



The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey

2023/2024

Intimate Partner Violence Data Brief



U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE
CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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Background and Definition

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a critical public health issue that impacts millions of individuals across the United States each year.¹ This form of violence occurs within intimate relationships, involving current or former spouses, boyfriends, girlfriends, as well as individuals with whom one has dated, been involved romantically, or had casual romantic encounters.² IPV includes a range of harmful behaviors including physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and psychological aggression perpetrated by an intimate partner.² IPV has far-reaching consequences; those affected often experience long-term detrimental effects on their physical and emotional well-being.^{1,3-5} Furthermore, IPV imposes a substantial economic burden on society. Peterson and colleagues estimated the lifetime cost of IPV as approximately \$103,767 per female victim and \$23,414 per male victim, or a total cost of nearly \$3.6 trillion at the national level.⁵ This data brief provides national and state prevalence estimates for IPV in the United States based on 2023/2024 data from CDC's National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS).

NISVS data were collected from September 2023 through September 2024. A total of 15,609 U.S. adults (8,842 women and 6,767 men) completed the survey. The survey response rate was 16.5%, and the cooperation rate was 72.1% (American Association for Public Opinion Response Rate 4 and Cooperation Rate 4, respectively).⁶ The NISVS 2023/2024 Methodology Report outlines the methods employed to gather and estimate this data, including the new address-based sampling and push-to-web survey methodology used in 2023/2024.⁷ Due to changes in the survey methodology and to some survey items, readers are cautioned against comparing the findings in this report to NISVS findings from previous data years.

How NISVS Measured Intimate Partner Violence

Four types of intimate partner violence are examined in this report. These include contact sexual violence, physical violence, stalking, and psychological aggression by an intimate partner. In NISVS, an intimate partner is described as a romantic or sexual partner and includes current or former spouses, boyfriends, girlfriends, and people who the respondent dated, was seeing, or with whom they “hooked up.”

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

Rape is any completed or attempted unwanted vaginal (for women), oral, or anal penetration through the use of physical force (such as being pinned or held down, or by the use of violence) or threats to physically harm and includes times when the victim was too drunk, high, drugged, or passed out from alcohol or drugs and unable to consent (including times when they voluntarily consumed alcohol or drugs or times when they were given alcohol or drugs without their knowledge or consent). Rape is separated into three types: 1) completed forced penetration, 2) attempted forced penetration, and 3) completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration. Among women, rape includes vaginal, oral, or anal penetration by a male intimate partner using his penis. It also includes vaginal or anal penetration by a male or female intimate partner using their fingers or an object. Among men, rape includes oral or anal penetration by a male intimate partner using his penis. It also includes anal penetration by a male or female intimate partner using their fingers or an object.

Being made to sexually penetrate someone else (asked of males only) includes times when a victim was made to, or an attempt was made to make them sexually penetrate someone without the victim’s consent because the victim was physically forced (such as being pinned or held down, or by the use of violence) or threatened with physical harm, or when the victim was too drunk, high, drugged, or passed out from alcohol or drugs and unable to consent or stop it from happening (including times when they voluntarily consumed alcohol or drugs or times when they were given alcohol or drugs without their knowledge or consent). Being made to penetrate someone else can occur in multiple ways: being made to vaginally penetrate a female intimate partner using one’s own penis; being made to orally penetrate a female intimate partner’s vagina or anus; being made to anally penetrate a male or female intimate partner; or being made to receive oral sex from a male or female intimate partner. It also includes male and female intimate partner perpetrators attempting to force male victims to penetrate them, though it did not happen.

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

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

Physical violence includes a range of behaviors from being slapped, pushed, or shoved to severe acts that include being hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, hurt by having hair pulled, slammed against something, beaten, burned on purpose, attempted to be hurt by choking or suffocating, and having a knife or gun used on the victim by an intimate partner.

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 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 intimate partner and felt fearful, threatened, or concerned for their own safety or the safety of others as a result of the perpetrator’s behavior.

