and 0.9% reported only female perpetrators during their lifetime. In the 12 months before the survey, 96.4% of female sexual coercion victims reported only male perpetrators. Twelve-month estimates for the remaining categories of perpetrator were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 7).

Male Victims

Most male victims of sexual coercion (71.7%) reported that their perpetrators were female only, 17.6% were male only, and 8.0% reported both male and female perpetrators during their lifetime. In the 12 months before the survey, 83.6% of male sexual coercion victims reported only female perpetrators and 13.6% reported only male perpetrators. Twelve-month estimates for male sexual coercion victims with both male and female perpetrators were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 8).

Unwanted Sexual Contact

Female Victims

Most female victims (90.0%) of unwanted sexual contact reported that their perpetrators were male only; 4.8% had both male and female perpetrators, and 0.8% had only female perpetrators in their lifetime. In the 12 months before the survey, 92.6% of victims of unwanted sexual contact reported having only male perpetrators. Twelve-month estimates for the remaining categories of perpetrator were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 7).

Male Victims

Nearly half of male victims (47.5%) of unwanted sexual contact reported that their perpetrators were female only, more than a third reported male only (34.4%), and 14.3% reported both male and female perpetrators in their lifetimes. In the 12 months before the survey, 70.5% of male victims of unwanted sexual contact reported only female perpetrators and 26.1% reported only male perpetrators. Twelve-month estimates for male victims of unwanted sexual contact with both male and female perpetrators were based upon numbers too small to produce statistically stable estimates and were therefore not reported (Table 8).

Age at First Sexual Violence Victimization

Rape

Female Victims

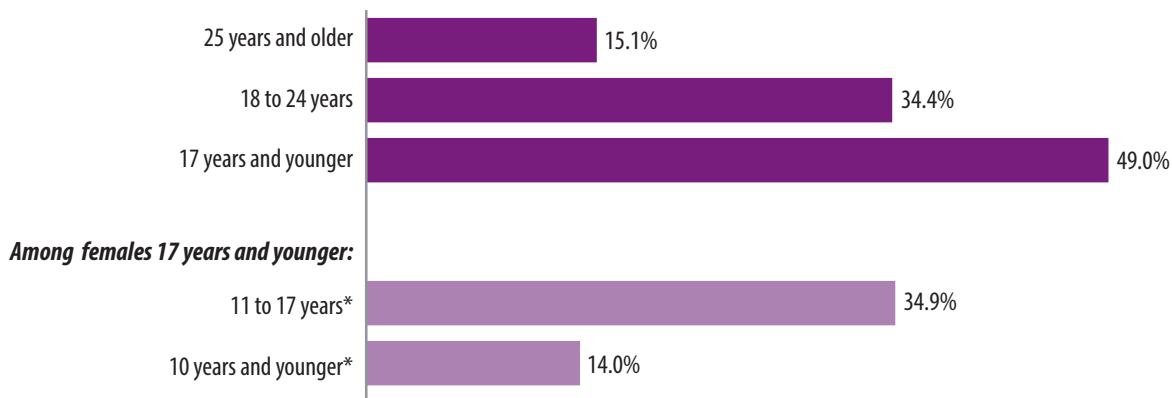
More than 80% of female rape victims reported that the first victimization in their lifetime occurred before age 25 (83.4% or nearly 28 million), including 49.0% (16.4 million) who were first raped before turning 18. Nearly 35% (34.9% or 11.7 million) of female rape victims were first victimized between 11 and 17 years old and 14.0% (about 4.7 million) were age 10 years or younger. Among female victims, 15.1% (or 5 million) were 25 years or older at the time of their first rape victimization (Figure 5 and Table 9).

Male Victims

More than 80% of male rape victims reported having first been raped before age 25 (86.1% or 3.8 million), including 56.6% (or 2.5 million) who were first raped before the age of 18. Almost 30% (29.8% or 1.3 million) were first victimized when they were 11–17 years old and about a quarter (26.8% or 1.2 million) were 10 years or younger. Among male rape victims, 12.2% (or 544,000) were 25 years or older at the time of the first rape victimization in their lifetime (Table 11).



More than 4 in 5 female rape victims reported that they were first raped before age 25 and almost half were first raped as a minor.

Figure 5**Age at First Rape Victimization Among Female Victims, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates^{1,2,3}**

¹ Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentage is not statistically stable) are not represented in the figure.

² This is the youngest known age reported for the first rape victimization.

³ All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

* Denotes age groups that are a subset of the "17 years and younger" age group.

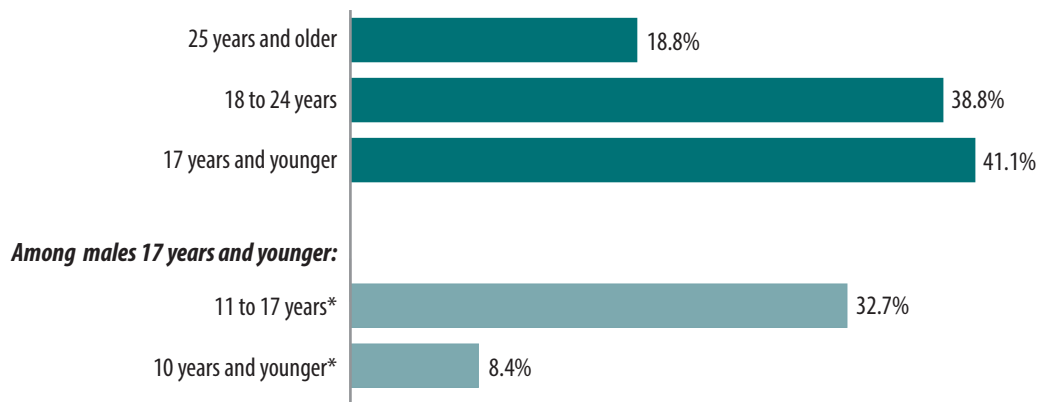
Being Made to Penetrate (Men)

Nearly 80% of male victims reported having first been made to penetrate someone before age 25 (79.9% or about 10.1 million), including 41.1% (or about 5.2 million) who were first made to penetrate before the age of 18. Among male victims who were

made to penetrate someone, 18.8% (or about 2.4 million victims) were 25 years or older at the time of their first made to penetrate victimization (Figure 6 and Table 11).



