

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Among Active Duty Women and Men and Wives of Active Duty Men— Comparisons with the U.S. General Population, 2016/2017



Technical Report



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

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Among Active Duty Women and Men and Wives of Active Duty Men—Comparisons with the U.S. General Population, 2016/2017

Technical Report

May S. Chen, Marcie-jo Kresnow, Sharon G. Smith, Srijana Khatiwada, Ashley D’Inverno

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Rochelle P. Walensky, MD, MPH, Director

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

Debra E. Houry, MD, MPH, Director

Division of Violence Prevention

James A. Mercy, PhD, Director

December 2021

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

This report was prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the Department of Defense (DoD) as part of an interagency agreement in support of the 2016/2017 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS).

Acknowledgments

We would like to extend our gratitude to the Department of Defense (DoD) for their financial support of the 2016/2017 data collection for NISVS and acknowledge the following individuals from the DoD for their input and expertise:

Nathan Galbreath, PhD, Deputy Director, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO)

Andra Tharp, PhD, Senior Prevention Advisor, SAPRO

Valija Rose, PhD, Data and Research Analyst, Military Community and Family Policy

Beverly Fortson, PhD, Senior Research Psychologist, SAPRO

Cailin Crockett, Prevention Lead, Family Advocacy Program

Stephen Axelrad, PhD, Contractor, SAPRO

We would also like to thank the NISVS Science Team from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for their contributions in developing this report, and Andy Peytchev, PhD, Amang Sukasih, PhD, Jeniffer Iriundo-Perez, MS, and Lisa Carley-Baxter, MA, from RTI International for the 2016/2017 NISVS data collection and statistical support for this report.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the individuals who substantially contributed to the original development of NISVS. We give special thanks to Kathleen C. Basile, PhD, Michele C. Black, PhD, Matthew J. Breiding, PhD, James A. Mercy, PhD, Linda E. Saltzman, PhD, and Sharon G. Smith, PhD.

The findings and opinions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Executive Summary

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) is an ongoing, national survey that assesses experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), and stalking among adult women and men in the United States. In addition to the general population sample, the Department of Defense (DoD) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) partnered in 2016-2017 to collect data from three military samples: active duty women, active duty men, and wives of active duty men. Sampling for the general population was conducted using a dual frame approach that included both landlines and cell phones. Active duty women and men were randomly sampled from the Active Duty Master File and wives of active duty men were randomly sampled from the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System.

In total, the general population sample included 4,198 women and 3,560 men between ages 18-59 years; the military sample included 2,724 active duty women, 6,120 active duty men, and 2,435 wives of active duty men. The survey methods for the military and general population samples were the same to ensure comparability of survey estimates across samples. Data collection for the general U.S. population occurred between September 2016 and May 2017; data collection for active duty women, active duty men, and wives of active duty men occurred in parallel between February 2017 and August 2017. All analyses were adjusted for age, race/ethnicity, and marital status.

Key Findings

- Overall, lifetime and 12-month prevalence estimates of IPV, SV, and stalking were similar or lower in the military sample than in the general U.S. population.
- Nearly sixty percent (58.8%) of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years experienced lifetime contact sexual violence, compared to 53.7% of active duty women and 52.2% of wives of active duty men.
- Over half (55.6%) of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner during their lifetime, compared to 45.0% of active duty women and 46.3% of wives of active duty men.
- Approximately half (50.6%) of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years have experienced lifetime contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner, compared to 39.8% of active duty women and 41.2% of wives of active duty men.
- Among the few comparisons that were significantly different, active duty women and wives of active duty men were less likely to experience some forms of IPV in the past 12-months compared to the general population of women.
- Active duty women and wives of active duty men were also less likely to experience stalking by a non-intimate compared to the general population of women, but there were few additional differences.
- Approximately one-third (34.4%) of men in the general population and 18.6% of active duty men aged 18 to 59 years experienced contact sexual violence during their lifetime.
- Approximately half (50.6%) of men in the general population aged 18 to 59 years have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner during their lifetime, compared to 32.9% of active duty men.
- Nearly half (47.1%) of men in the general population and 34.3% of active duty men aged 18 to 59 years have experienced lifetime contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner.

- Active duty men consistently indicated experiencing less violence victimization compared to men in the general U.S. population, with nearly all lifetime and 12-month comparisons indicating that violence victimization was significantly lower among active duty men compared to men in the general population.
- With respect to deployment history, some findings indicate that active duty women who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were more likely to experience lifetime contact sexual violence overall and physical violence by an intimate partner than those who were not deployed to a combat zone. Active duty men who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were more likely to experience lifetime IPV than those who were not deployed to a combat zone. However, survey questions did not ask respondents to specify if the unwanted behaviors actually occurred in a combat zone or during a time of deployment.

Conclusion

- The findings in this report highlight the magnitude of IPV, SV, and stalking in the military compared to the general population, and these data may be used to inform public health action and response.
- CDC has developed technical packages for preventing violence to help communities select prevention strategies that are based on the best available evidence.
- In 2020, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, which includes the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) and Family Advocacy Program (FAP), issued a new primary prevention policy that focuses prevention efforts on research-based programs, policies, and practices. Many of the strategies outlined were informed by CDC's IPV and SV technical packages.
- Consistent with recommendations in CDC's technical packages, DoD's new, holistic approach for primary prevention will address risk and protective factors for multiple forms of violence at the individual, interpersonal, and organizational levels.
- Findings from this technical report may complement DoD's efforts and may be used to help identify primary prevention approaches that will result in the greatest likelihood of public health impact.

Introduction

Intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), and stalking are important public health problems in the United States. An extensive body of research has documented the detrimental psychological and physical health consequences of exposure to these forms of violence among victims (e.g., Bonomi et al., 2006; Bonomi et al., 2009; Coker et al., 2002; Rai et al., 2020; Logan, 2019). The availability of continuous, reliable prevalence estimates is essential for understanding the magnitude of the problem and for developing effective public health efforts to prevent these forms of violence and their sequelae from occurring in the first place.

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) is an ongoing survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to provide comprehensive state and national estimates of intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), and stalking. In CDC's 2010 NISVS data collection, the Department of Defense (DoD) supported data collection to include assessment of active duty military women and wives of active duty personnel, resulting in the first national comparisons of IPV, SV, and stalking between U.S. military and the general population (Black & Merrick, 2013). CDC and DoD partnered once again in 2016 to generate estimates for and compare the prevalence of IPV, SV, and stalking between U.S. military and general populations. The 2016 data collection included active duty women, wives of active duty personnel, and active duty men.

This report summarizes the methodology and key findings of the 2016/2017 NISVS military sample data collection.

IPV, SV, and Stalking in Military Populations

Active duty women, active duty men, and wives of active duty men represent a significant portion of the U.S. population. As of December 2017, 1.3 million active duty personnel served in the U.S. military (Department of Defense, 2018). Although the male military population is larger than the female military population, women comprised approximately 16.4% of all active duty personnel (212,838 women); in addition, 552,736 women were married to male active duty service members in 2017 (Department of Defense, 2018).

While military and general civilian populations share many of the same risk and protective factors for IPV/SV (Thomsen et al., 2017), active duty service members and their spouses may experience unique stressors such as frequent separations, social isolation, deployments/reunifications, and re-locations that may contribute to increased risk of IPV/SV (Kwan et al., 2020; Jones, 2012; Thomsen et al., 2017; Rentz et al., 2006). Likewise, some military-specific environmental factors have been linked to increased risk of SV (e.g., leadership behaviors, unwanted sexual advances while on duty; Sadler et al., 2018; Sadler et al., 2003; Thomsen et al., 2017). However, there has also been some evidence indicating that serving in the U.S. military may confer unique protective effects against IPV/SV including access to healthcare, stable housing, and family support programs (Rentz et al., 2006).

Limited data are currently available that (1) provide representative estimates of IPV, SV, and stalking among military populations and spouses of military personnel and (2) allow for direct comparison of IPV, SV, and stalking in military and general populations. The small handful of studies that have directly compared estimates of IPV, SV, and stalking between military and general populations were limited in that those comparisons draw from populations with substantively different demographic characteristics and employ different sampling methodology (Kwan et al., 2020; Thomsen et al., 2017; Turchik & Wilson, 2010). To date, NISVS is the only source of data that provides comparisons of IPV, SV, and stalking between probability-based samples of military and general populations using standardized violence questions and methodology.

Findings from the 2010 NISVS military report indicated that, in general, lifetime and 12-month prevalence estimates of IPV, SV, and stalking victimization do not differ significantly between military and general populations (Black & Merrick, 2013). Specifically, 44 out of 68 comparisons of different forms of lifetime and 12-month violence between military and general population samples were not significantly different after controlling for age and marital status. Among the 24 statistically significant comparisons, findings indicated that the prevalence of IPV, contact sexual violence by an intimate partner, and stalking were lower among active duty women compared to the general population of women. While most comparisons among active duty women were not significantly different, some evidence suggests that those who had been deployed at some point during the three years prior to the survey were more likely to experience IPV or contact sexual violence than those who had not been deployed during that time period. None of the comparisons of IPV, SV, and stalking between women in the U.S. population and wives of active duty men were significantly different.

Despite these advances in our understanding of the prevalence of IPV, SV, and stalking among the military and general U.S. populations, several important questions remain unanswered. Chief among them is the need for updated comparisons of IPV, SV, and stalking among active duty women and wives of active duty men compared to the general population. An additional question focuses on whether active duty men experience IPV, SV, and stalking at the same rates as the civilian population. In 2018, the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA) estimated that approximately 6.2% of active duty women and 0.7% of active duty men experienced sexual assault in the 12 months prior to taking the survey (Breslin et al., 2019). While the prevalence estimates were lower among active duty men compared to active duty women, it is important to consider that a larger proportion of the military population is male and therefore a significant number of active duty men are impacted. In the previous NISVS military data collection, only active duty women and wives of active duty men were included. Recognizing that IPV, SV, and stalking among active duty men remain poorly understood and to assess these forms of violence among active duty women and wives of active duty men, the DoD established an interagency agreement with the CDC to assess active duty women, active duty men, and wives of active duty men in the 2016/2017 NISVS data collection. We considered sampling male spouses of active duty members in the 2016/2017 survey, but the cost of surveying a sufficient number to generate reliable estimates exceeded available resources.

Methods

The objective of the military component of NISVS is to provide estimates of IPV, SV, and stalking among a representative military sample and compare these estimates (1) to the general U.S. population and (2) by deployment status and combat history among active duty women and men. The Department of Defense (DoD) supported data collection for active duty military women and wives of active duty men in 2010 and expanded this to include active duty military men in 2016/2017. The survey protocol received approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB# 0920-0822) and the Institutional Review Board of RTI International, the contractor responsible for sampling design, interviewing, and data collection.

Sampling

Sampling for the general population was conducted using a dual frame approach that included both landlines and cell phones. The landline sampling frame was a list-assisted frame comprised of banks of telephone numbers where each bank had at least one known residential number. Known business numbers were removed from the frame prior to dialing. The cell phone sampling frame consisted of phone numbers in telephone banks identified as active and currently in use for cell phones. Because directory listings of cell phones were not available at the time the sample was being drawn, business numbers could not be identified and excluded from the frame. While data were collected on adults of all ages, analyses were restricted to those aged 18-59 years, consistent with the age restrictions applied to the military samples. Additional details on the general population sample are available in the NISVS 2016/2017 methodology report (Kresnow, Smith, Basile, & Chen, 2021).

In addition to the general population sample, the 2016/2017 NISVS includes a military component consisting of randomly selected active duty women and men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force and wives of active duty men in each branch. Members of the U.S. Coast Guard were not included in the sample of active duty women and men, but they were included in the sample of wives of active duty men. Active duty women, active duty men, and wives of active duty men were each selected independently. The military sample was restricted to those between 18 and 59 years of age.

The sampling frame for the active duty women and men consisted of individuals who provided a home or work telephone number to the Active Duty Master File (ADMF) and were not deployed abroad at the time the survey was administered. The sample selection process was coordinated with the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) so as not to overlap with individuals who were selected to participate in the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA). Service members selected for the WGRA could not be selected for the NISVS military sample. The two active duty samples were drawn systematically by gender, service, pay grade, minority/non-minority, and family status to ensure the overall sample was representative across these characteristics.

The sampling frame for wives of active duty men consisted of women who had provided a home or work telephone number to the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) file. Systematic random sampling with implicit stratification by branch of service for the male active duty spouse, race/ethnicity, and age was used to produce a sample with proportionate allocation. If two selected sample members resided in the same household, they were both removed from the sample due to safety concerns (e.g., participation in the survey could put the victim in danger if both household members were aware of the survey topic and the victim disclosed violence during the interview). Women who were both active duty and wives of active duty men were included in the active duty sample and dropped from the spouse sample. Approximately 6% of the women selected from the DEERS file were not married to active duty men at the time of the survey (e.g., divorced, separated, widowed). For consistency in reporting, we include these women in our analyses and adjust for marital status in all models (see section on 'Adjusted Odds Ratios' below).

Active duty women, active duty men, and wives of active duty men were surveyed simultaneously. While there was some overlap in data collection between the military and general U.S. population surveys, the periods did not completely align because of delays in fielding the military survey. The military surveys were collected over a six-month period from February 20, 2017 - August 20, 2017 while data from the general population were collected over a nine-month period from September 9, 2016 - May 28, 2017.

Recruitment and Incentives

Respondents who were selected to participate in the survey were mailed advanced letters describing the purpose of the study and when to expect a call from interviewers. Advanced letters mailed to wives of active duty men included a notification of a \$10 incentive; active duty women and men were not offered monetary incentives for completing the survey. The survey methods for all military samples were identical and included two phases. Phase 1 was the initial data collection phase, and Phase 2 was the non-response phase where individuals who did not complete the survey in Phase 1 were contacted again. A random subsample of non-respondents from Phase 1 (the main data collection phase) were selected to participate in Phase 2 to encourage and increase participation. Individuals selected for the nonresponse follow-up were mailed another letter and provided information about the importance of their participation. Wives of active duty men were offered a \$40 incentive in Phase 2 to complete the survey. The general population sample followed the same recruitment procedures as all military samples, but they were offered the same incentives as wives of active duty men for their participation.