Psychological aggression includes expressive aggression (insulting, humiliating, or making fun of an intimate partner in front of others) and coercive control and entrapment, which includes behaviors that are intended to monitor, control, or threaten an intimate partner.

Intimate partner violence-related impact was assessed among all victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and in the last 12 months. It includes experiencing any of the following: being fearful, being concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, filed a police report, missing at least one day of work, or missing at least one day of school. The following impacts were included in the lifetime estimate only: need for housing, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, and contacting a crisis hotline.

Findings

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

Women

Lifetime Prevalence

- More than 1 in 3 women (34.0%, or nearly 43.5 million) in the U.S. experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime (Table 1).
- Approximately 19.7% of women in the U.S. experienced contact sexual violence by an intimate partner, which included 8.6% experiencing rape, 14.2% experiencing sexual coercion, and 8.6% experiencing unwanted sexual contact.
- Physical violence by an intimate partner was experienced by 22.5% of women, which included 20.5% of women having been slapped, pushed, or shoved, and 18.2% experiencing a severe form of physical violence (see box above for a listing of severe forms of physical violence).
- About 12.2% of women were stalked by an intimate partner.
- In their lifetime, nearly 1 in 3 women (29.9%) women experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking and at least one IPV-related impact. These impacts included: being physically injured, missing at least one day of work or school, being concerned for safety, needing medical care, and filing a police report, among others (see box above for a complete listing of IPV-related impacts).

12-Month Prevalence

- In the 12 months preceding the survey, more than 1 in 20 women (5.2%, or 6.7 million) in the U.S. experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner (Table 1).
- About 3.0% of women experienced contact sexual violence by an intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, which included 0.7% experiencing rape, 2.2% experiencing sexual coercion and 1.1% experiencing unwanted sexual contact.
- Approximately 1.4% of women (or nearly 1.9 million) experienced any physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. About 2.4% of women were stalked in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- More than 1 in 30 women (3.4%) experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking and at least one IPV-related impact in the 12 months preceding the survey.

State-Level Estimates

- Examining these data at the state level and among residents of the District of Columbia (D.C.), the lifetime prevalence of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner among women ranged from 21.0% to 48.1% (Table 2).
- The lifetime prevalence of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner with an IPV-related impact among women ranged from 18.6% to 46.6% (Table 3).

Men

Lifetime Prevalence

- More than 1 in 6 men (17.0%, or 20.7 million) in the U.S. experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime (Table 4).
- Approximately 4.4% of men experienced contact sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime, which included 0.8% being made to penetrate, 2.9% experiencing sexual coercion, and 1.6% experiencing unwanted sexual contact.
- The estimate for rape for men was not statistically stable and therefore is not reported. Physical violence by an intimate partner was experienced by 13.7% of U.S. men, which included 12.4% of men being having been slapped, pushed, or shoved, and 8.6% experiencing a severe form of physical violence.
- About 4.2% of U.S. men were stalked by an intimate partner.
- In their lifetime, about 1 in 8 men (13.0%) experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking and at least one IPV-related impact.

12-Month Prevalence

- In the 12 months preceding the survey, about 1 in 44 men (2.3%, or 2.8 million) in the U.S. experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner (Table 4).
- Approximately 0.3% of men experience sexual coercion by an intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey and 0.8% of men (or 930,000) experienced any physical violence by an intimate partner in the same time frame.
- About 1.4% of men were stalked by an intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Some forms of IPV were not statistically stable for men, and therefore are not reported. This includes contact sexual violence, completed or attempted rape, being made to penetrate, and unwanted sexual contact.
- About 1 in 70 U.S. men (1.4%) experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking and at least one IPV-related impact in the 12 months preceding the survey.