Almost 8 in 10 male victims reported that they were first made to penetrate someone before age 25, and 4 in 10 were first made to penetrate as a minor.

Figure 6**Age at First Made to Penetrate Victimization Among Male Victims, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates^{1,2,3}**

¹ Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentage is not statistically stable) are not represented in the figure.

² This is the youngest known age reported for the first made to penetrate victimization.

³ All percentages are weighted to the U.S. adult population.

* Denotes age groups that are a subset of the "17 and younger" age group.

Sexual Coercion

Female Victims

Nearly 3 in 4 (73.5% or 21.6 million) female victims of sexual coercion reported that it first occurred before age 25, including 38.4% (11.3 million) who first experienced sexual coercion before turning 18. Thirty-one percent (9.1 million) were first victimized between 11 and 17 years old and 7.4% (about 2.2 million) were 10 years or younger when they were first victimized. About 1 in 4 (24.5% or 7.2 million) female sexual coercion victims were 25 years or older at the time of their first sexual coercion victimization (Table 10).

Male Victims

More than 60% (61.3% or 7.9 million) of male victims of sexual coercion reported that it first occurred before age 25, including 30.1% (3.9 million) who first experienced sexual coercion before turning 18. Nearly 1 in 4 (23.8% or nearly 3.1 million) were first victimized between 11 and 17 years old and 6.3% (811,000) were 10 years or younger at the time of the first victimization. Among male victims, 1 in 3 (35.5% or about 4.6 million) were 25 years or older at the time of their first sexual coercion victimization (Table 12).

Unwanted Sexual Contact

Female Victims

More than 80% of female victims (83.4%, or nearly 49.5 million victims) of unwanted sexual contact reported that it first occurred before age 25, including 1 in 2 (56.9% or 33.8 million) who first experienced unwanted sexual contact before turning 18. One in three (34.6% or about 20.6 million) were first victimized between 11 and 17 years old and 1 in 5 (22.3% or about 13.3 million) were first victimized when they were 10 years or younger. About 1 in 7 (14.9% or about 8.9 million) were 25 years or older at the time of their first unwanted sexual contact victimization (Table 10).

Male Victims

Three in four male victims (75.4% or 20.7 million) of unwanted sexual contact reported that it first occurred before age 25, including 42.6% (about 11.7 million) who first experienced it before turning 18. One in four (27.9% or 7.7 million) were first victimized between 11 and 17 years old and 1 in 7 (14.7% or 4.0 million) were age 10 years old or younger when they were first victimized. About 1 in 5 (22.9% or about 6.3 million) male victims were 25 years or older at the time of their first unwanted sexual contact victimization (Table 12).

Immediate Impacts of Rape, Being Made to Penetrate, and Sexual Coercion Among Victims

Rape

Female Victims

Sixty seven percent (67.2%) of female rape victims reported concern for their own safety, 64.6% were fearful, 37.0% were injured, 15.9% contracted a sexually transmitted infection, and 14.9% became pregnant as a result of the rape (Table 13).

Male Victims

Almost 50 percent (49.5%) of male rape victims reported concern for their own safety and 51.0% were fearful as a result of the rape. Estimates for contracting a sexually transmitted infection and injury were based on numbers too small to produce a statistically stable estimate and were therefore not reported (Table 14).

Made to Penetrate (Men)

Twenty three percent (23.1%) of male made to penetrate victims reported concern for their own safety, 23.0% were fearful, 5.6% were injured, and

4.0% contracted a sexually transmitted infection as a result of being made to penetrate someone (Table 14).

Immediate Impacts of Rape Among Female Victims



1 in 7 contracted a sexually transmitted infection.



1 in 3 were injured.



2 in 3 were concerned for safety.



2 in 3 were fearful.



1 in 7 became pregnant.

Immediate Impacts of Made to Penetrate Among Male Victims



1 in 25 contracted a sexually transmitted infection.



1 in 18 were injured.



1 in 5 were concerned for safety.



1 in 5 were fearful.

Sexual Coercion

Female Victims

Nineteen percent (19.2%) of female sexual coercion victims contracted a sexually transmitted infection and 16.6% became pregnant as a result of sexual coercion (Table 13).

Male Victims

Ten percent of male sexual coercion victims contracted a sexually transmitted infection as a result of sexual coercion (Table 14).

Prevalence of Health Conditions by Sexual Violence Victim Status

This section presents prevalence data on the associated health conditions and activity limitations among U.S. women and men who reported sexual

violence victimization during their lifetime versus those who did not report such victimization.

Prevalence Among Women

Prevalence estimates for five of the 10 health conditions measured were significantly higher ($p < .05$) among women who reported sexual violence victimization compared to those who did not. They include asthma, irritable bowel syndrome, frequent headaches, chronic pain, and difficulty sleeping. In addition, prevalence estimates for two of the 10 conditions measured (diabetes and high blood pressure) were significantly lower ($p < .05$) among

women who reported sexual violence victimization compared to those who did not. HIV/AIDS was not statistically stable. Similarly, three of the four measured activity limitations were significantly higher among women who reported sexual violence victimization compared to those who did not in their lifetime. They include difficulty dressing or bathing, difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions, and difficulty doing errands alone (Table 15).