Interview Protocol

Similar to the data collection procedures for the general population sample, all interviews were conducted by female interviewers trained to build rapport with respondents to improve disclosure of victimization experiences, maximize respondent safety, and minimize respondent distress. All interviews were conducted in English. The NISVS survey utilizes a graduated consent procedure to provide respondents with opportunities throughout the survey to provide consent and make an informed decision about whether participation in the survey would be in their best interest. At the beginning of each section, interviewers explained what types of questions would be asked in that section and systematic check-ins were embedded throughout the survey to provide respondents the opportunity to skip questions or discontinue the interview at any time. To ensure respondent privacy, the survey did not link personally identifiable information to data gathered in the survey. In addition, respondents were interviewed on the phone to create social distance and increase respondent comfort with victimization disclosure. Upon completion of the survey, respondents were provided with a list of resources including telephone numbers for the National Domestic Violence Hotline; the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network; the National Child Abuse Hotline; and the DoD Safe Helpline.

Response and Cooperation Rates

A total of 3,560 men and 4,198 women between ages 18-59 years completed the general population survey. The response rate (i.e., the proportion of randomly selected individuals who were interviewed) for the general population sample was 7.5% (American Association for Public Opinion Research, Response Rate 4¹). The cooperation rate, defined as the proportion of people who agreed to participate in the interview among those who were contacted and determined to be eligible, was 60.5% (American Association for Public Opinion Research, Cooperation Rate 4¹). For the military populations, 2,724 active duty women, 6,120 active duty men, and 2,435 wives of active duty men between ages 18-59 years completed the survey. The response rate for the military sample was 20.4% and the cooperation rate was 57.3%.

¹ Standard definitions from the American Association for Public Opinion Research response and cooperation rate are available at: https://www.aapor.org/AAPOR_Main/media/MainSiteFiles/Standard-Definitions2015_8thEd.pdf

Violence Domains Assessed

The NISVS interview uses behaviorally specific questions to assess forms of SV by any perpetrator, stalking by any perpetrator, as well as violence perpetrated by an intimate partner (defined as any current or former cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners). All questions were repeated to cover violence experienced over the lifetime and during the 12 months prior to the survey. Because the primary objective of the survey was to compare violence estimates between the military and general population, the violence domains were designed to correspond with survey items used in the NISVS general population survey and with CDC's uniform definitions for surveillance of sexual violence and intimate partner violence (Basile et al., 2014; Breiding et al., 2015). A list of NISVS victimization questions used in this report can be found in Appendix A.

- **Sexual Violence (SV):** For consistency with the 2010 military report and DoD's regulations and definitions related to sexual assault, the domain of SV includes only sexual violence that involved physical contact (referred to as "contact sexual violence" throughout this report). Contact sexual violence includes rape (both physically forced and alcohol/drug-facilitated), being made to penetrate someone else (active duty males only; both physically forced and alcohol/drug-facilitated), sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact. Unwanted sexual contact includes being kissed in a sexual way or being fondled, groped, grabbed or touched in a sexual way when the victim did not want it to happen. Noncontact unwanted sexual experiences (e.g., flashing, verbal harassment) were excluded.
- **Stalking:** Involves a perpetrator's use of a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics that are both unwanted and cause fear or safety concerns. For the purposes of this report, a person was considered a stalking victim if they experienced any of the stalking tactics on more than one occasion and by the same perpetrator and felt fearful, threatened, or concerned for their own safety or the safety of others as a result of the perpetrator's behavior.
- **Intimate Partner Violence (IPV):** Includes physical violence, psychological aggression, contact sexual violence, and/or stalking by a current or former intimate partner. Examples of an intimate partner include current or former spouses, boyfriends/girlfriends, significant others, dating and sexual partners, and includes both heterosexual and same-sex couples. IPV-related impact was assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner either during the lifetime or in the 12 months prior to the survey. Lifetime IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, experiencing any physical injuries, emotional or mental harm, need for medical care, contacted a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, need for help from law enforcement, need for legal services, missed at least one day of work, or missed at least one day of school. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, lifetime IPV-related impact also includes contracting a sexually transmitted infection. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety. IPV-related impact in the 12 months prior to the survey includes: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injuries, need for medical care, need for help from law enforcement, missed at least one day of work, or missed at least one day of school.

While efforts were made to harmonize these violence definitions with DoD's sexual assault definitions and with violence constructs used in the WGRA, differences in sampling approach, survey modality, question flow, and question wording make alignment between these definitions and resulting estimates difficult to achieve. Researchers and practitioners should refer to the WGRA for comprehensive estimates of sexual assault and sexual harassment among active duty personnel.

Deployment and Combat History

Active duty women and men were asked about their recent deployment history, defined as whether they were deployed for more than 30 consecutive days at any time during the two years prior to the survey. The deployment may have started more than 24 months ago and continued into the 24 months prior to the survey. History of combat zone deployment was assessed by asking whether they had deployed to a combat zone or an area where they drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay since September 11, 2001. Respondents were not specifically asked if the IPV, SV, or stalking they experienced occurred in a combat zone or during a deployment.

Data Analysis

To be included in the numerator for prevalence estimates of IPV, contact sexual violence, or stalking, the respondents must have experienced at least one behavior within the relevant violence domain during the time frame of reference (during their lifetime or in the 12 months prior to the survey). The denominators in prevalence calculations include respondents who answered the specific question or responded with “don’t know” or “refused.”

For the general population, the estimated number of victims affected by a particular form of violence is based on U.S. population estimates from the census projections by state, sex, age, and race/ethnicity, education, marital status, and presence of children in the household (www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html). For the active duty military samples, the estimated number of victims affected by a particular form of violence is based on data from the DMDC for the total in each population stratified by gender, service, pay grade, minority/nonminority, and family status for the active duty women and men samples; for the wives of active duty men, the sample was stratified by race/ethnicity, age, and branch of service of the male active duty spouse. All analyses were conducted using SUDAAN™ statistical software (version 11.1) to account for complex survey design features.

Precision, Stability, and Confidence in Prevalence Estimates

Prevalence and population estimates derived from a sample population come with a degree of uncertainty. Confidence intervals provide a statistical measure of the precision of a given estimate. The smaller the sample upon which an estimate is based, the less precise the estimate becomes and the more difficult it is to distinguish the findings from what could have occurred by chance.

The relative standard error (RSE), a measure of an estimate’s statistical stability, was calculated for all estimates in this report. If the RSE was greater than 30%, the estimate was deemed statistically unstable and not provided. Consideration was also given to the case count. If the estimate was based on an unweighted count less than or equal to 20, the estimate was not provided. Tables where specific estimates are missing due to high RSEs or small case counts are presented in full, with missing unstable estimates noted by a double hyphen (--) so that readers can clearly see what was assessed and where data gaps remain.

Adjusted Odds Ratios

Comparisons to the U.S. General Population

Adjusted odds ratios were generated from logistic regression models that compared the prevalence of specific forms of violence for each of the military samples (active duty women, active duty men, and wives of active duty men) with their male or female counterparts in the general U.S. population for each time period (lifetime and in the year prior to the survey). The adjusted odds ratios were considered statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level. In comparisons to the general population, a significant odds ratio greater than 1.0 indicated that those in a given military sample were more likely to have experienced the outcome of interest during the specified time period than those in the general population; a significant odds ratio less than 1.0 means that those in the military sample were less likely than those in the general U.S. population to have experienced the outcome of interest during the specified time period.

Within-Military Comparisons

For within-military comparisons, adjusted odds ratios were generated by comparing the prevalence of specific forms of violence among active duty women and men who were deployed compared to those who were not deployed, for each time period. Recent deployment was defined as having been deployed longer than 30 consecutive days in the 24 months prior to the survey. A significant odds ratio greater than 1.0 indicated that those who were recently deployed were more likely to have experienced the outcome of interest during the specified time period than those who were not deployed. A significant odds ratio less than 1.0 indicated that those with recent deployment were less likely than those who were not on deployment to have experienced the outcome of interest during the specified time period.

Adjusted odds ratios were likewise generated comparing the prevalence of specific forms of violence among active duty women and men who were deployed to a combat zone. Active duty respondents were asked if they had been deployed to a combat zone or an area where they drew imminent danger or hostile fire pay since September 11, 2001. Those who responded yes were classified as having a history of combat. A significant odds ratio greater than 1.0 indicated that those deployed to a combat zone were more likely to have experienced the outcome of interest during the specified time period than those without a combat history. A significant odds ratio less than 1.0 indicated that those who have a combat history were less likely than those who do not have a combat history to have experienced the outcome of interest during the specified time period.

Adjusted odds ratios were not computed if any one of the corresponding prevalence estimates was unstable. Given observed sociodemographic differences between the general population and military samples (Table 1), all analyses presented in this report adjust for differences in age, marital status, and race/ethnicity to make estimates more comparable between the two samples.

Key Findings

The following is a summary of key findings across each violence domain assessed. In each section, we highlight the lifetime prevalence of each form of violence and any significant differences in lifetime and/or 12-month estimates (1) between the military and U.S. general population and (2) by deployment during the two years prior to the survey and combat history since 9/11/2001 within the military sample. Any key patterns of non-significance are also reported.

Contact Sexual Violence by Any Perpetrator

Detailed information regarding the prevalence of contact sexual violence, including comparisons between the military and the general population and within-military comparisons by deployment and combat history can be found in Tables 2-7 in Appendix B.

Comparisons to the U.S. General Population

Active Duty Women (Table 2):

- Nearly sixty percent (58.8%) of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years experienced lifetime contact sexual violence. In comparison, approximately half (53.7%) of active duty women in the same age range experienced contact sexual violence during their lifetime.
- There were no significant differences in overall lifetime and 12-month experiences of contact sexual violence between active duty women and women in the general population.
- Active duty women were significantly less likely to indicate experiencing lifetime and 12-month contact sexual violence by an intimate partner than women in the general population.
- There were no significant differences in lifetime or 12-month experiences of contact sexual violence by non-intimate partners or by age group.

Wives of Active Duty Men (Table 2):

- Approximately half (52.2%) of wives of active duty men aged 18 to 59 years experienced contact sexual violence during their lifetime.
- There were no significant differences in lifetime or 12-month experiences of contact sexual violence between wives of active duty men and women in the general population, overall, by their relationship to the perpetrator (intimate vs. non-intimate), or by respondent age group.

Active Duty Men (Table 3):

- Approximately one-third (34.4%) of men in the general population and 18.6% of active duty men aged 18 to 59 years experienced contact sexual violence during their lifetime.
- Active duty men were significantly less likely than men in the general population to indicate experiencing lifetime contact sexual violence. This was true regardless of their relationship to the perpetrator (intimate vs. non-intimate) or respondent age.
- Active duty men were also significantly less likely than men in the general population to indicate experiencing 12-month contact sexual violence across perpetrator relationship (intimate vs. non-intimate) and among those between ages 18-25 years.

Within-Military Comparisons

Active Duty Women (Tables 4-5):

- There were no significant differences in lifetime contact sexual violence by deployment history among active duty women.
- Active duty women who were deployed during the two years prior to the survey were significantly less likely to indicate experiencing 12-month contact sexual violence compared to active duty women who were not deployed during the two years prior to the survey.
- Active duty women who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were significantly more likely to indicate experiencing lifetime contact sexual violence than active duty women who were not deployed to a combat zone. When stratified by their relationship to the perpetrator (intimate vs. non-intimate), this association was significant for lifetime contact sexual violence by a non-intimate partner, but not for intimate partners.
- There were no significant differences in experiences of 12-month contact sexual violence among active duty women by combat history.

Active Duty Men (Tables 6-7):

- There were no significant differences in experiences of lifetime or 12-month contact sexual violence among active duty men by deployment or combat history.

Stalking by Any Perpetrator

Tables 8-13 in Appendix B present detailed information regarding the prevalence of stalking, including comparisons between military and general population and within military comparisons by deployment and combat history. Key findings related to stalking are summarized below.

Comparisons to the U.S. General Population

Active Duty Women (Table 8):

- Over one-third (35.4%) of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years experienced stalking during their lifetime. In comparison, one-quarter (25.0%) of active duty women in the same age range experienced stalking in their lifetime.
- Active duty women were significantly less likely than women in the general population to indicate having been stalked in their lifetime, overall, and regardless of their relationship to the perpetrator (intimate vs. non-intimate).
- Active duty women aged 18-25 and 26-35 years were significantly less likely than women of the same age in the general population to indicate having been stalked in their lifetime.
- Compared to the general population, active duty women were significantly less likely to have been stalked in the 12 months prior to the survey, overall, and less likely to indicate having been stalked by a non-intimate partner.
- Active duty women aged 26-35 and 36-59 years were significantly less likely than women of the same age in the general population to indicate having been stalked in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Wives of Active Duty Men (Table 8):

- Approximately one-quarter (25.9%) of wives of active duty men aged 18 to 59 years have experienced stalking in their lifetime.
- Wives of active duty men were significantly less likely than women in the general population to indicate having been stalked in their lifetime by a perpetrator who was a non-intimate partner.
- Compared to women in the general population, wives of active duty men were significantly less likely to indicate having been stalked in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- In the previous 12 months, wives of active duty men were less likely than women in the general population to indicate having had a stalking perpetrator who was a non-intimate partner.
- Compared to women in the general population of the same age, wives of active duty men who were aged 26-35 years were less likely to have been stalked in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Active Duty Men (Table 9):

- An estimated 18.9% of men in the general population and 7.0% of active duty men aged 18 to 59 years experienced stalking during their lifetime.
- During their lifetime and in the previous 12 months, active duty men were significantly less likely than men in the general population to indicate having been stalked in their lifetime, overall, and regardless of their relationship to the perpetrator (intimate vs. non-intimate) or age at the time of the survey.

Within-Military Comparisons**Active Duty Women (Tables 10-11):**

- There were no significant differences in experiences of lifetime or 12-month stalking by deployment history among active duty women.
- Compared to active duty women who were not deployed to a combat zone, active duty women who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were more likely to indicate having had a stalking perpetrator during their lifetime who was a non-intimate partner.

Active Duty Men (Tables 12-13):

- There were no significant differences in experiences of lifetime or 12-month stalking by recent deployment history among active duty men.
- Compared to active duty men who were not deployed to a combat zone, active duty men who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were more likely to indicate having been stalked in their lifetime by an intimate partner.
- Active duty men aged 26-59 years who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were more likely to have been stalked in their lifetime compared to men who were not deployed to a combat zone.

Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner

Below is a summary of key findings related to psychological aggression by an intimate partner. Tables 14-19 in Appendix B present detailed information regarding the prevalence of psychological aggression, including comparisons between military and the general population and within military comparisons by deployment and combat history.

Comparisons to the U.S. General Population

Active Duty Women (Table 14):

- Over half (55.6%) of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner during their lifetime, compared to 45.0% of active duty women of the same age.
- Active duty women were significantly less likely than women in the general population to have experienced lifetime psychological aggression by an intimate partner.
- Active duty women aged 36-59 years were significantly less likely than women of the same age in the general population to have experienced lifetime psychological aggression by an intimate partner.
- Active duty women were significantly less likely than women in the general population to experience psychological aggression by an intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey.
- Active duty women aged 26-35 years were significantly less likely than women of the same age in the general population to have experienced psychological aggression in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Wives of Active Duty Men (Table 14):

- Nearly half (46.3%) of wives of active duty men aged 18 to 59 years have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner during their lifetime.
- Wives of active duty men aged 36-59 years were significantly less likely than women of the same age in the general population to experience psychological aggression by an intimate partner during their lifetime.
- Wives of active duty men were significantly less likely to experience psychological aggression in the 12 months prior to the survey than women in the general population.

Active Duty Men (Table 15):

- Over half (50.6%) of men in the general population aged 18 to 59 years have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner during their lifetime, compared to 32.9% of active duty men.
- In both age groups, active duty males were significantly less likely than men in the general population to experience psychological aggression during their lifetime.
- Active duty males were significantly less likely than men in the general population to experience psychological aggression during the 12 months prior to the survey.
- When stratified by age group, active duty men aged 18-25 years were significantly less likely than men of the same age in the general population to experience psychological aggression by an intimate partner during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Within-Military Comparisons

Active Duty Women (Tables 16-17):

- There were no significant differences in experiences of lifetime or 12-month psychological aggression by an intimate partner by recent deployment or combat history among active duty women.

Active Duty Men (Tables 18-19):

- There were no significant differences in experiences of lifetime or 12-month psychological aggression by an intimate partner by recent deployment history among active duty men.
- Compared to active duty men who were not deployed to a combat zone, active duty men who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were significantly more likely to experience psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- When stratified by age group, active duty men aged 26-59 years who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were significantly more likely to experience psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime and during the 12 months prior to the survey than active duty men of the same age who were not deployed to a combat zone.

Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner

Tables 20-25 in Appendix B present detailed information regarding the prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner, including comparisons to the general population and within military comparisons by deployment and combat history. In addition to stratifying findings by age group, findings in Tables 20-25 are presented by violence severity (i.e., slapped, pushed, or shoved versus more severe forms of physical violence such as being choked, burned, or hit with a fist or something hard). Appendix A provides a full list of behaviors captured under severe physical violence. A summary of key findings is presented below.

Comparisons to the U.S. General Population

Active Duty Women (Table 20):

- Approximately 44.1% of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years have experienced lifetime physical violence by an intimate partner. In comparison, approximately one-third (33.3%) of active duty women of the same age have experienced lifetime physical violence by an intimate partner.
- Compared to the general population, active duty women were less likely to indicate experiencing severe physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime.
- When stratified by age group, active duty women aged 36-59 years were less likely to indicate experiencing severe physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime than women of the same age in the general population.
- Active duty women were significantly less likely than women in the general population to indicate experiencing physical violence by an intimate partner in the 12 months prior to the survey, regardless of violence severity.
- When stratified by age group, active duty women aged 26-35 years were less likely to experience 12-month physical violence by an intimate partner compared to women of the same age in the general population.

Wives of Active Duty Men (Table 20):

- Approximately one-third (34.3%) of wives of active duty men age 18 to 59 years have experienced lifetime physical violence by an intimate partner.
- Compared to women of the same age in the general population, wives of active duty men aged 36-59 years were significantly less likely to indicate experiencing physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime.
- Wives of active duty men were significantly less likely to indicate severe physical violence by an intimate partner in the 12 months prior to the survey compared to women in the general population.
- Wives of active duty women aged 26-35 years were significantly less likely to indicate physical violence by an intimate partner in the 12 months prior to the survey compared to women of the same age in the general population.

Active Duty Men (Table 21):

- Approximately 44.9% of men in the general population and 32.8% of active duty men aged 18 to 59 years have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime.
- Active duty men were significantly less likely than men in the general population to indicate experiencing lifetime physical violence by an intimate partner overall, regardless of age group or severity of violence.
- Likewise, active duty men were significantly less likely than men in the general population to indicate experiences of physical violence by an intimate partner in the 12 months prior to the survey, regardless of severity of violence.

Within-Military Comparisons**Active Duty Women (Tables 22-23):**

- There were no significant differences in experiences of lifetime physical violence by an intimate partner by recent deployment history among active duty women.
- Compared to active duty women who were not deployed to a combat zone, active duty women who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were significantly more likely to indicate experiencing physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- When stratified by severity of violence, active duty women who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were significantly more likely to indicate being slapped, pushed, or shoved by an intimate partner in their lifetime compared to active duty women who were not deployed to a combat zone.

Active Duty Men (Tables 24-25):

- There were no significant differences in experiences of lifetime or 12-month physical violence by an intimate partner by recent deployment history among active duty men.
- Compared to active duty men who were not deployed to a combat zone, active duty men who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were significantly more likely to indicate experiencing physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime, overall, regardless of age group or severity of violence.

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

The following is a summary of key findings related to contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. See Tables 26-31 in Appendix B for detailed comparisons between military and the general population and within military comparisons by deployment and combat history.

Comparisons to the U.S. General Population

Active Duty Women (Table 26):

- Approximately half (50.6%) of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years have experienced lifetime contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner. In comparison, 39.8% of active duty women in the same age range have experienced lifetime contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner.
- Active duty women aged 36-59 years were significantly less likely than women of the same age in the general population to indicate experiencing lifetime contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner.
- Compared to women of the same age in the general population, active duty women were significantly less likely to indicate experiencing 12-month contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, overall, and among women aged 18-25 and 26-35 years.

IPV-Related Impact:

- During their lifetime, 45.9% of women in the general population and 34.6% of active duty women aged 18 to 59 years experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and had at least one IPV-related impact.
- In both their lifetime and the 12 months prior to the survey, active duty women were significantly less likely than women in the general population to experience contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and have at least one IPV-related impact.

Wives of Active Duty Men (Table 26):

- Approximately 41.2% of wives of active duty men aged 18 to 59 years have experienced lifetime contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner.
- Wives of active duty men aged 36-59 years were significantly less likely than women of the same age in the general population to indicate experiencing lifetime contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner.

IPV-Related Impact:

- During their lifetime, 35.6% of wives of active duty men experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and had at least one IPV-related impact.
- For IPV-related impact, there were no significant differences during the lifetime or previous 12 months for wives of active duty men and the general population.

Active Duty Men (Table 27):

- Approximately 47.1% of men in the general population and 34.3% of active duty men aged 18 to 59 years have experienced lifetime contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner.
- Active duty males were significantly less likely than men in the general population to indicate experiencing lifetime and 12-month contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, regardless of age group.

IPV-Related Impact:

- During their lifetime, 29.6% of men in the general population and 16.7% of active duty men aged 18 to 59 years experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and have at least one IPV-related impact.
- In both their lifetime and the 12 months before the survey, active duty men were significantly less likely than men in the general population to experience contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and have at least one IPV-related impact. This finding was true overall, and among men within both age groups of 18-25 and 26-59 years.

Within-Military Comparisons**Active Duty Women (Tables 28-29):**

- There were no significant differences in experiences of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during the lifetime or previous 12 months prior to the survey by combat history among active duty women.
- Likewise, there were no significant differences in experiences of lifetime contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner by recent deployment. Comparisons of 12-month estimates by recent deployment could not be tested.

IPV-Related Impact:

- There were no significant differences in experiences of IPV-related impact during the lifetime or previous 12 months by combat history among active duty women.
- Likewise, there were no significant differences in experiences of lifetime IPV-related impact by recent deployment. Comparisons of 12-month estimates by recent deployment could not be tested.

Active Duty Men (Tables 30-31):

- There were no significant differences in experiences of lifetime or 12-month contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner by deployment history among active duty men.
- Compared to active duty men who were not deployed to a combat zone, active duty men who were deployed to a combat zone were significantly more likely to indicate experiencing contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime overall, regardless of age group.

IPV-Related Impact:

- There were no significant differences in IPV-related impact during the lifetime or 12 months prior to the survey by deployment history among active duty men (Table 30).
- Active duty men who were deployed to a combat zone were significantly more likely to experience contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner and have at least one IPV-related impact during their lifetime, compared to those who had not deployed to a combat zone (Table 31).

Discussion

This report presents the prevalence of IPV, SV, and stalking among active duty women, active duty men, and wives of active duty men, and compares the prevalence of these forms of violence victimization between military and general civilian populations. When compared to the general population, the findings indicate that, after controlling for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group, IPV, SV, and stalking were similar or lower in the military sample than in the general U.S. population. Important differences emerge when comparisons are examined by sex. Among active duty women and wives of active duty men, rates of IPV, SV, and stalking were generally similar to the general U.S. population of women: 25 of 52 comparisons between active duty women and the general population of women and 42 of 52 comparisons between wives of active duty men and the general population of women were not statistically significant after controlling for race/ethnicity, age group, and marital status. Among the remaining comparisons that were significantly different, active duty women and wives of active duty men were less likely to experience some forms of IPV within the 12 months prior to the survey compared to the general population of women. Active duty women and wives of active duty men were also less likely to experience stalking by a non-intimate compared to the general population of women, but there were few additional differences. In contrast, active duty men consistently indicated experiencing less violence victimization compared to men in the general U.S. population. Specifically, 42 out of 46 comparisons indicated that violence victimization was lower among active duty men compared to men in the general population. Four of the comparisons of violence victimization between active duty men and the general U.S. population of men yielded similar results.

Estimates of IPV, SV, and stalking within the military sample revealed a pattern similar to the civilian population in that a greater percentage of active duty women and wives of active duty men experience these forms of violence than active duty men. However, unlike the general civilian population, the estimated *number* of victims across these different forms of violence was generally higher among active duty men than among active duty women given the larger proportion of males in the military population. For example, approximately 1 in 2 active duty women experienced contact sexual violence in their lifetime compared to 1 in 6 active duty men, but the number of male victims is 175,000 compared to 99,000 for females because of the larger proportion of males in the military population. Likewise, 1 in 3 active duty women experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner with at least one IPV-related impact compared to 1 in 6 active duty men, but the estimated number of male victims is 157,000 and the number of female victims is 64,000. Thus, comprehensive violence prevention efforts that address victimization among both male and female victims are needed.

Being recently deployed for 30 days or more during the two years prior to the survey was generally not associated with increased risk for IPV, SV, and stalking among active duty men and women, although findings by history of combat zone deployment were less definitive. Among women, none of the comparisons by recent deployment history were significantly different, except one comparison indicating that active duty women who were deployed during the two years prior to the survey were less likely to experience 12-month contact sexual violence compared to active duty women who were not deployed during the two years prior to the survey. However, 5 of 39 comparisons among active duty women indicated that those who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were more likely to experience lifetime contact sexual violence by any perpetrator, stalking by any perpetrator, and physical violence by an intimate partner than those who were not deployed to a combat zone. Among active duty men, none of the comparisons by recent deployment history were significantly different. However, 13 of 39 comparisons by combat zone deployment history indicated that those who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were more likely to experience stalking by any perpetrator, psychological aggression by an intimate partner, physical violence by an intimate partner, and contact sexual violence, physical violence, and stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime than those who were not deployed to a combat zone. One additional comparison indicated that active duty men aged 26-59 years who were deployed to a combat zone since 9/11/2001 were significantly more likely to experience 12-month psychological aggression by an intimate partner than active duty men of the same age who were not deployed to a combat zone. Again, it is important to note that the survey did not specifically ask respondents if their experience of IPV, SV, or stalking actually occurred in the combat zone or on deployment. Rather, the comparison only establishes that there is an association between the two.

Together, these findings represent a significant contribution to the literature, as they provide the first national comparisons of IPV, SV, and stalking victimization between active duty men and men in the general U.S. population, and reveal important gender differences across comparisons. The current study builds upon existing work by drawing comparisons across the military and general U.S. population using comparable data collection approaches and standardized, behaviorally specific survey instruments. Future studies that allow a more thorough exploration of contextual factors (e.g., gender norms) that may contribute to the observed gender differences between the military and general population is needed. In addition, future studies that further disaggregate findings by sexual minority status, especially among active duty men, are needed given evidence that some sexual minority men and women may experience more elevated burden of IPV, SV, and stalking than their heterosexual counterparts (Breslin et al., 2019; Chen et al., 2020). While this current study was not sufficiently powered to comprehensively assess differences by race/ethnicity, future work should also disaggregate and compare estimates of IPV, SV, and stalking by race/ethnicity between military and general civilian populations given existing evidence that some racial and ethnic minority groups bear a disproportionate burden of experiencing sexual and other forms of violence due to historical, economic, and structural factors (Smith et al., 2017).

While these findings indicate that the prevalence of IPV, SV, and stalking in the general U.S. population were similar or higher than in the military sample, it is important to note that this study does not capture the potential impact that the institutional setting may have on the psychological and physical effects of violence victimization. Research examining the role of institutional betrayal suggests that violence victimization occurring within institutions such as the military may be more harmful compared to experiences in civilian contexts if the institution fails to appropriately address or respond to the incident in a manner that supports the victim (Reinhardt et al., 2016; Smith & Freyd, 2014). Through this lens, it is possible that the burden of these experiences of violence among victims within military settings may surpass that of the civilian population. Additional research examining similarities and differences in the consequences of IPV, SV, and stalking victimization across military and civilian contexts is warranted.