State-Level Estimates

- Among the states and D.C. that had statistically stable estimates of the lifetime prevalence of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner among men (n=25), estimates ranged from 12.8% to 29.7% (Table 5).
- Among the states and D.C. that had statistically stable estimates of the lifetime prevalence of contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner with an IPV-related impact among men (n=9), estimates ranged from 11.1% to 20.8% (Table 6).

Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner

Women

Lifetime Prevalence

- In the U.S., nearly 1 in 3 women (30.2%, or 38.6 million) experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner, which included 20.4% of women experiencing expressive aggression and 27.2% experiencing one or more forms of coercive control and entrapment in their lifetimes (Table 7).
- Women were asked about seven forms of lifetime coercive control and entrapment by an intimate partner: 8.8% of women had an intimate partner keep them from having their own money; 16.0% had an intimate partner try to keep them from seeing or talking to their family or friends; 18.6% had an intimate partner keep track of them by demanding to know where they were and what they were doing; 12.4% had an intimate partner make threats to physically harm them; 14.0% had an intimate partner threaten to hurt themselves or threaten suicide because they were upset with them; 15.2% of women had an intimate partner make decisions for them that should have been theirs to make; and 14.6% had an intimate partner destroy something important to them.

12-Month Prevalence

- In the 12 months preceding the survey, 3.4% (or nearly 4.4 million) of women experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner (data not shown).

State-Level Estimates

- Examining these data at the state level and among D.C. residents, the lifetime prevalence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner among women ranged from 19.7% to 50.2% (Table 8).

Men

Lifetime Prevalence

- In the U.S., more than 1 in 5 men (22.3%, or nearly 27.3 million) experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner, which included 13.1% of men experiencing expressive aggression, and 19.5% of men experiencing coercive control and entrapment (Table 9).
- Men were asked about seven forms of lifetime coercive control and entrapment by an intimate partner: 4.8% of men had an intimate partner keep them from having their own money; 10.6% had an intimate partner try to keep them from seeing or talking to their family or friends; 13.9% had an intimate partner keep track of them by demanding to know where they were and what they were doing; 4.6% had an intimate partner make threats to physically harm them; 7.7% had an intimate partner threaten to hurt themselves or threaten suicide because they were upset with them; 10.3% had an intimate partner make decisions for them that should have been theirs to make; and 9.6% had an intimate partner destroy something important to them.

12-Month Prevalence

- In the 12 months preceding the survey, 2.5% (or 3.1 million) of men experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner (data not shown).

State-Level Estimates

- Among the states and D.C. that had statistically stable estimates of the lifetime prevalence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner among men (n=43), estimates ranged from 16.0% to 33.9% (Table 10).

Discussion and Conclusion

Findings from this data brief indicate that intimate partner violence continues to impact millions of U.S. women and men. An estimated 6.7 million women and 2.8 million men experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. Further, nearly 43.5 million U.S. women and 20.7 million men experienced one or more of these forms of violence in their lifetime. Lifetime physical violence by an intimate partner was experienced by 22.5% of women and 13.7% of men, with 18.2% of U.S. women and 8.6% of U.S. men having experienced at least one form of severe physical violence. Approximately 1.4% of women (1.9 million) experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, and 0.8% of men (930,000) experienced physical violence by an intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. Psychological aggression by an intimate partner, including expressive aggression and coercive control and entrapment, was examined separately, and experienced by many women and men in the U.S. Approximately 38.6 million U.S. women have experienced psychological aggression in their lifetime, and nearly 4.4 million women experienced psychological aggression in the preceding 12 months. Approximately 27.3 million U.S. men have experienced psychological aggression in their lifetime, with 3.1 million men having experienced psychological aggression in the preceding 12 months. A range of coercive control and entrapment tactics were assessed and those most experienced by both women and men included: having an intimate partner who kept track of them by demanding to know where they were and what they were doing, and having an intimate partner who tried to keep them from seeing or talking to family or friends.