Prevalence Among Men

Prevalence estimates for six of the 10 health conditions measured were significantly higher among men who reported sexual violence victimization compared to those without such victimization. They include asthma, HIV/AIDS, frequent headaches, chronic pain, difficulty sleeping, and serious difficulty hearing. One of the 10 health conditions measured (diabetes) was significantly lower among men who

reported sexual violence victimization compared to those who did not. Three of the four activity limitations measured were significantly higher among men who reported sexual violence victimization in their lifetime compared to those who did not. They include difficulty dressing or bathing, difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions, and difficulty doing errands alone (Table 16).

Discussion and Conclusion

NISVS findings from the latest survey administration show that all five forms of sexual violence measured are commonly reported among U.S. women and men in their lifetimes and in the 12 months before the survey. Women and racial and ethnic minority groups are disproportionately burdened by most of these forms of violence. For example, non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native and non-Hispanic multiracial women reported lifetime prevalence estimates between 32% and 67% across the various types. Similar patterns, with lower prevalence, were found for male victims of sexual violence, particularly for those who were non-Hispanic multiracial. These findings highlight the importance of understanding the context under which victimization increases for racial and ethnic minority groups. The relationship between victimization and historical trauma, structural inequities, and health must be understood to decrease such disparities.¹⁷ Future research that explores the heterogeneity of which groups make up the non-Hispanic multiracial category presented in this report would help inform prevention efforts.

The perpetrator across all forms of sexual violence is most often someone who is known to both female and male victims, which is consistent with previous scholarship. The most commonly reported for all five forms of sexual violence were intimate partners and acquaintances. In addition, findings confirm previous work showing that sexual violence begins early in the lifespan for many victims. Most female and male victims of rape, sexual coercion, and unwanted sexual contact, and males who were made to penetrate reported that their first victimization occurred before age 25. For female sexual violence victims, most perpetrators were male only, although male sexual violence victims reported a combination of male and female perpetrators depending on the type of victimization.

Findings reveal that rape, in particular, has serious immediate impacts: more than a third of female rape victims were physically injured as a result of the rape, and two thirds of female and about half of male rape victims were concerned for their safety and fearful. This highlights a continuing need to support sexual violence victims to lessen the harms of victimization through services and treatment.¹⁷ The prevalence

of many of the lifetime health conditions examined in this report was higher for sexual violence victims compared to nonvictims for both women and men. The findings that for both women and men, prevalence of diabetes and high blood pressure (women only) was lower for victims compared to nonvictims might suggest that other variables explain this association. Overall, this pattern shows the profound association of sexual violence with physical and mental health.

Although sexual violence is common and victim supports are essential, investment in preventing sexual violence before it occurs can be made simultaneously. CDC developed technical packages that compile the best available evidence about how to prevent different forms of violence, including one focused exclusively on strategies and approaches to prevent sexual violence.¹⁷ It describes a comprehensive effort that employs prevention approaches at multiple levels of the social ecology (i.e., individual, relationship, community, societal) and involves multiple sectors (e.g., public health, education, healthcare, business). For instance, strategies that focus on changing social norms such as bystander approaches that train youth and others to provide peer leadership on anti-violence/pro-social attitudes and to safely intervene in situations where others are at risk for sexual violence show evidence of effectiveness for reducing sexual violence.¹⁸ Other strategies that focus on teaching individual skills to protect against sexual violence victimization and perpetration (e.g., empowerment training or social emotional learning approaches) also show evidence for reducing sexual violence.^{19,20} Considering the physical environment of schools, neighborhoods, and communities and how it might contribute to increases in sexual violence is important. For example, building-level interventions in schools or alcohol or workplace policies are also promising. Also, report findings reveal that some racial/ethnic minority groups are disproportionately impacted. Thus, violence prevention approaches might be most effective if they are culturally sensitive and relevant to specific racial/ethnic populations, such as non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native persons. In addition, prevention approaches such as

policies that address the economic and structural factors that contribute to victimization, including poverty, economic insecurity, and systemic racism might decrease the economic and racial inequalities associated with sexual violence victimization.²¹⁻²³

Although survey changes limit comparisons over time, sexual violence estimates for 2016/2017 are higher than what had been historically reported.²⁴ Events related to sexual violence during 2016 and 2017 that garnered national news attention could have increased awareness about sexual violence in the United States and should be acknowledged. For example, in 2016, President Biden, who was Vice

President at the time, spoke about sexual violence at the televised Academy Awards Ceremony that reached 10% of the nation's population. In addition, in the Fall of 2017, numerous allegations of sexual violence against an entertainment mogul reached the national news media, which led to additional allegations against other prominent men in positions of power and to the reemergence of the #MeToo movement. These national events likely contributed to greater awareness of the different types of sexual violence and could have influenced NISVS respondents to disclose their sexual violence victimization experiences.