The findings presented in this report are subject to several limitations. First, the response rates in both the military and general population samples were low, although numerous efforts were made to minimize bias due to coverage and nonresponse. For example, a random subsample of non-respondents was selected for a non-response follow-up phase to encourage and increase participation. Despite these efforts, the estimates presented in this report may be subject to bias due to the low response rates. Second, although efforts were made to ensure respondent comfort with victimization disclosure, it is possible that respondents may have chosen not to disclose victimization due to safety concerns. In particular, active duty men may be more reluctant to acknowledge their victimization experiences compared to active duty women and wives of active duty men due to stigma and persistent myths surrounding experiences of sexual violence among men (Turchick & Edwards, 2012). Thus, the estimates presented in this report may underestimate the true prevalence of these different forms of violence. Third, the findings in this report are based on cross-sectional, self-reported data, limiting our ability to make causal inferences about the differences observed. Self-report data are vulnerable to recall bias, which may affect the accuracy of the estimates presented in this report. The survey also does not capture changing relationships; as a result, it is possible that a relationship presented in the past 12 months was not included in the lifetime estimate if the nature of the relationship between the perpetrator and victim changed in the given timeframe. Fourth, some of the estimates focusing on violence victimization in the 12 months prior to the survey by recent deployment history were not statistically stable, limiting our ability to make within-military comparisons. For example, nearly all comparisons of 12-month stalking victimization among active duty men and women by recent deployment history were statistically unstable and were not included in this report. Fifth, military status was not assessed in the NISVS general population. As a result, active duty women, active duty men, and/or wives of active duty men could not be excluded from the NISVS general population and their inclusion might reduce the ability to detect differences across population groups. Finally, this analysis only included female spouses of active duty men and does not capture violence victimization among male spouses of active duty service members.

Readers should avoid direct comparisons of estimates presented in this report to previous NISVS years or to other population-based data sources reporting estimates of IPV, SV, and stalking in the military or among the general U.S. population. There are several reasons why caution is warranted. First, several changes have been made to the NISVS survey instrument over the years that may impact the comparability of estimates across data collection periods. The 2016/2017 survey instrument was revised to streamline and improve the flow of the survey questions, decrease the level of burden on respondents, and substantially reduce the number of data elements to improve data usability and shorten the time required for data processing and data release. For example, we reordered the violence modules, removed the collection of information (i.e., initials) for individual perpetrators, updated the stalking items to reflect technology-oriented tactics, added questions pertaining to the impact of sexual violence, and expanded the psychological aggression set. More details about the specific survey revisions can be found in the NISVS 2016/2017 Methodology Report (Kresnow, Smith, Basile, & Chen, 2021). There are also a number of methodological differences between NISVS and other surveys (e.g., WGRA) that preclude direct comparison of estimates, including differences in how IPV, SV, and stalking are operationalized, in recruitment and consent processes (e.g., use of a graduated informed consent process in NISVS), survey modality (e.g., telephone versus web-based approaches), as well as contextual information that shape how questions are presented to the respondent (e.g., use of trained interviewers in NISVS to build rapport and improve disclosure of victimization experiences). Finally, NISVS measures of IPV, SV, and stalking are developed to assess the impact of these phenomena on the individual. As such, NISVS results likely capture a broader experience of violence than surveys designed to estimate a crime rate or closely follow elements of proof in legal code.

Despite these caveats, the findings in this report provide an important source of information for understanding the magnitude of IPV, SV, and stalking in the military compared to the general population. In turn, these data may be used to inform public health action and response. CDC has developed technical packages for preventing IPV (Niolon et al., 2017) and SV (Basile et al., 2016) to help communities make use of the best available evidence to prevent these forms of violence and their sequelae. The principles outlined in these technical packages may offer promising direction or actions to achieve the goal of preventing these forms of violence. In 2020, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, which includes the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) and Family Advocacy Program (FAP), issued a new primary prevention policy that focuses prevention efforts on research-based programs, policies, and practices. Many of the strategies outlined were informed by CDC's IPV and SV technical packages. Consistent with recommendations in CDC's technical packages, DoD's new, holistic approach for primary prevention will address risk and protective factors for multiple forms of violence at the individual, interpersonal, and organizational levels. Findings from this technical report may serve as a complement to these efforts and may be used to help identify primary prevention approaches that will result in the greatest likelihood of public health impact.

References

Basile, K.C., DeGue, S., Jones, K., Freire, K., Dills, J., Smith, S.G., Raiford, J.L. (2016). *STOP SV: A Technical Package to Prevent Sexual Violence*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Basile, K.C., Smith, S.G., Breiding, M.J., Black, M.C., Mahendra, R.R. (2014). *Sexual Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements, Version 2.0*. Atlanta (GA): National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Black, M. C., & Merrick, M. T. (2013). *Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Among Active Duty Women and Wives of Active Duty Men-Comparisons with Women in the US General Population, 2010*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Bonomi, A. E., Thompson, R. S., Anderson, M., Reid, R. J., Carrell, D., Dimer, J. A., & Rivara, F. P. (2006). Intimate partner violence and women's physical, mental, and social functioning. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 30, 458–466.

Bonomi, A. E., Anderson, M. L., Reid, R. J., Rivara, F. P., Carrell, D., & Thompson, R. S. (2009). Medical and psychosocial diagnoses in women with a history of intimate partner violence. *Archives of Internal Medicine*, 169, 1692–1697.

Breiding M.J., Basile K.C., Smith S.G., Black M.C., & Mahendra R.R. (2015). *Intimate Partner Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements, Version 2.0*. Atlanta (GA): National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Breslin, R., Davis, L., Hylton, K., Hill, A., Klauberg, W., Petusky, M., & Klahr, A. (2019). *2018 Workplace and Gender Relations of Active Duty Members: Overview Report*. Alexandria, VA: Office of People Analytics. Retrieved from: https://www.sapr.mil/sites/default/files/Annex_1_2018_WGRA_Overview_Report_0.pdf

Coker, A. L., Davis, K. E., Arias, I., Desai, S., Sanderson, M., Brandt, H. M., & Smith, P. H. (2002). Physical and mental health effects of intimate partner violence for men and women. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 23, 260–268.

Chen, J., Walters, M. L., Gilbert, L. K., & Patel, N. (2020). Sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence by sexual orientation, United States. *Psychology of Violence*, 10(1), 110–119.

Department of Defense (2018). *2018 Demographics Profile of the Military Community*. Alexandria, VA: Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy. Retrieved from: <https://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Reports/2018-demographics-report.pdf>.

Jones, A. D. (2012). Intimate partner violence in military couples: A review of the literature. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 17(2), 147–157.

Kwan, J., Sparrow, K., Facer-Irwin, E., Thandi, G., Fear, N. T., & MacManus, D. (2020). Prevalence of intimate partner violence perpetration among military populations: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 1–19.

Kresnow, M., Smith, S.G., Basile, K.C., & Chen, J. (2021). *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) 2016/2017 Methodology Report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Logan, T.K. (2019). Examining stalking experiences and outcomes for men and women stalked by (ex)partners and non-partners. *Journal of Family Violence*. DOI: 10.1007/s10896-019-00111-w.

Niolon, P. H., Kearns, M., Dills, J., Rambo, K., Irving, S., Armstead, T., & Gilbert, L. (2017). *Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- Rai, A., Villarreal-Otalora, T., Blackburn, J., & Choi, Y.J. (2020). Correlates of intimate partner stalking precipitated homicides in the United States. *Journal of Family Violence*. DOI: 10.1007/s10896-020-00137-5.
- Rentz, E. D., Martin, S. L., Gibbs, D. A., Clinton-Sherrod, M., Hardison, J., & Marshall, S. W. (2006). Family violence in the military: A review of the literature. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 7*(2), 93-108.
- Reinhardt, K. M., Smith, C. P., & Freyd, J. J. (2016). Came to serve, left betrayed; MST and the trauma of betrayal. In L. S. Katz (Ed.), *Understanding and Treating Military Sexual Trauma* (pp. 61-78). New York: Springer.
- Sadler, A. G., Booth, B. M., Cook, B. L., & Doebbeling, B. N. (2003). Factors associated with women's risk of rape in the military environment. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 43*(3), 262-273.
- Sadler, A. G., Mengeling, M. A., Booth, B. M., O'Shea, A. M., & Torner, J. C. (2017). The relationship between US military officer leadership behaviors and risk of sexual assault of Reserve, National Guard, and active component servicewomen in nondeployed locations. *American Journal of Public Health, 107*(1), 147-155.
- Smith, S. G., Basile, K. C., Gilbert, L. K., Merrick, M. T., Patel, N., Walling, M., & Jain, A. (2017). *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.
- Smith, C. P., & Freyd, J. J. (2014). Institutional betrayal. *American Psychologist, 69*(6), 575-587.
- Turchik, J. A., & Edwards, K. M. (2012). Myths about male rape: A literature review. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity, 13*(2), 211-226.
- Turchik, J. A., & Wilson, S. M. (2010). Sexual assault in the US military: A review of the literature and recommendations for the future. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 15*(4), 267-277.
- Thomsen, C. J., Stander, V. A., Foster, R. E., & Gallus, J. A. (2017). Understanding and Addressing Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the US Military. In S.V. Bowles & P.T. Bartones (Eds.), *Handbook of Military Psychology* (pp. 357-373). Springer International Publishing.

Appendix A: Victimization Questions 2016/2017

Contact Sexual Violence

Unwanted Sexual Contact	How many people have ever...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> kissed you in a sexual way when you didn't want it to happen? fondled, groped, grabbed, or touched you in a sexual way when you did not want it to happen?
Sexual Coercion	How many people have you had vaginal, oral, or anal sex with after they pressured you by doing any of the following...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> telling you lies, making promises about the future they knew were untrue, threatening to end your relationship, or threatening to spread rumors about you? wearing you down by repeatedly asking for sex, or showing they were unhappy? using their authority over you, for example, your boss or your teacher?
Alcohol/Drug-Facilitated Rape and Made to Penetrate, Completed	When you were unable to consent to sex or stop it from happening because you were too drunk, high, drugged, or passed out from alcohol or drugs...	<p>[IF FEMALE]</p> <p>How many PEOPLE ever did the following when you did not want them to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> put their mouth on your vagina or anus? put their fingers or an object in your vagina or anus? <p>[IF FEMALE]</p> <p>How many MALES ever did the following when you did not want them to ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> put their penis in your vagina? put their penis in your anus? put their penis in your mouth? <p>[IF MALE]</p> <p>How many PEOPLE ever did the following when you did not want them to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> put their fingers or an object in your anus?

[IF MALE]

How many FEMALES ever did the following when you did not want them to ...

- made you put your penis in their vagina?
- put their mouth on your penis?
- made you put your mouth on their vagina?

[IF MALE]

How many MALES ever did the following when you did not want them to ...

- put their mouth on your penis?
- made you put your penis in their anus?
- put their penis in your mouth?
- put their penis in your anus?
- put their mouth on your anus?

**Physically
Forced Rape
and Made to
Penetrate,
Completed**

How many PEOPLE have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to ...

[IF FEMALE]

- put their mouth on your vagina or anus?
- put their fingers or an object in your vagina or anus?

How many MALES have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to ...

[IF FEMALE]

- put their penis in your vagina?
- put their penis in your anus?
- put their penis in your mouth?

How many PEOPLE have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to ...

[IF MALE]

- put their fingers or an object in your anus?

	How many FEMALES have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to ...	<p>[IF MALE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> made you put your penis in their vagina? put their mouth on your penis? made you put your mouth on their vagina?
	How many MALES have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to ...	<p>[IF MALE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> put their mouth on your penis? make you put your penis in their anus? put their penis in your mouth? put their penis in your anus? put their mouth on your anus?
Physically Forced Rape and Made to Penetrate, Attempted	How many PEOPLE have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to ...	<p>[IF FEMALE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRY to put their mouth on your vagina or anus but it did not happen?
	How many PEOPLE have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to ...	<p>[IF MALE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRY to put their mouth on your penis, but it did not happen?
	How many FEMALES have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to ...	<p>[IF MALE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRY to make you put your penis in their vagina, but it did not happen? TRY to make you put your mouth on their vagina, but it did not happen?
	How many MALES have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to ...	<p>[IF MALE]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRY to put their penis in your mouth or anus, but it did not happen? TRY to put their mouth on your anus, but it did not happen?

Stalking

Stalking Tactics	Has anyone ever...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • followed you around and watched you when you did not want them to? • approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, work, or school when you did not want them to? • used GPS technology or equipment to monitor or track your location when you did not want them to? This includes GPS technology used in a phone or in social media, such as Facebook. • left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find? • sneaked into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there? • used technology such as a hidden camera, recorder, or computer software to spy on you from a distance? • made unwanted phone calls to you, including hang-ups and voice messages? • sent you unwanted text messages, photo messages, emails, or messages through Facebook, Twitter, or other social media? • sent you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn't want them to?
-------------------------	--------------------	---

Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner

Expressive Aggression	How many of your current or ex-romantic or sexual partners have EVER...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • insulted, humiliated, or made fun of you in front of others?
------------------------------	---	--

Coercive Control

How many of your current or ex-romantic or sexual partners have EVER...

- kept you from having your own money?
- tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends?
- kept track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing?
- made threats to physically harm you?
- threatened to hurt themselves or commit suicide because they were upset with you?
- made decisions for you that should have been yours to make?
- destroyed something that was important to you?

Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner

Physical Violence

How many of your current or ex-romantic or sexual partners have EVER...

- slapped you?
- pushed or shoved you?

Severe Physical Violence

How many of your current or ex-romantic or sexual partners have EVER...

- hit you with a fist or something hard?
- kicked you?
- hurt you by pulling your hair?
- slammed you against something?
- tried to hurt you by choking or suffocating you?
- beaten you?
- burned you on purpose?
- used a knife on you?
- used a gun on you?

Appendix B: Tables

Table 1**Demographic Characteristics of the NISVS General U.S. and Military Samples, Women and Men, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017**

	Men		Women		
	General U.S. (%)	Active Duty Military (%)	General U.S. (%)	Active Duty Military (%)	Wives of Active Duty Men (%) ²
	(n = 3,560)	(n = 6,120)	(n = 4,198)	(n = 2,724)	(n = 2,435)
Respondent Age					
18-25 years	20.9	44.6	20.1	47.4	24.0
26-35 years	25.3	36.3	23.6	36.6	47.8
36-59 years	53.8	19.2	56.3	16.0	28.2
Race/Ethnicity					
Hispanic	18.2	14.9	16.9	17.4	15.7
White, Non-Hispanic	60.8	60.7	60.1	43.9	65.4
Black, Non-Hispanic	12.1	14.5	13.2	25.7	9.5
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	6.4	4.9	7.3	6.1	4.3
American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.5
Multiracial/Other Non-Hispanic	1.9	4.1	1.9	5.8	4.7
Marital Status¹					
Married	43.8	54.5	49.1	46.0	94.1
Other	51.7	45.1	50.9	53.6	5.9
Service Branch^{2,3}					
Army	- na -	38.1	- na -	33.9	38.8
Navy	- na -	24.8	- na -	30.1	23.2
Marine Corps	- na -	14.5	- na -	7.1	10.8
Air Force	- na -	22.5	- na -	28.9	23.2
Coast Guard	- na -	- na -	- na -	- na -	3.9
Pay Grade					
E1-E4	- na -	43.5	- na -	46.4	- na -
E5-E9	- na -	38.8	- na -	34.1	- na -
W1-03	- na -	11.4	- na -	13.5	- na -
O4-06	- na -	6.3	- na -	5.9	- na -

Abbreviations: -na- = not applicable; % = percent.