This report also includes lifetime prevalence estimates of intimate partner violence at the state level which highlights the extent of victimization history across states. These data can be helpful to understand the magnitude of victimization experiences in individual states and inform prevention efforts and response.

Limitations

This data brief is subject to at least four limitations. First, the 16.5% response rate for the NISVS 2023/2024 survey was lower than anticipated. However, the weighted cooperation rate for this study was 72.1%,⁷ which suggests a majority of eligible respondents who were successfully contacted were willing to complete the survey. In addition, a second phase of data collection, a non-response follow-up, was utilized to reduce non-response bias and increase the chance of reaching initial nonrespondents.⁷ Second, the sampling frame does not include adults in institutional settings, or those who are unhoused, potentially underestimating the prevalence of IPV in the U.S. Third, specific forms of physical violence and psychological aggression experienced in the 12 months preceding the survey could not be reported because respondents were only asked about their lifetime experiences of these forms of violence. Fourth, the sample size did not allow for reporting of some prevalence estimates, particularly estimates based on IPV experienced in the preceding 12 months and some state-level estimates.

Conclusion

Preventing IPV is of paramount importance in the United States. In addition to the harm experienced by victims, IPV can also have negative impacts on families and society. For example, witnessing IPV as a child is considered an adverse childhood experience that is associated with lifelong negative health consequences.⁸ A comprehensive IPV prevention strategy is critical. To assist communities in identifying approaches supported by the best available evidence, CDC developed the Intimate Partner Violence Prevention Resource for Action.⁹ This resource highlights that IPV prevention strategies are likely to be more effective if they foster safe and healthy relationship skills, engage mentors and influential adults who can model positive behaviors in intimate relationships, cultivate protective environments, and bolster economic supports for families to reduce stressors that may contribute to IPV. Another equally important component of a comprehensive approach to IPV prevention is providing resources (e.g., legal, medical, housing, employment, childcare, and social support services) to help survivors enhance their safety and mitigate the impact of violence.⁹ Effective prevention of IPV necessitates a collaborative effort that spans multiple sectors. IPV prevention works best with active participation from multiple sectors, including government entities, non-profit organizations dedicated to social welfare, healthcare professionals who can identify signs of abuse early on, educators who can integrate relationship education into curricula, law enforcement officials equipped to respond appropriately to incidents of IPV, and community groups that offer local support.⁹ Finally, collecting ongoing public health surveillance data over time, such as through NISVS, can help states understand prevalent types of IPV, inform prevention strategies to prioritize resources, and allow for monitoring whether IPV prevention efforts are effective.

IPV is preventable. By working together and using data to guide action, we can build a society where every individual can experience the benefits of healthy relationships without fear of violence or coercion.

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Tables

Table 1

Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates

	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking	34.0	(32.4, 35.6)	43,463,000	5.2	(4.6, 6.0)	6,704,000
Contact sexual violence¹	19.7	(18.5, 21.1)	25,267,000	3.0	(2.4, 3.6)	3,800,000
Rape	8.6	(7.8, 9.5)	10,998,000	0.7	(0.4, 1.0)	833,000
Sexual coercion	14.2	(13.1, 15.3)	18,134,000	2.2	(1.8, 2.7)	2,808,000
Unwanted sexual contact	8.6	(7.7, 9.5)	10,999,000	1.1	(0.8, 1.6)	1,432,000
Physical violence	22.5	(21.2, 24.0)	28,841,000	1.4	(1.1, 1.9)	1,854,000
Slapped, pushed or shoved	20.5	(19.2, 21.8)	26,199,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Any severe physical violence ²	18.2	(16.9, 19.5)	23,236,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stalking	12.2	(11.1, 13.3)	15,549,000	2.4	(2.0, 3.0)	3,093,000
Any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact³	29.9	(28.4, 31.4)	38,266,000	3.4	(2.9, 4.0)	4,356,000

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

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

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

³ IPV-related impacts included: being fearful, being concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, filed a police report, missing at least one day of work, or missing at least one day of school. The following impacts were included in the lifetime estimate only: need for housing, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, and contacting a crisis hotline. Questions about IPV-related impact were assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner either during their lifetimes or in the last 12 months.