Limitations

The findings in this report are subject to numerous limitations that may impact the representativeness of the sample. First, although RDD telephone surveys offer the advantage of talking directly to an interviewer who can establish rapport and monitor the emotional safety of respondents, many studies that use RDD surveys, including this one, have reported declining response rates.^{25, 26} To address this issue, NISVS uses both cell and landline sampling frames and non-response follow-up to minimize non-coverage and non-response bias. In addition, CDC conducted in-depth analyses to further investigate the representativeness of the sample and determined that despite the low response rate, evidence supports the representativeness of the data.²⁴ Second, the estimates in this report should be viewed as underestimates of the true prevalence of sexual violence given the sensitive nature of the subject. NISVS uses several techniques to establish rapport with respondents and to facilitate disclosure

of their experiences, including asking numerous behaviorally specific questions to measure the five forms of sexual violence. However, some respondents may not have been comfortable reporting their victimization in the survey. Reasons for nondisclosure can include shame, distress because of current victimization experiences, presence of a perpetrator at the time of the survey, and recall bias and telescoping, which is when respondents remember incidents as having occurred more recently than they did in reality. Telescoping may have affected the past 12-month estimates in particular.^{27, 28} Third, some segments of the population are not adequately represented in national RDD telephone surveys such as this one, including transgender, certain racial/ethnic groups, and incarcerated or institutionalized persons. Finally, substantial changes have been made to the 2016/2017 survey compared with prior NISVS surveys; therefore, comparisons to previous data years are not recommended.

Conclusion

Sexual violence is a critical public health problem in the United States that starts early in life, is overwhelmingly perpetrated by those known to the victim, commonly perpetrated against certain racial/ethnic minority groups, and is associated with both immediate negative health impacts and lifetime health conditions. Comprehensive and

multilevel prevention efforts that focus on changing norms, teaching skills (e.g., empowerment training), increasing economic security, creating protective environments, addressing structural factors, and supporting victims may be most helpful in preventing sexual violence and improving health.

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Tables

Table 1**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence¹	54.3	(52.9, 55.7)	67,784,000	7.6	(6.9, 8.4)	9,497,000
Rape	26.8	(25.6, 28.1)	33,466,000	2.3	(1.9, 2.8)	2,857,000
Completed or attempted forced penetration	22.4	(21.3, 23.6)	27,990,000	1.8	(1.4, 2.2)	2,251,000
Completed forced penetration	16.3	(15.3, 17.3)	20,304,000	1.1	(0.9, 1.5)	1,424,000
Attempted forced penetration	12.6	(11.7, 13.6)	15,759,000	1.1	(0.9, 1.5)	1,419,000
Completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration	12.2	(11.3, 13.2)	15,273,000	1.1	(0.8, 1.4)	1,331,000
Sexual coercion	23.6	(22.4, 24.8)	29,428,000	3.7	(3.2, 4.3)	4,639,000
Unwanted sexual contact	47.6	(46.2, 49.0)	59,435,000	5.3	(4.7, 5.9)	6,563,000
Sexual harassment in a public place	30.4	(29.1, 31.6)	37,888,000	10.2	(9.4, 11.1)	12,742,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 2**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Sexual Violence — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Contact sexual violence¹	30.7	(29.3, 32.1)	36,191,000	4.6	(4.0, 5.3)	5,439,000
Rape	3.8	(3.3, 4.4)	4,471,000	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	340,000
Completed or attempted forced penetration	2.6	(2.2, 3.1)	3,075,000	0.1	(0.0, 0.1)	92,000
Completed forced penetration	1.7	(1.4, 2.2)	2,051,000	--	--	--
Attempted forced penetration	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)	1,542,000	--	--	--
Completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration	1.9	(1.5, 2.3)	2,219,000	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	293,000
Made to penetrate	10.7	(9.8, 11.7)	12,604,000	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)	1,562,000
Completed or attempted forced penetration	5.4	(4.8, 6.1)	6,356,000	0.5	(0.4, 0.7)	602,000
Completed forced penetration	2.7	(2.3, 3.2)	3,200,000	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	367,000
Attempted forced penetration	3.9	(3.4, 4.6)	4,655,000	0.4	(0.3, 0.6)	459,000
Completed alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration	7.9	(7.1, 8.7)	9,286,000	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)	1,275,000
Sexual coercion	10.9	(10.0, 11.9)	12,836,000	1.9	(1.6, 2.4)	2,282,000
Unwanted sexual contact	23.3	(22.0, 24.6)	27,517,000	3.0	(2.5, 3.6)	3,572,000
Sexual harassment in a public place	10.9	(10.0, 11.9)	12,901,000	2.9	(2.4, 3.5)	3,423,000

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.

Table 3**Lifetime and 12-month Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Race/Ethnicity¹ — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic						
Rape	19.7	(16.8, 22.9)	3,560,000	2.0	(1.2, 3.3)	356,000
Sexual coercion	16.8	(14.3, 19.7)	3,049,000	3.9	(2.6, 5.7)	701,000
Unwanted sexual contact	34.8	(31.1, 38.7)	6,303,000	5.3	(3.8, 7.3)	962,000
Sexual harassment in a public place	23.3	(20.3, 26.7)	4,224,000	10.2	(8.1, 12.9)	1,849,000
Non-Hispanic						
Black						
Rape	29.0	(25.6, 32.6)	4,446,000	4.0	(2.7, 6.0)	619,000
Sexual coercion	23.8	(20.7, 27.2)	3,652,000	6.4	(4.5, 9.0)	985,000
Unwanted sexual contact	40.5	(36.8, 44.4)	6,223,000	7.2	(5.3, 9.7)	1,103,000
Sexual harassment in a public place	26.2	(23.0, 29.8)	4,031,000	10.8	(8.6, 13.6)	1,660,000
White						
Rape	28.1	(26.6, 29.6)	22,879,000	2.0	(1.5, 2.6)	1,609,000
Sexual coercion	25.0	(23.6, 26.5)	20,365,000	3.2	(2.6, 3.9)	2,585,000
Unwanted sexual contact	51.5	(49.8, 53.1)	41,914,000	4.7	(4.0, 5.4)	3,798,000
Sexual harassment in a public place	31.8	(30.3, 33.3)	25,871,000	9.5	(8.6, 10.6)	7,756,000
Asian or Pacific Islander						
Rape	17.2	(11.4, 25.1)	1,201,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion	18.0	(12.0, 26.1)	1,258,000	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact	44.2	(36.1, 52.5)	3,088,000	--	--	--
Sexual harassment in a public place	34.4	(27.0, 42.6)	2,403,000	13.0	(8.2, 19.9)	908,000