¹ Marital status data categories do not add up to 100% due to responses of “don’t know” or refusal. For wives of active duty men, approximately 6% responded with something other than married (e.g., separated, widowed, divorced) at the time of the interview.

² Service Branch of sponsor for wives of male active duty military.

³ Coast Guard was not included in the sampling frame for female and male active duty military.

Contact Sexual Violence

Table 2

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ Among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Women in the U.S. General Population			Active Duty Women			Active Duty Women Compared to the U.S. Women's Population		Wives of Active Duty Men			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to the U.S. Women's Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ³	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime													
Any Contact Sexual Violence¹	58.8	(56.2, 61.3)	51,874,000	53.7	(51.5, 55.9)	99,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.1)	52.2	(50.1, 54.3)	268,000	0.9	(0.8, 1.1)
Relationship													
Intimate ³	22.2	(20.2, 24.3)	19,582,000	15.4	(13.9, 17.0)	28,000	0.7 [†]	(0.6, 0.9)	18.1	(16.5, 19.8)	93,000	1.1	(0.9, 1.4)
Non-Intimate	53.0	(50.4, 55.6)	46,772,000	49.6	(47.4, 51.8)	92,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.2)	46.3	(44.2, 48.4)	238,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.1)
Respondent Age													
18-25 years	59.9	(53.3, 66.1)	10,607,000	51.7	(48.0, 55.3)	45,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	51.1	(46.2, 56.0)	63,000	1.2	(0.6, 2.4)
26-35 years	58.6	(53.1, 63.9)	12,178,000	55.5	(52.2, 58.6)	38,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.3)	52.7	(49.7, 55.7)	129,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.2)
36-59 years	58.5	(55.3, 61.7)	29,088,000	55.6	(51.5, 59.7)	16,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.2)	52.4	(48.7, 56.1)	76,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.1)
12-Month													
Any Contact Sexual Violence¹	9.9	(8.5, 11.6)	8,744,000	11.1	(9.7, 12.7)	21,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	4.4	(3.6, 5.3)	22,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)
Relationship													
Intimate ³	4.3	(3.3, 5.5)	3,785,000	2.5	(1.8, 3.3)	5,000	0.4 [†]	(0.2, 0.6)	1.4	(1.0, 2.0)	7,000	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)
Non-Intimate	6.7	(5.5, 8.0)	5,887,000	9.6	(8.3, 11.1)	18,000	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)	3.2	(2.5, 4.0)	16,000	1.0	(0.6, 1.6)
Respondent Age													
18-25 years	21.0	(16.3, 26.5)	3,715,000	16.3	(13.7, 19.3)	14,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)	7.3	(5.1, 10.3)	9,000	1.9	(0.6, 5.8)
26-35 years	9.3	(6.6, 12.8)	1,927,000	6.9	(5.4, 8.8)	5,000	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	3.9	(2.9, 5.2)	10,000	1.1	(0.6, 2.1)
36-59 years	6.2	(4.9, 8.0)	3,101,000	5.2	(3.5, 7.6)	2,000	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)	2.6	(1.6, 4.1)	4,000	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

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

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Intimate refers to current or former cohabiting or non-cohabiting romantic or sexual partners.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald F test significant at p < .05.

Table 3

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ Among Men in the General U.S. Population and Active Duty Men, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Men in the General U.S. Population			Active Duty Men			Active Duty Men Compared to the U.S. Men's Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Contact Sexual Violence¹	34.4	(31.8, 37.0)	30,023,000	18.6	(17.5, 19.8)	175,000	0.5 [†]	(0.4, 0.5)
Relationship								
Intimate ³	9.2	(7.7, 10.9)	8,014,000	4.3	(3.8, 5.0)	41,000	0.5 [†]	(0.4, 0.7)
Non-Intimate	30.0	(27.6, 32.6)	26,243,000	15.7	(14.7, 16.8)	148,000	0.5 [†]	(0.4, 0.5)
Respondent Age⁴								
18-25 years	35.4	(29.9, 41.4)	6,471,000	18.3	(16.5, 20.3)	77,000	0.5 [†]	(0.4, 0.7)
26-59 years	34.1	(31.2, 37.1)	23,552,000	18.9	(17.7, 20.2)	99,000	0.5 [†]	(0.4, 0.6)
12-Month								
Any Contact Sexual Violence¹	5.2	(4.1, 6.6)	4,585,000	3.3	(2.8, 3.9)	31,000	0.6 [†]	(0.4, 0.8)
Relationship								
Intimate ³	1.6	(1.1, 2.4)	1,413,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	8,000	0.5 [†]	(0.2, 0.9)
Non-Intimate	3.9	(3.0, 5.2)	3,429,000	2.5	(2.1, 3.1)	24,000	0.6 [†]	(0.4, 0.9)
Respondent Age⁴								
18-25 years	11.7	(8.3, 16.2)	2,140,000	4.8	(3.8, 6.0)	20,000	0.5 [†]	(0.3, 0.7)
26-59 years	3.5	(2.6, 4.9)	2,445,000	2.1	(1.6, 2.6)	11,000	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

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

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Intimate refers to current or former cohabiting or non-cohabiting romantic or sexual partners.

⁴ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald F test significant at p < .05.

Table 4**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ Among Active Duty Women by Recent Deployment History, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵**

	Deployed > 30 days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey			Deployed ≤ 30 Days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey or Not Deployed			Deployed > 30 days, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Contact Sexual Violence¹	59.1	(53.8, 64.2)	15,000	52.8	(50.4, 55.2)	84,000	1.2	(1.0, 1.6)
Relationship								
Intimate ³	15.6	(12.2, 19.9)	4,000	15.4	(13.8, 17.1)	24,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)
Non-Intimate	53.6	(48.2, 58.8)	14,000	48.9	(46.6, 51.3)	78,000	1.2	(0.9, 1.5)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	57.8	(46.7, 68.1)	5,000	51.0	(47.1, 54.8)	40,000	1.3	(0.8, 2.1)
26-35 years	61.6	(54.4, 68.3)	8,000	54.2	(50.5, 57.8)	30,000	1.3	(1.0, 1.9)
36-59 years	55.1	(45.0, 64.7)	3,000	55.7	(51.2, 60.2)	14,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)
12-Month								
Any Contact Sexual Violence¹	5.8	(3.7, 8.8)	1,000	12.0	(10.4, 13.8)	19,000	0.5 [†]	(0.3, 0.8)
Relationship								
Intimate ³	--	--	--	2.8	(2.0, 3.8)	4,000	--	--
Non-Intimate	--	--	--	10.4	(8.9, 12.1)	16,000	--	--
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	--	--	--	17.1	(14.3, 20.3)	14,000	--	--
26-35 years	--	--	--	7.4	(5.7, 9.6)	4,000	--	--
36-59 years	--	--	--	5.8	(3.8, 8.7)	1,000	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

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

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Intimate refers to current or former cohabiting or non-cohabiting romantic or sexual partners.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald *F* test significant at *p* < .05.

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

Table 5

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ Among Active Duty Women by History of Combat Zone² Deployment, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Deployed to a Combat Zone ² Since 9/11/2001			Not Deployed to a Combat Zone Since 9/11/2001			Deployed to a Combat Zone, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ³	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Contact Sexual Violence¹	57.9	(54.6, 61.1)	34,000	51.8	(49.0, 54.7)	65,000	1.3 [†]	(1.0, 1.5)
Relationship								
Intimate ⁴	15.4	(13.2, 17.9)	9,000	15.5	(13.7, 17.6)	19,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.2)
Non-Intimate	54.9	(51.6, 58.2)	32,000	47.1	(44.3, 50.0)	59,000	1.3 [†]	(1.1, 1.6)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	62.4	(50.1, 73.3)	4,000	50.8	(47.0, 54.6)	41,000	1.6	(1.0, 2.8)
26-35 years	58.0	(53.3, 62.5)	18,000	53.4	(48.9, 57.9)	19,000	1.2	(0.9, 1.6)
36-59 years	56.4	(51.6, 61.1)	12,000	55.1	(46.8, 63.1)	4,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)
12-Month								
Any Contact Sexual Violence¹	6.2	(4.7, 8.2)	4,000	13.3	(11.3, 15.4)	17,000	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)
Relationship								
Intimate ⁴	--	--	--	2.9	(2.0, 4.1)	4,000	--	--
Non-Intimate	5.2	(3.8, 7.0)	3,000	11.7	(9.9, 13.8)	15,000	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	--	--	--	16.5	(13.8, 19.6)	13,000	--	--
26-35 years	6.2	(4.4, 8.8)	2,000	7.3	(5.2, 10.1)	3,000	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)
36-59 years	4.5	(2.8, 7.1)	1,000	--	--	--	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

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

² Combat zone includes deployment to an area that warranted receipt of imminent danger pay.

³ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

⁴ Intimate refers to current or former cohabiting or non-cohabiting romantic or sexual partners.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald *F* test significant at $p < .05$.

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

Table 6**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ Among Active Duty Men by Recent Deployment History, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵**

	Deployed > 30 days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey			Deployed ≤ 30 Days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey or Not Deployed			Deployed > 30 days, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Contact Sexual Violence¹	18.4	(16.3, 20.7)	47,000	18.7	(17.5, 20.1)	128,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.2)
Relationship								
Intimate ³	4.2	(3.2, 5.5)	11,000	4.4	(3.7, 5.1)	30,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)
Non-Intimate	15.4	(13.4, 17.6)	39,000	15.9	(14.7, 17.1)	109,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.1)
Respondent Age⁴								
18-25 years	20.0	(16.1, 24.5)	20,000	17.8	(15.8, 20.0)	56,000	1.2	(0.9, 1.6)
26-59 years	17.3	(15.2, 19.8)	27,000	19.6	(18.1, 21.2)	72,000	0.8	(0.7, 1.0)
12-Month								
Any Contact Sexual Violence¹	3.1	(2.2, 4.3)	8,000	3.3	(2.8, 4.0)	23,000	1.0	(0.6, 1.5)
Relationship								
Intimate ³	--	--	--	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	5,000	--	--
Non-Intimate	2.2	(1.4, 3.3)	6,000	2.6	(2.1, 3.3)	18,000	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)
Respondent Age⁴								
18-25 years	--	--	--	4.9	(3.8, 6.2)	15,000	--	--
26-59 years	2.1	(1.3, 3.2)	3,000	2.0	(1.5, 2.7)	7,000	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

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

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Intimate refers to current or former cohabiting or non-cohabiting romantic or sexual partners.

⁴ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 7

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence¹ Among Active Duty Men by History of Combat Zone² Deployment, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Deployed to a Combat Zone ² Since 9/11/2001			Not Deployed to a Combat Zone Since 9/11/2001			Deployed to a Combat Zone, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ³	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Contact Sexual Violence¹	19.2	(17.8, 20.7)	84,000	18.1	(16.5, 19.8)	89,000	1.1	(1.0, 1.4)
Relationship								
Intimate ⁴	4.5	(3.7, 5.3)	20,000	4.2	(3.4, 5.2)	21,000	1.2	(0.8, 1.8)
Non-Intimate	16.1	(14.8, 17.5)	71,000	15.3	(13.9, 16.9)	76,000	1.1	(0.9, 1.4)
Respondent Age⁵								
18-25 years	20.2	(15.9, 25.4)	13,000	18.0	(16.0, 20.2)	63,000	1.2	(0.8, 1.7)
26-59 years	19.0	(17.5, 20.5)	71,000	18.3	(16.0, 21.0)	27,000	1.1	(0.9, 1.4)
12-Month								
Any Contact Sexual Violence¹	2.3	(1.7, 3.0)	10,000	4.2	(3.4, 5.2)	21,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)
Relationship								
Intimate ⁴	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	3,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.5)	5,000	0.9	(0.4, 1.9)
Non-Intimate	1.6	(1.1, 2.2)	7,000	3.4	(2.7, 4.3)	17,000	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)
Respondent Age⁵								
18-25 years	--	--	--	4.9	(3.8, 6.2)	17,000	--	--
26-59 years	1.9	(1.4, 2.5)	7,000	2.6	(1.7, 3.8)	4,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.5)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

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

² Combat zone includes deployment to an area that warranted receipt of imminent danger pay.

³ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

⁴ Intimate refers to current or former cohabiting or non-cohabiting romantic or sexual partners.