N/A: The survey did not ask about whether specific forms of physical violence were experienced in the 12 months preceding the survey, so estimates could not be produced.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4) and SAS-callable SUDAAN™ statistical software (version 11.0.3).

Table 2

Lifetime Prevalence of Any Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner by State of Residence — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	34.0	(32.4, 35.6)	43,463,000
Alabama	34.2	(24.4, 45.6)	677,000
Alaska	47.1	(36.8, 57.6)	120,000
Arizona	35.1	(25.7, 45.8)	967,000
Arkansas	48.1	(36.8, 59.6)	556,000
California	30.0	(25.0, 35.5)	4,516,000
Colorado	35.4	(27.9, 43.8)	779,000
Connecticut	26.2	(18.6, 35.6)	373,000
Delaware	40.0	(30.9, 49.8)	159,000
District of Columbia	40.9	(32.5, 49.8)	113,000
Florida	24.6	(18.5, 31.9)	2,150,000
Georgia	39.3	(29.5, 50.0)	1,636,000
Hawaii	33.0	(24.9, 42.2)	184,000
Idaho	30.9	(23.6, 39.2)	210,000
Illinois	34.7	(26.1, 44.5)	1,721,000
Indiana	40.5	(30.6, 51.3)	1,042,000
Iowa	28.3	(21.1, 36.7)	336,000
Kansas	37.2	(28.9, 46.5)	405,000
Kentucky	39.6	(29.9, 50.0)	684,000
Louisiana	31.5	(21.7, 43.2)	565,000
Maine	42.0	(32.7, 52.0)	233,000
Maryland	43.3	(34.1, 53.1)	1,057,000
Massachusetts	32.0	(23.8, 41.4)	891,000
Michigan	32.7	(24.9, 41.5)	1,285,000
Minnesota	40.9	(33.1, 49.1)	875,000
Mississippi	33.2	(24.4, 43.4)	381,000
Missouri	47.3	(36.9, 58.0)	1,126,000
Montana	38.2	(29.7, 47.4)	158,000
Nebraska	34.3	(26.7, 42.8)	247,000
Nevada	39.0	(27.8, 51.6)	464,000
New Hampshire	36.5	(27.8, 46.1)	199,000
New Jersey	21.0	(14.0, 30.3)	764,000
New Mexico	38.7	(29.1, 49.1)	315,000
New York	30.2	(23.2, 38.3)	2,396,000

Table 2 (Continued)

Lifetime Prevalence of Any Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner by State of Residence — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
North Carolina	33.5	(25.1, 43.2)	1,382,000
North Dakota	27.1	(20.4, 35.1)	75,000
Ohio	33.0	(25.0, 42.1)	1,508,000
Oklahoma	41.6	(32.1, 51.8)	618,000
Oregon	44.2	(35.8, 52.9)	733,000
Pennsylvania	41.3	(32.0, 51.4)	2,107,000
Rhode Island	38.2	(29.6, 47.6)	166,000
South Carolina	30.7	(22.3, 40.6)	627,000
South Dakota	37.1	(28.6, 46.5)	118,000
Tennessee	40.3	(30.7, 50.7)	1,094,000
Texas	30.4	(24.0, 37.7)	3,289,000
Utah	38.9	(30.4, 48.1)	445,000
Vermont	39.5	(31.8, 47.8)	101,000
Virginia	37.5	(28.9, 47.0)	1,258,000
Washington	42.2	(33.6, 51.2)	1,241,000
West Virginia	44.1	(34.7, 54.0)	310,000
Wisconsin	32.0	(24.4, 40.7)	721,000
Wyoming	39.6	(30.4, 49.7)	84,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

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

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4) and SAS-callable SUDAAN™ statistical software (version 11.0.3).