Table 3 — continued

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
American Indian or Alaska Native						
Rape	43.7	(32.4, 55.7)	346,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion	32.0	(21.4, 44.8)	254,000	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact	58.1	(46.4, 69.0)	460,000	--	--	--
Sexual harassment in a public place	40.7	(29.4, 53.2)	323,000	--	--	--
Multiracial²						
Rape	48.0	(40.9, 55.2)	1,033,000	6.6	(3.9, 11.1)	143,000
Sexual coercion	39.5	(32.8, 46.8)	850,000	11.7	(7.5, 17.8)	251,000
Unwanted sexual contact	67.3	(60.5, 73.4)	1,447,000	10.3	(6.8, 15.4)	222,000
Sexual harassment in a public place	48.2	(41.2, 55.3)	1,037,000	21.4	(15.9, 28.1)	460,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ 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 analysis sample (n=27,571), 0.20% are females who did not provide sufficient race/ethnicity information for weighting, so their data values were imputed.

² The Multiracial category indicates two or more races.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 4**Lifetime and 12-month Prevalence of Sexual Violence by Race/Ethnicity¹ — U.S. Men,
National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Hispanic						
Rape	3.2	(2.2, 4.7)	595,000	--	--	--
Made to penetrate	10.8	(8.3, 13.9)	1,985,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion	10.6	(8.4, 13.3)	1,950,000	2.7	(1.8, 4.2)	503,000
Unwanted sexual contact	22.5	(19.0, 26.4)	4,130,000	4.5	(3.0, 6.6)	819,000
Sexual harassment in a public place	9.7	(7.5, 12.5)	1,786,000	4.5	(3.0, 6.7)	825,000
Non-Hispanic						
Black						
Rape	2.9	(1.8, 4.6)	391,000	--	--	--
Made to penetrate	15.7	(12.7, 19.2)	2,101,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion	15.3	(12.2, 19.1)	2,051,000	4.2	(2.7, 6.6)	566,000
Unwanted sexual contact	20.8	(17.6, 24.4)	2,783,000	3.7	(2.5, 5.5)	495,000
Sexual harassment in a public place	12.2	(9.6, 15.3)	1,631,000	3.8	(2.4, 6.0)	509,000
White						
Rape	3.9	(3.3, 4.7)	3,049,000	--	--	--
Made to penetrate	9.6	(8.6, 10.8)	7,439,000	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)	844,000
Sexual coercion	10.3	(9.2, 11.5)	7,953,000	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)	982,000
Unwanted sexual contact	23.8	(22.2, 25.4)	18,413,000	2.3	(1.7, 3.0)	1,752,000
Sexual harassment in a public place	10.7	(9.6, 12.0)	8,302,000	2.3	(1.8, 3.0)	1,780,000

Table 4 — continued

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Asian or Pacific Islander						
Rape	--	--	--	--	--	--
Made to penetrate	8.4	(4.9, 13.9)	510,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion	7.6	(4.3, 13.0)	464,000	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact	21.5	(15.6, 29.0)	1,316,000	--	--	--
Sexual harassment in a public place	10.8	(6.8, 16.8)	660,000	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native						
Rape	--	--	--	--	--	--
Made to penetrate	14.4	(8.7, 22.9)	105,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact	29.2	(19.0, 42.0)	213,000	--	--	--
Sexual harassment in a public place	8.0	(4.5, 13.9)	58,000	--	--	--
Multiracial²						
Rape	6.3	(4.1, 9.5)	128,000	--	--	--
Made to penetrate	22.8	(17.0, 29.9)	463,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion	15.4	(11.4, 20.6)	313,000	3.6	(2.1, 6.1)	73,000
Unwanted sexual contact	32.7	(25.7, 40.5)	662,000	--	--	--
Sexual harassment in a public place	22.9	(16.6, 30.6)	463,000	5.3	(3.3, 8.4)	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ 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 analysis sample (n=27,571), 0.36% are males who did not provide sufficient race/ethnicity information for weighting, so their data values were imputed.

² The Multiracial category indicates two or more races.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 5

Lifetime and 12-month Reports of Sexual Violence among Female Victims by Type of Perpetrator¹
— National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Rape						
Current or former intimate partner	39.3	(36.7, 42.0)	13,156,000	45.4	(35.8, 55.3)	1,296,000
Family member ²	16.0	(14.2, 17.9)	5,340,000	--	--	--
Person of authority ³	4.0	(3.2, 5.0)	1,350,000	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁴	56.1	(53.4, 58.8)	18,777,000	48.1	(38.6, 57.7)	1,374,000
Brief encounter ⁵	9.6	(8.2, 11.3)	3,221,000	--	--	--
Stranger	12.1	(10.6, 13.8)	4,052,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion						
Current or former intimate partner	58.3	(55.4, 61.1)	17,144,000	66.7	(59.7, 73.0)	3,092,000
Family member ²	9.1	(7.7, 10.9)	2,692,000	--	--	--
Person of authority ³	10.1	(8.5, 12.1)	2,987,000	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁴	41.8	(39.0, 44.7)	12,307,000	31.8	(25.6, 38.9)	1,477,000
Brief encounter ⁵	4.6	(3.6, 5.7)	1,339,000	--	--	--
Stranger	4.7	(3.6, 6.1)	1,373,000	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact						
Current or former intimate partner	16.8	(15.4, 18.3)	10,005,000	18.0	(13.7, 23.2)	1,179,000
Family member ²	22.9	(21.3, 24.6)	13,596,000	--	--	--
Person of authority ³	9.4	(8.3, 10.6)	5,566,000	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁴	59.9	(57.9, 61.8)	35,597,000	55.1	(48.8, 61.2)	3,615,000
Brief encounter ⁵	11.7	(10.4, 13.0)	6,940,000	8.4	(5.7, 12.3)	552,000
Stranger	22.4	(20.8, 24.1)	13,300,000	16.1	(11.7, 21.6)	1,055,000