⁵ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Stalking

Table 8
Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking Among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017[§]

	Women in the General U.S. Population			Active Duty Women			Active Duty Women Compared to the U.S. Women's Population		Wives of Active Duty Men			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to the U.S. Women's Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR [†]	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR [†]	95% CI
Lifetime													
Any Stalking	35.4	(33.0, 37.8)	31,191,000	25.0	(23.2, 26.9)	46,000	0.7 [†]	(0.5, 0.8)	25.9	(24.1, 27.8)	133,000	0.8	(0.7, 1.0)
Relationship													
Intimate ²	15.7	(13.9, 17.6)	13,814,000	9.8	(8.6, 11.1)	18,000	0.7 [†]	(0.6, 0.9)	10.4	(9.2, 11.8)	54,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.2)
Non-Intimate	23.5	(21.4, 25.7)	20,746,000	17.7	(16.1, 19.4)	33,000	0.7 [†]	(0.5, 0.8)	17.7	(16.2, 19.4)	91,000	0.8 [†]	(0.6, 1.0)
Respondent Age													
18-25 years	36.7	(30.9, 43.0)	6,504,000	22.9	(20.0, 26.0)	20,000	0.6 [†]	(0.4, 0.8)	24.4	(20.4, 28.7)	30,000	0.7	(0.4, 1.5)
26-35 years	35.6	(30.5, 41.0)	7,404,000	25.6	(22.9, 28.4)	17,000	0.6 [†]	(0.5, 0.9)	26.4	(23.9, 29.1)	65,000	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)
36-59 years	34.8	(31.8, 37.9)	17,283,000	30.0	(26.3, 33.9)	9,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.1)	26.4	(23.4, 29.8)	38,000	0.8	(0.7, 1.1)
12-Month													
Any Stalking	9.0	(7.6, 10.7)	7,949,000	5.9	(4.9, 7.1)	11,000	0.5 [†]	(0.4, 0.8)	3.6	(2.9, 4.5)	19,000	0.5 [†]	(0.3, 0.9)
Relationship													
Intimate ²	3.1	(2.4, 4.1)	2,776,000	2.0	(1.5, 2.7)	4,000	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)	5,000	1.0	(0.5, 2.0)
Non-Intimate	6.3	(5.1, 7.8)	5,553,000	3.7	(2.9, 4.7)	7,000	0.5 [†]	(0.3, 0.7)	2.6	(2.0, 3.4)	13,000	0.4 [†]	(0.2, 0.7)
Respondent Age													
18-25 years	11.8	(8.2, 16.6)	2,090,000	7.6	(5.8, 9.9)	7,000	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	4.4	(2.8, 6.8)	5,000	0.5	(0.1, 1.8)
26-35 years	11.3	(8.1, 15.5)	2,346,000	4.6	(3.5, 6.0)	3,000	0.3 [†]	(0.2, 0.6)	3.6	(2.7, 4.8)	9,000	0.4 [†]	(0.2, 0.9)
36-59 years	7.1	(5.5, 9.0)	3,513,000	3.9	(2.5, 5.9)	1,000	0.6 [†]	(0.3, 1.0)	3.1	(2.1, 4.8)	5,000	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

² Intimate refers to current or former cohabiting or non-cohabiting romantic or sexual partners.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald F test significant at $p < .05$.

Table 9**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence Stalking Among Men in the General U.S. Population and Active Duty Men, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017^s**

	Men in the General U.S. Population			Active Duty Men			Active Duty Men Compared to the U.S. Men's Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ¹	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Stalking	18.9	(16.9, 21.1)	16,531,000	7.0	(6.4, 7.8)	66,000	0.4 [†]	(0.3, 0.5)
Relationship								
Intimate ²	6.6	(5.5, 8.0)	5,792,000	2.5	(2.1, 2.9)	23,000	0.4 [†]	(0.3, 0.6)
Non-Intimate	13.5	(11.8, 15.5)	11,814,000	4.8	(4.2, 5.5)	45,000	0.3 [†]	(0.3, 0.4)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	19.5	(14.9, 25.0)	3,562,000	6.0	(4.9, 7.2)	25,000	0.3 [†]	(0.2, 0.5)
26-59 years	18.8	(16.6, 21.1)	12,969,000	7.9	(7.0, 8.8)	41,000	0.4 [†]	(0.3, 0.5)
12-Month								
Any Stalking	5.2	(4.2, 6.4)	4,521,000	1.9	(1.6, 2.4)	18,000	0.4 [†]	(0.3, 0.6)
Relationship								
Intimate ²	1.6	(1.1, 2.3)	1,429,000	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	6,000	0.4 [†]	(0.2, 0.8)
Non-Intimate	3.4	(2.6, 4.5)	2,986,000	1.2	(0.9, 1.5)	11,000	0.3 [†]	(0.2, 0.6)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	7.6	(4.6, 12.1)	1,384,000	2.3	(1.6, 3.1)	9,000	0.3 [†]	(0.2, 0.6)
26-59 years	4.5	(3.6, 5.7)	3,137,000	1.7	(1.3, 2.1)	9,000	0.5 [†]	(0.3, 0.7)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

^s The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

² Intimate refers to current or former cohabiting or non-cohabiting romantic or sexual partners.

³ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald *F* test significant at $p < .05$.

Table 10**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking Among Active Duty Women by Recent Deployment History, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵**

	Deployed > 30 days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey			Deployed ≤ 30 Days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey or Not Deployed			Deployed > 30 days, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ¹	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Stalking	25.4	(21.2, 30.0)	6,000	24.9	(23.0, 27.0)	40,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.3)
Relationship								
Intimate ²	9.0	(6.6, 12.2)	2,000	9.8	(8.6, 11.3)	16,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.2)
Non-Intimate	16.4	(13.0, 20.4)	4,000	17.9	(16.2, 19.8)	29,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.2)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	--	--	--	23.2	(20.2, 26.6)	18,000	--	
26-35 years	24.4	(18.9, 30.9)	3,000	25.9	(22.9, 29.1)	14,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)
36-59 years	38.9	(29.8, 48.9)	2,000	28.2	(24.3, 32.5)	7,000	1.5	(1.0, 2.4)
12-Month								
Any Stalking	5.9	(3.8, 9.0)	1,000	5.9	(4.8, 7.2)	9,000	1.1	(0.6, 1.8)
Relationship								
Intimate ²	--	--	--	2.0	(1.4, 2.8)	3,000	--	--
Non-Intimate	--	--	--	3.9	(3.0, 5.1)	6,000	--	--
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	--	--	--	7.5	(5.6, 9.9)	6,000	--	--
26-35 years	--	--	--	4.5	(3.3, 6.1)	2,000	--	--
36-59 years	--	--	--	3.9	(2.4, 6.2)	1,000	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

² Intimate refers to current or former cohabiting or non-cohabiting romantic or sexual partners.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 11**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking Among Active Duty Women by History of Combat Zone¹ Deployment, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵**

	Deployed to a Combat Zone ¹ Since 9/11/2001			Not Deployed to a Combat Zone Since 9/11/2001			Deployed to a Combat Zone, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Stalking	29.0	(26.2, 32.0)	17,000	23.3	(21.0, 25.7)	29,000	1.3	(1.0, 1.6)
Relationship								
Intimate ³	10.1	(8.5, 12.1)	6,000	9.7	(8.2, 11.4)	12,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.2)
Non-Intimate	21.6	(19.1, 24.4)	13,000	16.0	(14.1, 18.2)	20,000	1.5 [†]	(1.1, 1.9)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	30.6	(20.0, 43.7)	2,000	22.4	(19.5, 25.6)	18,000	1.5	(0.8, 2.7)
26-35 years	27.6	(23.9, 31.7)	9,000	24.0	(20.3, 28.0)	9,000	1.2	(0.9, 1.6)
36-59 years	30.6	(26.3, 35.2)	7,000	29.2	(22.3, 37.2)	2,000	1.1	(0.7, 1.6)
12-Month								
Any Stalking	4.7	(3.4, 6.5)	3,000	6.4	(5.1, 8.0)	8,000	1.1	(0.6, 1.9)
Relationship								
Intimate ³	--	--	--	2.4	(1.7, 3.4)	3,000	--	--
Non-Intimate	3.2	(2.1, 4.9)	2,000	4.0	(2.9, 5.4)	5,000	1.6	(0.8, 3.4)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	--	--	--	7.4	(5.6, 9.7)	6,000	--	--
26-35 years	4.6	(3.1, 6.7)	1,000	4.3	(2.9, 6.4)	2,000	1.1	(0.6, 1.9)
36-59 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Combat zone includes deployment to an area that warranted receipt of imminent danger pay.

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Intimate refers to current or former cohabiting or non-cohabiting romantic or sexual partners.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 12**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking Among Active Duty Men by Recent Deployment History, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵**

	Deployed > 30 days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey			Deployed ≤ 30 Days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey or Not Deployed			Deployed > 30 days, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ¹	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Stalking	6.7	(5.5 - 8.3)	17,000	7.2	(6.4 - 8.1)	49,000	0.9	(0.7 - 1.2)
Relationship								
Intimate ²	2.4	(1.7 - 3.3)	6,000	2.5	(2.1 - 3.1)	17,000	0.9	(0.6 - 1.3)
Non-Intimate	4.6	(3.6 - 6.0)	12,000	4.9	(4.2 - 5.7)	33,000	1.0	(0.7 - 1.3)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	5.2	(3.3 - 7.9)	5,000	6.3	(5.0 - 7.8)	20,000	0.9	(0.5 - 1.4)
26-59 years	7.8	(6.2 - 9.7)	12,000	8.0	(7.0 - 9.1)	29,000	1.0	(0.7 - 1.3)
12-Month								
Any Stalking	1.7	(1.2 - 2.6)	4,000	2.0	(1.6 - 2.6)	14,000	0.9	(0.6 - 1.5)
Relationship								
Intimate ²	--	--	--	0.6	(0.4 - 0.9)	4,000	--	--
Non-Intimate	--	--	--	1.2	(0.9 - 1.6)	8,000	--	--
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	--	--	--	2.4	(1.7 - 3.5)	8,000	--	--
26-59 years	--	--	--	1.6	(1.2 - 2.2)	6,000	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

² Intimate refers to current or former cohabiting or non-cohabiting romantic or sexual partners.

³ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 13**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Stalking Among Active Duty Men by History of Combat Zone¹ Deployment, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵**

	Deployed to a Combat Zone ¹ Since 9/11/2001			Not Deployed to a Combat Zone Since 9/11/2001			Deployed to a Combat Zone, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Stalking	7.9	(6.9, 9.0)	35,000	6.3	(5.3, 7.4)	31,000	1.2	(0.9, 1.6)
Relationship								
Intimate ³	3.3	(2.7, 4.0)	14,000	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)	9,000	1.8 [†]	(1.2, 2.6)
Non-Intimate	4.8	(4.0, 5.7)	21,000	4.8	(4.0, 5.8)	24,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)
Respondent Age⁴								
18-25 years	--	--	--	6.0	(4.8, 7.3)	21,000	--	--
26-59 years	8.2	(7.2, 9.4)	31,000	7.0	(5.4, 8.9)	10,000	1.4 [†]	(1.0, 1.9)
12-Month								
Any Stalking	1.8	(1.3, 2.4)	8,000	2.1	(1.5, 2.8)	10,000	1.2	(0.7, 1.9)
Relationship								
Intimate ³	0.8	(0.6, 1.2)	4,000	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Intimate	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	3,000	1.5	(1.1, 2.1)	8,000	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)
Respondent Age⁴								
18-25 years	--	--	--	2.4	(1.7, 3.3)	8,000	--	--
26-59 years	1.8	(1.3, 2.4)	7,000	--	--	--	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Combat zone includes deployment to an area that warranted receipt of imminent danger pay.

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Intimate refers to current or former cohabiting or non-cohabiting romantic or sexual partners.

⁴ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald *F* test significant at $p < .05$.

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

Intimate Partner Violence—Psychological Aggression

Table 14

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression¹ by an Intimate Partner Among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Women in the General U.S. Population			Active Duty Women			Active Duty Women Compared to the U.S. Women's Population		Wives of Active Duty Men			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to the U.S. Women's Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime													
Any Psychological Aggression¹	55.6	(53.1, 58.2)	49,082,000	45.0	(42.8, 47.2)	83,000	0.8 [†]	(0.7, 1.0)	46.3	(44.2, 48.4)	238,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.2)
Respondent Age													
18-25 years	47.4	(41.1, 53.8)	8,398,000	41.4	(37.9, 45.0)	36,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.2)	47.5	(42.7, 52.5)	59,000	1.2	(0.6, 2.6)
26-35 years	58.8	(53.4, 64.0)	12,214,000	48.6	(45.4, 51.8)	33,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.0)	46.9	(43.9, 49.9)	115,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)
36-59 years	57.3	(54.1, 60.4)	28,470,000	47.2	(43.2, 51.3)	14,000	0.7 [†]	(0.5, 0.8)	44.3	(40.7, 48.0)	64,000	0.8 [†]	(0.6, 1.0)
12-Month													
Any Psychological Aggression¹	9.2	(7.7, 10.8)	8,095,000	8.5	(7.3, 9.9)	16,000	0.7 [†]	(0.5, 0.9)	4.9	(4.1, 5.9)	25,000	0.6 [†]	(0.4, 1.0)
Respondent Age													
18-25 years	15.8	(11.7, 21.0)	2,802,000	11.5	(9.3, 14.1)	10,000	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	5.9	(4.0, 8.6)	7,000	0.7	(0.2, 3.1)
26-35 years	10.3	(7.1, 14.6)	2,132,000	6.2	(4.9, 7.9)	4,000	0.4 [†]	(0.3, 0.8)	4.7	(3.6, 6.1)	12,000	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)
36-59 years	6.4	(5.0, 8.0)	3,161,000	4.7	(3.1, 7.1)	1,000	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)	4.3	(3.1, 5.9)	6,000	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Psychological aggression includes expressive aggression (e.g., insulted, humiliated or made fun of the victim in front of others) and coercive control which includes behaviors that are intended to monitor and control or threaten an intimate partner (e.g., kept from having their own money).

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald F test significant at $p < .05$.

Table 15**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression¹ by an Intimate Partner Among Men in the General U.S. Population and Active Duty Men, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵**

	Men in the General U.S. Population			Active Duty Men			Active Duty Men Compared to the U.S. Men's Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Psychological Aggression¹	50.6	(47.9, 53.4)	44,211,000	32.9	(31.6, 34.2)	309,000	0.6 [†]	(0.5, 0.7)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	42.0	(36.1, 48.1)	7,678,000	30.7	(28.5, 33.1)	129,000	0.5 [†]	(0.4, 0.8)
26-59 years	52.9	(49.8, 55.9)	36,533,000	34.6	(33.1, 36.1)	180,000	0.5 [†]	(0.4, 0.6)
12-Month								
Any Psychological Aggression¹	8.5	(7.2, 10.2)	7,463,000	5.6	(5.0, 6.3)	53,000	0.6 [†]	(0.5, 0.8)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	12.5	(9.2, 16.7)	2,275,000	6.3	(5.2, 7.6)	26,000	0.5 [†]	(0.3, 0.8)
26-59 years	7.5	(6.1, 9.3)	5,189,000	5.1	(4.4, 5.8)	27,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.0)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Psychological aggression includes expressive aggression (e.g., insulted, humiliated or made fun of the victim in front of others) and coercive control which includes behaviors that are intended to monitor and control or threaten an intimate partner (e.g., kept from having their own money).

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald *F* test significant at $p < .05$.