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 exceed 100% because some victims had multiple perpetrators. Victims with missing or unspecified type of perpetrator data (lifetime unknown perpetrator for rape is 1.7%, estimated percentage for sexual coercion is not statistically stable, and for unwanted sexual contact is 1.8%. Estimated percentages for 12-month unknown perpetrator for rape, sexual coercion, and unwanted sexual contact are not statistically stable) 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 or 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 6

Lifetime and 12-month Reports of Sexual Violence among Male Victims by Type of Perpetrator¹
— National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Rape						
Current or former intimate partner	12.5	(8.5, 18.0)	560,000	--	--	--
Family member ²	16.0	(11.2, 22.3)	715,000	--	--	--
Person of authority ³	9.2	(5.8, 14.3)	412,000	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁴	57.3	(49.9, 64.4)	2,563,000	--	--	--
Brief encounter ⁵	12.8	(8.9, 18.0)	573,000	--	--	--
Stranger	13.7	(9.7, 18.9)	611,000	--	--	--
Made to penetrate						
Current or former intimate partner	26.3	(22.2, 30.8)	3,317,000	29.7	(19.4, 42.6)	464,000
Family member ²	5.9	(4.2, 8.2)	741,000	--	--	--
Person of authority ³	5.9	(4.1, 8.5)	744,000	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁴	62.2	(57.5, 66.6)	7,834,000	55.5	(42.3, 67.9)	866,000
Brief encounter ⁵	14.3	(11.2, 18.0)	1,799,000	--	--	--
Stranger	10.4	(7.9, 13.6)	1,316,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion						
Current or former intimate partner	45.8	(41.2, 50.4)	5,874,000	55.0	(44.9, 64.6)	1,254,000
Family member ²	5.3	(3.9, 7.2)	680,000	--	--	--
Person of authority ³	10.0	(7.6, 13.0)	1,283,000	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁴	49.1	(44.5, 53.7)	6,301,000	41.2	(31.8, 51.2)	940,000
Brief encounter ⁵	6.8	(4.9, 9.4)	872,000	--	--	--
Stranger	4.2	(2.9, 6.3)	545,000	--	--	--

Table 6 — continued

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Unwanted sexual contact						
Current or former intimate partner	9.2	(7.4, 11.4)	2,536,000	18.0	(11.7, 26.6)	642,000
Family member ²	8.3	(6.9, 9.9)	2,273,000	--	--	--
Person of authority ³	7.2	(5.9, 8.9)	1,993,000	--	--	--
Acquaintance ⁴	62.4	(59.3, 65.5)	17,180,000	62.9	(53.5, 71.4)	2,246,000
Brief encounter ⁵	11.1	(9.2, 13.4)	3,068,000	--	--	--
Stranger	21.9	(19.3, 24.7)	6,024,000	11.8	(7.0, 19.3)	423,000

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 may exceed 100% because some victims had multiple perpetrators. Victims with missing or unspecified type of perpetrator data (lifetime unknown perpetrator estimated percentage is 3.4% for made to penetrate and 2.1% for unwanted sexual contact; estimated percentages for rape and sexual coercion are not statistically stable. Twelve-month unknown perpetrator estimated percentages for rape, made to penetrate, sexual coercion, and unwanted sexual contact are not statistically stable) 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 or 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 7**Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime and 12-Month Reports of Sexual Violence of Female Victims — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Rape						
Male perpetrators only	94.0	(92.5, 95.1)	31,449,000	97.7	(94.5, 99.1)	2,793,000
Female perpetrators only	--	--	--	--	--	--
Male and female perpetrators	2.4	(1.8, 3.2)	802,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion						
Male perpetrators only	93.6	(92.0, 95.0)	27,552,000	96.4	(92.8, 98.2)	4,471,000
Female perpetrators only	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	266,000	--	--	--
Male and female perpetrators	2.3	(1.7, 3.1)	674,000	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact						
Male perpetrators only	90.0	(88.7, 91.1)	53,484,000	92.6	(88.3, 95.4)	6,076,000
Female perpetrators only	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	458,000	--	--	--
Male and female perpetrators	4.8	(4.0, 5.8)	2,870,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ 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 (lifetime unknown perpetrator estimated percentage is 3.5% for rape, 3.2% for sexual coercion, and 4.4% for unwanted sexual contact; 12-month unknown perpetrator estimated percentages for rape, sexual coercion, and unwanted sexual contact are not statistically stable).

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 8**Sex of Perpetrator in Lifetime and 12-Month Reports of Sexual Violence of Male Victims — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

Victimization Type	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted % ¹	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Rape						
Male perpetrators only	76.8	(70.4, 82.2)	3,436,000	71.9	(45.2, 88.8)	244,000
Female perpetrators only	10.4	(6.7, 15.7)	463,000	--	--	--
Male and female perpetrators	9.6	(6.4, 14.1)	428,000	--	--	--
Made to penetrate						
Male perpetrators only	17.9	(14.7, 21.6)	2,251,000	--	--	--
Female perpetrators only	69.6	(65.3, 73.5)	8,768,000	83.8	(73.6, 90.6)	1,310,000
Male and female perpetrators	8.2	(6.2, 10.7)	1,028,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion						
Male perpetrators only	17.6	(14.4, 21.2)	2,254,000	13.6	(8.1, 22.1)	311,000
Female perpetrators only	71.7	(67.5, 75.5)	9,203,000	83.6	(75.1, 89.6)	1,908,000
Male and female perpetrators	8.0	(6.0, 10.6)	1,030,000	--	--	--
Unwanted sexual contact						
Male perpetrators only	34.4	(31.5, 37.4)	9,463,000	26.1	(19.1, 34.5)	932,000
Female perpetrators only	47.5	(44.3, 50.7)	13,074,000	70.5	(61.9, 77.9)	2,519,000
Male and female perpetrators	14.3	(12.1, 16.8)	3,930,000	--	--	--

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ 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 (lifetime unknown perpetrator estimated percentage is not statistically stable for rape, 4.4% for made to penetrate, 2.7% for sexual coercion, and 3.8% for unwanted sexual contact; 12-month unknown perpetrator estimated percentages for rape, made to penetrate, sexual coercion, and unwanted sexual contact are not statistically stable).

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 9**Age at Time of First Completed or Attempted Rape Victimization Among Female Victims — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

Age Group ¹ (years)	Rape (completed or attempted)		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
17 and younger	49.0	(46.3, 51.7)	16,384,000
10 and under	14.0	(12.3, 15.9)	4,699,000
11 to 17	34.9	(32.4, 37.6)	11,685,000
24 and younger²	83.4	(81.3, 85.3)	27,907,000
18 to 24	34.4	(31.9, 37.0)	11,523,000
25 and older	15.1	(13.3, 17.0)	5,038,000
25 to 34	10.2	(8.7, 11.9)	3,420,000
35 to 44	2.8	(2.2, 3.6)	947,000
45 and older	2.0	(1.3, 3.1)	671,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentage is not statistically stable) are not represented in the table.

² Includes the 18–24, 17 and younger, 10 and younger, and 11–17 age groups.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 10**Age at Time of First Sexual Coercion and Unwanted Sexual Contact Victimization Among Female Victims — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

Age Group ¹ (years)	Sexual Coercion			Unwanted Sexual Contact		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
17 and younger	38.4	(35.7, 41.2)	11,304,000	56.9	(54.9, 58.8)	33,810,000
10 and under	7.4	(6.1, 9.0)	2,181,000	22.3	(20.7, 24.0)	13,258,000
11 to 17	31.0	(28.4, 33.7)	9,124,000	34.6	(32.7, 36.5)	20,552,000
24 and younger²	73.5	(70.8, 76.0)	21,619,000	83.4	(81.9, 84.7)	49,545,000
18 to 24	35.1	(32.4, 37.8)	10,315,000	26.5	(24.7, 28.3)	15,735,000
25 and older	24.5	(22.1, 27.1)	7,212,000	14.9	(13.6, 16.3)	8,857,000
25 to 34	15.3	(13.3, 17.5)	4,490,000	8.6	(7.6, 9.7)	5,109,000
35 to 44	5.8	(4.7, 7.2)	1,705,000	3.6	(2.9, 4.3)	2,117,000
45 and older	3.5	(2.5, 4.7)	1,016,000	2.7	(2.2, 3.5)	1,631,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Victims with unknown age at first victimization (2.0% for sexual coercion and 1.7% for unwanted sexual contact) are not represented in the table.

² Includes the 18–24, 17 and younger, 10 and younger, and 11–17 age groups.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 11

Age at Time of First Completed or Attempted Rape and Made to Penetrate Victimization Among Male Victims — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Age Group ¹ (years)	Rape (completed or attempted)			Made to Penetrate (completed or attempted)		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
17 and younger	56.6	(49.2, 63.8)	2,532,000	41.1	(36.4, 45.9)	5,177,000
10 and under	26.8	(20.3, 34.5)	1,197,000	8.4	(6.3, 11.0)	1,054,000
11 to 17	29.8	(23.4, 37.2)	1,334,000	32.7	(28.2, 37.5)	4,122,000
24 and younger²	86.1	(81.1, 89.9)	3,848,000	79.9	(76.2, 83.1)	10,066,000
18 to 24	29.4	(23.1, 36.6)	1,316,000	38.8	(34.3, 43.5)	4,890,000
25 and older	12.2	(8.6, 16.9)	544,000	18.8	(15.7, 22.3)	2,367,000
25 to 34	6.3	(3.8, 10.2)	282,000	10.6	(8.3, 13.4)	1,334,000
35 to 44	--	--	--	5.0	(3.5, 7.3)	635,000
45 and older	--	--	--	3.2	(2.0, 5.0)	398,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentages are not statistically stable for rape and made to penetrate) are not represented in the table.

² Includes the 18–24, 17 and younger, 10 and younger, and 11–17 age groups.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 12

Age at Time of First Sexual Coercion and Unwanted Sexual Contact Victimization Among Male Victims — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

Age Group ¹ (years)	Sexual Coercion			Unwanted Sexual Contact		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
17 and younger	30.1	(26.0, 34.5)	3,862,000	42.6	(39.4, 45.8)	11,712,000
10 and under	6.3	(4.4, 9.0)	811,000	14.7	(12.6, 17.0)	4,036,000
11 to 17	23.8	(20.1, 27.9)	3,050,000	27.9	(25.1, 30.9)	7,677,000
24 and younger²	61.3	(56.7, 65.8)	7,871,000	75.4	(72.7, 78.0)	20,749,000
18 to 24	31.2	(27.1, 35.6)	4,009,000	32.8	(29.9, 35.9)	9,037,000
25 and older	35.5	(31.2, 40.0)	4,558,000	22.9	(20.4, 25.6)	6,304,000
25 to 34	22.7	(19.0, 27.0)	2,920,000	13.0	(11.0, 15.2)	3,572,000
35 to 44	5.7	(4.1, 7.9)	733,000	5.1	(4.0, 6.6)	1,410,000
45 and older	7.0	(5.2, 9.5)	905,000	4.8	(3.8, 6.1)	1,322,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Victims with unknown age at first victimization (estimated percentage is not statistically stable for sexual coercion and 1.7% for unwanted sexual contact) are not represented in the table.