Table 16

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression¹ by an Intimate Partner Among Active Duty Women by Recent Deployment History, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Deployed > 30 days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey			Deployed ≤ 30 Days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey or Not Deployed			Deployed > 30 days, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Psychological Aggression¹	47.0	(41.8, 52.4)	12,000	44.6	(42.3, 47.0)	71,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.3)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	40.5	(30.2, 51.7)	3,000	41.4	(37.7, 45.3)	33,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.5)
26-35 years	50.2	(43.1, 57.2)	6,000	48.3	(44.7, 52.0)	27,000	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)
36-59 years	50.0	(40.2, 59.8)	2,000	46.7	(42.3, 51.2)	12,000	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)
12-Month								
Any Psychological Aggression¹	6.8	(4.6, 9.9)	2,000	8.8	(7.4, 10.3)	14,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	--	--	--	11.9	(9.5, 14.6)	9,000	--	--
26-35 years	--	--	--	6.0	(4.5, 7.8)	3,000	--	--
36-59 years	--	--	--	5.0	(3.2, 7.8)	1,000	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Psychological aggression includes expressive aggression (e.g., insulted, humiliated or made fun of the victim in front of others) and coercive control which includes behaviors that are intended to monitor and control or threaten an intimate partner (e.g., kept from having their own money).

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 17

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression¹ by an Intimate Partner Among Active Duty Women by History of Combat Zone² Deployment, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Deployed to a Combat Zone ² Since 9/11/2001			Not Deployed to a Combat Zone Since 9/11/2001			Deployed to a Combat Zone, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ³	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Psychological Aggression¹	48.7	(45.4, 52.0)	28,000	43.4	(40.6, 46.2)	55,000	1.1	(0.9, 1.4)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	53.9	(41.1, 66.2)	3,000	40.6	(37.0, 44.4)	33,000	1.7	(1.0, 2.9)
26-35 years	48.5	(43.9, 53.2)	15,000	48.6	(44.1, 53.1)	18,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.3)
36-59 years	47.5	(42.7, 52.2)	10,000	47.1	(39.2, 55.2)	4,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)
12-Month								
Any Psychological Aggression¹	5.3	(4.0, 6.8)	3,000	10.0	(8.4, 11.9)	13,000	0.7	(0.5, 1.2)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	--	--	--	11.5	(9.2, 14.2)	9,000	--	--
26-35 years	5.1	(3.6, 7.1)	2,000	7.3	(5.3, 10.0)	3,000	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)
36-59 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Psychological aggression includes expressive aggression (e.g., insulted, humiliated or made fun of the victim in front of others) and coercive control which includes behaviors that are intended to monitor and control or threaten an intimate partner (e.g., kept from having their own money).

² Combat zone includes deployment to an area that warranted receipt of imminent danger pay.

³ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 18**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression¹ by an Intimate Partner Among Active Duty Men by Recent Deployment History, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵**

	Deployed > 30 days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey			Deployed ≤ 30 Days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey or Not Deployed			Deployed > 30 days, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Psychological Aggression¹	34.3	(31.8, 37.0)	87,000	32.3	(30.8, 33.9)	221,000	1.1	(1.0, 1.2)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	32.5	(27.9, 37.5)	33,000	30.2	(27.7, 32.9)	96,000	1.1	(0.9, 1.5)
26-59 years	35.5	(32.7, 38.5)	54,000	34.1	(32.3, 36.0)	125,000	1.0	(0.9, 1.2)
12-Month								
Any Psychological Aggression¹	5.9	(4.8, 7.4)	15,000	5.5	(4.7, 6.3)	37,000	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	6.4	(4.3, 9.3)	6,000	6.2	(5.0, 7.7)	20,000	1.1	(0.6, 1.7)
26-59 years	5.7	(4.4, 7.2)	9,000	4.8	(4.0, 5.7)	18,000	1.1	(0.8, 1.6)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Psychological aggression includes expressive aggression (e.g., insulted, humiliated or made fun of the victim in front of others) and coercive control which includes behaviors that are intended to monitor and control or threaten an intimate partner (e.g., kept from having their own money).

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 19

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Psychological Aggression¹ by an Intimate Partner Among Active Duty Men by History of Combat Zone² Deployment, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Deployed to a Combat Zone ² Since 9/11/2001			Not Deployed to a Combat Zone Since 9/11/2001			Deployed to a Combat Zone, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ³	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any Psychological Aggression¹	36.2	(34.5 - 38.0)	159,000	30.1	(28.2 - 32.1)	148,000	1.4 [†]	(1.2 - 1.6)
Respondent Age⁴								
18-25 years	34.8	(29.2 - 40.7)	23,000	30.0	(27.6 - 32.5)	105,000	1.3	(0.9 - 1.7)
26-59 years	36.5	(34.7 - 38.3)	136,000	30.3	(27.5 - 33.3)	44,000	1.4 [†]	(1.2 - 1.7)
12-Month								
Any Psychological Aggression¹	5.6	(4.9 - 6.5)	25,000	5.6	(4.7 - 6.7)	28,000	1.3	(1.0 - 1.8)
Respondent Age⁴								
18-25 years	6.4	(4.2 - 9.5)	4,000	6.2	(5.0 - 7.7)	22,000	1.1	(0.6 - 1.8)
26-59 years	5.5	(4.7 - 6.4)	21,000	4.1	(3.1 - 5.6)	6,000	1.5 [†]	(1.1 - 2.2)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Psychological aggression includes expressive aggression (e.g., insulted, humiliated or made fun of the victim in front of others) and coercive control which includes behaviors that are intended to monitor and control or threaten an intimate partner (e.g., kept from having their own money).

² Combat zone includes deployment to an area that warranted receipt of imminent danger pay.

³ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

⁴ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald *F* test significant at $p < .05$.

Intimate Partner Violence—Physical Violence

Table 20

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner Among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Women in the U.S. General Population			Active Duty Women			Active Duty Women Compared to the U.S. Women's Population		Wives of Active Duty Men			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to the U.S. Women's Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ¹	95% CI
Lifetime													
Physical Violence	44.1	(41.6, 46.7)	38,901,000	33.3	(31.3, 35.4)	62,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.0)	34.3	(32.3, 36.3)	176,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.2)
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	40.4	(37.9, 42.9)	35,632,000	29.9	(27.9, 31.9)	55,000	0.8	(0.7, 1.0)	31.8	(29.8, 33.8)	163,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.3)
Any severe physical violence ²	35.8	(33.4, 38.3)	31,596,000	25.2	(23.4, 27.1)	47,000	0.8 [†]	(0.7, 1.0)	26.0	(24.2, 27.9)	133,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.2)
Respondent Age													
18-25 years	30.4	(24.9, 36.6)	5,389,000	28.7	(25.5, 32.0)	25,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)	31.2	(26.9, 35.9)	38,000	1.0	(0.5, 2.2)
26-35 years	42.7	(37.4, 48.2)	8,875,000	36.5	(33.4, 39.6)	25,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	35.3	(32.4, 38.2)	86,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)
36-59 years	49.6	(46.3, 52.8)	24,637,000	39.9	(35.9, 44.0)	12,000	0.7 [†]	(0.5, 0.9)	35.1	(31.7, 38.7)	51,000	0.7 [†]	(0.6, 0.9)
12-Month													
Physical Violence	5.6	(4.5, 7.1)	4,969,000	4.3	(3.4, 5.3)	8,000	0.5 [†]	(0.3, 0.8)	2.6	(2.0, 3.3)	13,000	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	5.1	(4.1, 6.5)	4,528,000	3.8	(3.0, 4.8)	7,000	0.5 [†]	(0.3, 0.8)	2.1	(1.6, 2.8)	11,000	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)
Any severe physical violence ²	4.4	(3.3, 5.7)	3,857,000	2.7	(2.0, 3.6)	5,000	0.4 [†]	(0.2, 0.6)	1.8	(1.3, 2.4)	9,000	0.5 [†]	(0.2, 1.0)
Respondent Age													
18-25 years	9.7	(6.5, 14.3)	1,727,000	6.1	(4.5, 8.2)	5,000	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	4.3	(2.8, 6.7)	5,000	0.7	(0.2, 3.0)
26-35 years	7.7	(5.0, 11.7)	1,602,000	3.2	(2.3, 4.5)	2,000	0.3 [†]	(0.2, 0.7)	2.0	(1.3, 3.0)	5,000	0.4 [†]	(0.1, 0.9)
36-59 years	3.3	(2.3, 4.7)	1,640,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

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

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald F test significant at $p < .05$.

Table 21

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner Among Men in the General U.S. Population and Active Duty Men, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Men in the General U.S. Population			Active Duty Men			Active Duty Men Compared to the U.S. Men's Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ¹	95% CI
Lifetime								
Physical Violence	44.9	(42.2, 47.7)	39,248,000	32.8	(31.5, 34.1)	309,000	0.7 [†]	(0.6, 0.8)
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	42.3	(39.6, 45.0)	36,914,000	31.0	(29.7, 32.3)	291,000	0.7 [†]	(0.6, 0.8)
Any severe physical violence ²	26.0	(23.8, 28.4)	22,736,000	16.0	(15.0, 17.1)	151,000	0.7 [†]	(0.6, 0.8)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	33.6	(28.0, 39.8)	6,144,000	26.5	(24.4, 28.7)	111,000	0.6 [†]	(0.4, 0.9)
26-59 years	47.9	(44.9, 51.0)	33,105,000	37.8	(36.3, 39.4)	197,000	0.7 [†]	(0.6, 0.8)
12-Month								
Physical Violence	6.6	(5.4, 7.9)	5,741,000	5.1	(4.5, 5.8)	48,000	0.7 [†]	(0.6, 1.0)
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	6.2	(5.1, 7.5)	5,393,000	4.7	(4.1, 5.3)	44,000	0.7 [†]	(0.5, 1.0)
Any severe physical violence ²	3.7	(2.9, 4.7)	3,238,000	2.6	(2.2, 3.1)	25,000	0.7 [†]	(0.5, 1.0)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	9.1	(6.4, 12.9)	1,667,000	6.6	(5.4, 7.9)	28,000	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)
26-59 years	5.9	(4.7, 7.4)	4,074,000	4.0	(3.4, 4.7)	21,000	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

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

³ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald F test significant at p < .05.

Table 22**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner Among Active Duty Women by Recent Deployment History, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵**

	Deployed > 30 days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey			Deployed ≤ 30 Days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey or Not Deployed			Deployed > 30 days, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ¹	95% CI
Lifetime								
Physical Violence	32.1	(27.4, 37.3)	8,000	33.5	(31.3, 35.7)	53,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.1)
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	29.1	(24.5, 34.1)	7,000	30.0	(27.9, 32.2)	48,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.1)
Any severe physical violence ²	24.0	(19.9, 28.7)	6,000	25.4	(23.3, 27.5)	40,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	--	--	--	29.2	(25.9, 32.8)	23,000	--	--
26-35 years	35.9	(29.3, 43.1)	4,000	36.7	(33.3, 40.2)	20,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.3)
36-59 years	39.0	(29.9, 49.0)	2,000	40.1	(35.7, 44.6)	10,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)
12-Month								
Physical Violence	--	--	--	4.6	(3.6, 5.8)	7,000	--	--
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	--	--	--	4.0	(3.1, 5.2)	6,000	--	--
Any severe physical violence ²	--	--	--	2.7	(2.0, 3.8)	4,000	--	--
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	--	--	--	6.4	(4.7, 8.6)	5,000	--	--
26-35 years	--	--	--	3.3	(2.3, 4.8)	2,000	--	--
36-59 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

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

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 23**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner Among Active Duty Women by History of Combat Zone¹ Deployment, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵**

	Deployed to a Combat Zone ¹ Since 9/11/2001			Not Deployed to a Combat Zone Since 9/11/2001			Deployed to a Combat Zone, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Physical Violence	40.4	(37.2, 43.7)	23,000	30.0	(27.5, 32.6)	38,000	1.4 [†]	(1.1, 1.7)
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	36.1	(33.0, 39.4)	21,000	26.9	(24.5, 29.4)	34,000	1.4 [†]	(1.1, 1.7)
Any severe physical violence ³	29.9	(27.0, 33.0)	17,000	23.2	(20.9, 25.6)	29,000	1.2	(1.0, 1.5)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	37.2	(25.9, 50.1)	2,000	28.1	(24.8, 31.6)	23,000	1.4	(0.8, 2.5)
26-35 years	39.5	(35.1, 44.2)	12,000	33.4	(29.3, 37.8)	12,000	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)
36-59 years	42.6	(37.9, 47.4)	9,000	33.4	(26.2, 41.5)	3,000	1.4	(1.0, 2.1)
12-Month								
Physical Violence	2.3	(1.5, 3.4)	1,000	5.2	(4.1, 6.7)	7,000	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	--	--	--	4.6	(3.5, 6.0)	6,000	--	--
Any severe physical violence ³	--	--	--	3.1	(2.2, 4.4)	4,000	--	--
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	--	--	--	6.2	(4.6, 8.4)	5,000	--	--
26-35 years	--	--	--	3.6	(2.3, 5.5)	1,000	--	--
36-59 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Combat zone includes deployment to an area that warranted receipt of imminent danger pay.

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Severe physical violence includes being hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, hurt by pulling hair, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife on you, used a gun on you.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald *F* test significant at $p < .05$.