² Includes the 18–24, 17 and younger, 10 and younger, and 11–17 age groups.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 13

Immediate Impacts of Rape and Sexual Coercion Among Female Victims — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	Rape			Sexual coercion		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Sexually transmitted infection	15.9	(13.8, 18.3)	4,324,000	19.2	(17.1, 21.6)	5,662,000
Pregnancy	14.9	(12.7, 17.5)	3,422,000	16.6	(14.5, 18.8)	4,877,000
Injury (bruises, vaginal/anal tears, other internal or external injuries)	37.0	(34.5, 39.6)	12,383,000	NA	NA	NA
Concern for safety	67.2	(64.6, 69.8)	22,501,000	NA	NA	NA
Fearful	64.6	(61.9, 67.1)	21,603,000	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; NA = not assessed.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 14**Immediate Impacts of Rape, Made to Penetrate, and Sexual Coercion Among Male Victims — National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates**

	Rape Only			Made to Penetrate Only			Both Rape and Made to Penetrate			Sexual Coercion		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Sexually transmitted infection	--	--	--	4.0	(2.5, 6.5)	325,000	18.2	(12.1, 26.4)	435,000	10.0	(7.6, 13.1)	1,290,000
Injury (bruises, anal tears, other internal or external injuries)	--	--	--	5.6	(3.3, 9.3)	533,000	25.7	(18.9, 33.8)	779,000	NA	NA	NA
Concern for safety	49.5	(35.7, 63.4)	712,000	23.1	(18.7, 28.2)	2,213,000	59.3	(50.2, 67.7)	1,798,000	NA	NA	NA
Fearful	51.0	(37.1, 64.8)	733,000	23.0	(18.7, 28.0)	2,202,000	53.6	(44.7, 62.3)	1,627,000	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; NA = not assessed.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 15

Comparing the Prevalence of Physical and Mental Health Conditions Among Those With and Without a History of Contact Sexual Violence Victimization — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	History of Contact Sexual Violence Victimization ¹		No History of Contact Sexual Violence Victimization ¹	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI
Health condition				
Asthma	23.1*	(21.5, 24.7)	17.0	(15.5, 18.6)
Irritable bowel syndrome	12.9*	(11.8, 14.2)	7.3	(6.3, 8.4)
Diabetes	11.4	(10.4, 12.6)	14.8*	(13.4, 16.4)
High blood pressure	27.7	(26.1, 29.3)	32.1*	(30.1, 34.1)
HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	--
Frequent headaches	24.2*	(22.6, 25.8)	16.7	(15.2, 18.5)
Chronic pain	32.4*	(30.7, 34.1)	22.7	(21.0, 24.6)
Difficulty sleeping	40.3*	(38.5, 42.1)	25.7	(23.9, 27.7)
Serious difficulty hearing	7.7	(6.8, 8.7)	8.1	(7.0, 9.3)
Blindness or serious difficulty seeing	5.7	(5.0, 6.5)	6.0	(5.0, 7.1)
Activity limitation				
Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs	17.0	(15.7, 18.4)	17.7	(16.1, 19.5)
Difficulty dressing or bathing	5.5*	(4.7, 6.4)	3.7	(3.0, 4.7)
Difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions	21.7*	(20.2, 23.3)	10.2	(8.9, 11.7)
Difficulty doing errands alone	11.6*	(10.5, 12.9)	7.1	(6.1, 8.4)

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Chi-square test of association is statistically significant, p-value < 0.05.

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

Table 16

Comparing the Prevalence of Physical and Mental Health Conditions Among Those With and Without a History of Contact Sexual Violence Victimization — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2016/2017 Annualized Estimates

	History of Contact Sexual Violence Victimization ¹		No History of Contact Sexual Violence Victimization ¹	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI
Health condition				
Asthma	18.6*	(16.6, 20.9)	14.1	(12.9, 15.4)
Irritable bowel syndrome	4.2	(3.3, 5.3)	3.5	(2.8, 4.2)
Diabetes	10.9	(9.4, 12.6)	12.9*	(11.8, 14.1)
High blood pressure	30.2	(27.8, 32.7)	30.4	(28.8, 32.0)
HIV/AIDS	2.6*	(1.8, 3.6)	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)
Frequent headaches	15.9*	(14.0, 18.1)	8.2	(7.2, 9.3)
Chronic pain	29.8*	(27.3, 32.5)	19.6	(18.2, 21.1)
Difficulty sleeping	36.5*	(33.9, 39.2)	22.7	(21.2, 24.3)
Serious difficulty hearing	12.4*	(10.7, 14.4)	9.7	(8.8, 10.8)
Blindness or serious difficulty seeing	5.3	(4.3, 6.6)	4.4	(3.7, 5.1)
Activity limitation				
Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs	12.7	(11.2, 14.5)	11.3	(10.2, 12.5)
Difficulty dressing or bathing	5.2*	(4.2, 6.4)	3.2	(2.7, 3.9)
Difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions	20.4*	(18.2, 22.8)	10.2	(9.2, 11.4)
Difficulty doing errands alone	9.4*	(8.0, 10.9)	5.5	(4.7, 6.5)

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Chi-square test of association is statistically significant, p-value < 0.05.

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