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

Table 24**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner Among Active Duty Men by Recent Deployment History, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵**

	Deployed > 30 days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey			Deployed ≤ 30 Days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey or Not Deployed			Deployed > 30 days, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ¹	95% CI
Lifetime								
Physical Violence	34.2	(31.6, 36.8)	87,000	32.3	(30.8, 33.8)	221,000	1.1	(0.9, 1.2)
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	32.6	(30.1, 35.2)	83,000	30.4	(28.9, 31.9)	208,000	1.1	(0.9, 1.2)
Any severe physical violence ²	16.2	(14.4, 18.3)	41,000	15.9	(14.8, 17.1)	109,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.2)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	28.9	(24.5, 33.7)	29,000	25.7	(23.4, 28.2)	82,000	1.2	(0.9, 1.5)
26-59 years	37.6	(34.7, 40.6)	58,000	38.0	(36.1, 39.9)	139,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.1)
12-Month								
Physical Violence	4.9	(3.9, 6.3)	13,000	5.1	(4.4, 5.9)	35,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	4.7	(3.6, 6.1)	12,000	4.6	(3.9, 5.4)	31,000	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)
Any severe physical violence ²	2.3	(1.6, 3.3)	6,000	2.7	(2.2, 3.3)	18,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	7.3	(5.1, 10.5)	7,000	6.2	(5.0, 7.7)	20,000	1.2	(0.8, 2.0)
26-59 years	3.4	(2.5, 4.6)	5,000	4.2	(3.4, 5.1)	15,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.2)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

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

³ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 25

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner Among Active Duty Men by History of Combat Zone¹ Deployment – Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Deployed to a Combat Zone ¹ Since 9/11/2001			Not Deployed to a Combat Zone Since 9/11/2001			Deployed to a Combat Zone, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Physical Violence	40.0	(38.2, 41.8)	176,000	26.5	(24.7, 28.4)	131,000	1.6 [†]	(1.4, 1.9)
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	37.8	(36.0, 39.6)	166,000	24.9	(23.2, 26.8)	123,000	1.6 [†]	(1.4, 1.9)
Any severe physical violence ³	19.5	(18.1, 21.0)	86,000	13.0	(11.6, 14.4)	64,000	1.5 [†]	(1.2, 1.8)
Respondent Age⁴								
18-25 years	36.0	(30.4, 42.0)	24,000	24.6	(22.4, 27.0)	86,000	1.7 [†]	(1.3, 2.3)
26-59 years	40.7	(38.8, 42.6)	152,000	31.0	(28.2, 34.1)	45,000	1.6 [†]	(1.4, 1.9)
12-Month								
Physical Violence	4.2	(3.5, 5.0)	18,000	6.0	(5.0, 7.1)	30,000	0.9	(0.7, 1.3)
Slapped, pushed, or shoved	3.8	(3.1, 4.6)	17,000	5.4	(4.5, 6.5)	27,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)
Any severe physical violence ³	2.2	(1.7, 2.8)	10,000	2.9	(2.3, 3.8)	14,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)
Respondent Age⁴								
18-25 years	5.9	(3.8, 9.0)	4,000	6.6	(5.4, 8.1)	23,000	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)
26-59 years	3.9	(3.2, 4.7)	14,000	4.5	(3.3, 6.0)	6,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

¹ Combat zone includes deployment to an area that warranted receipt of imminent danger pay.

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Severe physical violence includes being hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, hurt by pulling hair, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife on you, used a gun on you.

⁴ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

† Adjusted Wald F test significant at p < .05.

Intimate Partner Violence—Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking

Table 26

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner Among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Women in the U.S. General Population			Active Duty Women			Active Duty Women Compared to the U.S. Women's Population		Wives of Active Duty Men			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to the U.S. Women's Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime													
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	50.6	(48.0, 53.2)	44,625,000	39.8	(37.7, 41.9)	74,000	0.8	(0.7, 1.0)	41.2	(39.1, 43.3)	211,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.3)
Respondent Age													
18-25 years	38.3	(32.3, 44.6)	6,780,000	34.8	(31.5, 38.4)	31,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.2)	40.1	(35.5, 45.0)	49,000	1.2	(0.6, 2.5)
26-35 years	50.7	(45.3, 56.2)	10,543,000	43.3	(40.2, 46.5)	29,000	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	41.3	(38.4, 44.3)	101,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.2)
36-59 years	54.9	(51.7, 58.1)	27,301,000	46.4	(42.3, 50.5)	14,000	0.7 [†]	(0.6, 0.9)	41.8	(38.2, 45.4)	61,000	0.8 [†]	(0.6, 1.0)
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact³	45.9	(43.3, 48.5)	40,464,000	34.6	(32.6, 36.7)	64,000	0.8 [†]	(0.7, 1.0)	35.6	(33.6, 37.7)	183,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.3)
12-Month													
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	9.5	(8.0, 11.2)	8,347,000	6.9	(5.8, 8.2)	13,000	0.5 [†]	(0.4, 0.7)	4.1	(3.3, 5.0)	21,000	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)
Respondent Age													
18-25 years	16.8	(12.5, 22.1)	2,974,000	9.0	(7.0, 11.4)	8,000	0.5 [†]	(0.3, 0.8)	6.5	(4.5, 9.2)	8,000	0.8	(0.2, 3.3)
26-35 years	11.2	(8.1, 15.4)	2,329,000	5.6	(4.3, 7.2)	4,000	0.4 [†]	(0.2, 0.7)	3.4	(2.5, 4.6)	8,000	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)
36-59 years	6.1	(4.7, 7.9)	3,044,000	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	(2.1, 4.6)	4,000	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact⁴	7.0	(5.7, 8.5)	6,176,000	4.5	(3.6, 5.6)	8,000	0.5 [†]	(0.3, 0.7)	2.8	(2.2, 3.6)	14,000	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

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

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Lifetime IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, experiencing any physical injuries, emotional or mental harm, need for medical care, contacted a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, help from law enforcement, need for legal services, and missed at least one day of work or school. For those who experienced rape, it also includes contracting a sexually transmitted infection. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

⁴ Twelve-month IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injuries, need for medical care, help from law enforcement, and missed at least one day of work or school.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald F test significant at $p < .05$.

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

Table 27

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner Among Men in the General U.S. Population and Active Duty Men, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Men in the General U.S. Population			Active Duty Men			Active Duty Men Compared to the U.S. Men's Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	47.1	(44.3, 49.8)	41,101,000	34.3	(33.0, 35.7)	323,000	0.7 [†]	(0.6, 0.8)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	37.1	(31.3, 43.3)	6,775,000	28.5	(26.4, 30.8)	120,000	0.6 [†]	(0.4, 0.8)
26-59 years	49.7	(46.6, 52.8)	34,325,000	39.0	(37.4, 40.6)	203,000	0.7 [†]	(0.6, 0.8)
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact⁴	29.6	(27.2, 32.0)	25,830,000	16.7	(15.7, 17.8)	157,000	0.6 [†]	(0.5, 0.7)
12-Month								
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	8.3	(7.0, 9.8)	7,255,000	5.8	(5.2, 6.5)	55,000	0.7 [†]	(0.5, 0.9)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	11.7	(8.5, 16.1)	2,144,000	7.0	(5.9, 8.4)	29,000	0.7 [†]	(0.4, 1.0)
26-59 years	7.4	(6.1, 9.0)	5,110,000	4.9	(4.2, 5.6)	25,000	0.7 [†]	(0.6, 1.0)
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact⁵	4.2	(3.3, 5.3)	3,656,000	1.8	(1.5, 2.2)	17,000	0.4 [†]	(0.3, 0.7)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

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

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

⁴ Lifetime IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, experiencing any physical injuries, emotional or mental harm, need for medical care, contacted a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, help from law enforcement, need for legal services, and missed at least one day of work or school. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes contracting a sexually transmitted infection. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

⁵ Twelve-month IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injuries, need for medical care, help from law enforcement, and missed at least one day of work or school.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald F test significant at p < .05.

Table 28

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner Among Active Duty Women by Recent Deployment History, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Deployed > 30 days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey			Deployed ≤ 30 Days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey or Not Deployed			Deployed > 30 days, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	41.2	(36.1, 46.5)	10,000	39.6	(37.3, 41.9)	63,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.2)
Respondent Age			-			-		
18-25 years	30.9	(21.7, 42.0)	3,000	35.1	(31.6, 38.9)	28,000	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)
26-35 years	45.5	(38.6, 52.6)	6,000	42.9	(39.4, 46.5)	24,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.4)
36-59 years	47.3	(37.6, 57.3)	2,000	46.2	(41.8, 50.8)	11,000	1.0	(0.6, 1.5)
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact³	35.9	(31.1, 41.1)	9,000	34.3	(32.2, 36.6)	55,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.2)
12-Month								
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	--	--	--	7.3	(6.1, 8.8)	12,000	--	--
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	--	--	--	9.3	(7.2, 11.9)	7,000	--	--
26-35 years	--	--	--	5.9	(4.5, 7.8)	3,000	--	--
36-59 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact⁴	--	--	--	4.8	(3.8, 6.0)	8,000	--	--

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

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

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Lifetime IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, experiencing any physical injuries, emotional or mental harm, need for medical care, contacted a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, help from law enforcement, need for legal services, and missed at least one day of work or school. For those who experienced rape, it also includes contracting a sexually transmitted infection. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

⁴ Twelve-month IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injuries, need for medical care, help from law enforcement, and missed at least one day of work or school.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 29

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner Among Active Duty Women by History of Combat Zone² Deployment, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Deployed to a Combat Zone ² Since 9/11/2001			Not Deployed to a Combat Zone Since 9/11/2001			Deployed to a Combat Zone, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ³	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	46.0	(42.7, 49.3)	27,000	37.0	(34.3, 39.7)	46,000	1.2	(1.0, 1.5)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	39.7	(28.1, 52.6)	2,000	34.6	(31.1, 38.3)	28,000	1.2	(0.7, 2.1)
26-35 years	45.3	(40.7, 49.9)	14,000	41.4	(37.0, 45.9)	15,000	1.1	(0.9, 1.5)
36-59 years	48.8	(44.0, 53.5)	10,000	41.0	(33.3, 49.2)	3,000	1.3	(0.9, 1.9)
Any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact⁴	40.1	(37.0, 43.4)	23,000	32.0	(29.5, 34.7)	40,000	1.2	(1.0, 1.5)
12-Month								
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	4.4	(3.2, 6.0)	3,000	8.1	(6.6, 9.9)	10,000	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)
Respondent Age								
18-25 years	--	--	--	9.2	(7.2, 11.8)	7,000	--	--
26-35 years	5.4	(3.7, 7.8)	2,000	5.9	(4.2, 8.3)	2,000	0.8	(0.5, 1.5)
36-59 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact⁵	2.7	(1.9, 3.9)	2,000	5.4	(4.2, 6.9)	7,000	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

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

² Combat zone includes deployment to an area that warranted receipt of imminent danger pay.

³ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

⁴ Lifetime IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, experiencing any physical injuries, emotional or mental harm, need for medical care, contacted a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, help from law enforcement, need for legal services, and missed at least one day of work or school. For those who experienced rape, it also includes contracting a sexually transmitted infection. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

⁵ Twelve-month IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injuries, need for medical care, help from law enforcement, and missed at least one day of work or school.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Table 30

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner Among Active Duty Men by Recent Deployment History, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Deployed > 30 days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey			Deployed ≤ 30 Days in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey or Not Deployed			Deployed > 30 days, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ²	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	35.3	(32.7, 37.9)	89,000	34.0	(32.5, 35.6)	232,000	1.0	(0.9, 1.2)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	30.1	(25.6, 35.0)	30,000	28.0	(25.6, 30.6)	89,000	1.1	(0.9, 1.5)
26-59 years	38.7	(35.7, 41.7)	59,000	39.2	(37.3, 41.1)	144,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.1)
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact⁴	17.0	(15.1, 19.1)	43,000	16.6	(15.4, 17.8)	113,000	1.0	(0.8, 1.2)
12-Month								
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	5.9	(4.7, 7.3)	15,000	5.7	(4.9, 6.6)	39,000	1.1	(0.8, 1.4)
Respondent Age³								
18-25 years	7.9	(5.6, 11.1)	8,000	6.6	(5.3, 8.1)	21,000	1.3	(0.8, 2.0)
26-59 years	4.5	(3.5, 5.9)	7,000	4.9	(4.1, 5.9)	18,000	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact⁵	1.8	(1.1, 2.8)	5,000	1.8	(1.4, 2.3)	12,000	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

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

² All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

³ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

⁴ Lifetime IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, experiencing any physical injuries, emotional or mental harm, need for medical care, contacted a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, help from law enforcement, need for legal services, and missed at least one day of work or school. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes contracting a sexually transmitted infection. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

⁵ Twelve-month IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injuries, need for medical care, help from law enforcement, and missed at least one day of work or school.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 31

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner Among Active Duty Men by History of Combat Zone² Deployment, Ages 18-59 Years — NISVS 2016/2017⁵

	Deployed to a Combat Zone ² Since 9/11/2001			Not Deployed to a Combat Zone Since 9/11/2001			Deployed to a Combat Zone, Yes Compared to No	
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	AOR ³	95% CI
Lifetime								
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	41.1	(39.2, 42.9)	181,000	28.4	(26.6, 30.3)	140,000	1.6 [†]	(1.4, 1.9)
Respondent Age⁴								
18-25 years	37.4	(31.7, 43.5)	25,000	26.7	(24.4, 29.2)	93,000	1.6 [†]	(1.2, 2.2)
26-59 years	41.7	(39.8, 43.6)	156,000	32.5	(29.5, 35.5)	47,000	1.6 [†]	(1.4, 1.9)
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact⁵	20.4	(18.9, 21.9)	90,000	13.4	(12.0, 14.9)	66,000	1.7 [†]	(1.4, 2.0)
12-Month								
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking	5.0	(4.3, 5.9)	22,000	6.5	(5.5, 7.7)	32,000	1.0	(0.7, 1.3)
Respondent Age⁴								
18-25 years	6.5	(4.3, 9.6)	4,000	7.1	(5.8, 8.6)	25,000	0.9	(0.5, 1.4)
26-59 years	4.8	(4.0, 5.7)	18,000	5.2	(3.9, 6.8)	7,000	1.1	(0.7, 1.5)
Any contact sexual violence,¹ physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact⁶	1.9	(1.5, 2.5)	8,000	1.8	(1.3, 2.5)	9,000	1.4	(0.8, 2.2)

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; AOR = adjusted odds ratio; % = percent.

⁵ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The AOR results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

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

² Combat Zone includes deployment to an area that warranted receipt of imminent danger pay.

³ All models controlled for marital status, race/ethnicity, and age group. Age-specific models controlled for marital status and race/ethnicity.

⁴ Given the low prevalence of violence victimization among men, age-specific analyses are provided among men aged 18-25 and 26-59 years only.

⁵ Lifetime IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, experiencing any physical injuries, emotional or mental harm, need for medical care, contacted a crisis hotline, need for housing services, need for victim advocate services, help from law enforcement, need for legal services, and missed at least one day of work or school. For those who experienced rape or made to penetrate, it also includes contracting a sexually transmitted infection. By definition, all stalking victimizations result in impact because the definition of stalking requires the experience of fear or concern for safety.

⁶ Twelve-month IPV-related impact includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injuries, need for medical care, help from law enforcement, and missed at least one day of work or school.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

[†] Adjusted Wald F test significant at p < .05.

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

4770 Buford Highway NE, MS-F64
Atlanta, Georgia 30341-3742
www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention



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