Table 3

Lifetime Prevalence of Any Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner with IPV-Related Impact² by State of Residence — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	29.9	(28.4, 31.4)	38,266,000
Alabama	32.3	(22.6, 43.8)	641,000
Alaska	44.1	(33.9, 54.7)	112,000
Arizona	30.9	(22.0, 41.5)	852,000
Arkansas	46.6	(35.5, 58.1)	538,000
California	24.1	(19.7, 29.2)	3,629,000
Colorado	30.5	(23.4, 38.7)	671,000
Connecticut	25.0	(17.5, 34.4)	356,000
Delaware	35.0	(26.3, 44.9)	139,000
District of Columbia	39.2	(30.9, 48.1)	108,000
Florida	23.8	(17.8, 31.1)	2,083,000
Georgia	35.5	(25.9, 46.3)	1,477,000
Hawaii	27.9	(20.5, 36.8)	156,000
Idaho	29.1	(22.0, 37.4)	197,000
Illinois	31.0	(22.7, 40.8)	1,538,000
Indiana	35.1	(25.8, 45.7)	902,000
Iowa	25.9	(19.0, 34.3)	309,000
Kansas	35.0	(26.7, 44.3)	380,000
Kentucky	36.5	(27.2, 46.9)	631,000
Louisiana	24.2	(15.8, 35.3)	435,000
Maine	37.2	(28.1, 47.3)	206,000
Maryland	38.0	(29.1, 47.8)	927,000
Massachusetts	26.4	(18.8, 35.6)	735,000
Michigan	29.6	(22.2, 38.2)	1,162,000
Minnesota	34.4	(27.0, 42.6)	736,000
Mississippi	28.9	(20.6, 38.9)	331,000
Missouri	39.8	(30.0, 50.5)	946,000
Montana	36.4	(28.0, 45.6)	151,000
Nebraska	31.1	(23.7, 39.6)	224,000
Nevada	36.7	(25.8, 49.3)	437,000
New Hampshire	31.8	(23.5, 41.4)	173,000
New Jersey	18.6	(11.9, 27.8)	675,000
New Mexico	34.5	(25.5, 44.9)	282,000
New York	26.1	(19.6, 33.9)	2,069,000

Table 3 (Continued)

Lifetime Prevalence of Any Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner with IPV-Related Impact² by State of Residence — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
North Carolina	29.0	(21.0, 38.7)	1,197,000
North Dakota	24.0	(17.7, 31.7)	66,000
Ohio	27.3	(20.0, 36.0)	1,248,000
Oklahoma	37.8	(28.7, 47.8)	560,000
Oregon	40.5	(32.3, 49.3)	673,000
Pennsylvania	37.0	(28.0, 47.1)	1,888,000
Rhode Island	33.7	(25.5, 43.1)	146,000
South Carolina	28.6	(20.5, 38.3)	584,000
South Dakota	32.2	(24.3, 41.3)	103,000
Tennessee	39.3	(29.7, 49.7)	1,066,000
Texas	26.2	(20.3, 33.0)	2,826,000
Utah	35.2	(26.9, 44.5)	402,000
Vermont	35.9	(28.4, 44.1)	91,000
Virginia	34.8	(26.3, 44.3)	1,166,000
Washington	35.1	(27.1, 44.1)	1,033,000
West Virginia	38.9	(30.0, 48.7)	274,000
Wisconsin	29.0	(21.9, 37.4)	654,000
Wyoming	37.1	(28.0, 47.2)	79,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

² IPV-related impacts included: being fearful, being concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, filed a police report, missing at least one day of work, or missing at least one day of school. The following impacts were included in the lifetime estimate only: need for housing, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, and contacting a crisis hotline. Questions about IPV-related impact were assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner either during their lifetimes or in the last 12 months. However, 12-month estimates were not reported due to statistical instability.

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

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4) and SAS-callable SUDAAN™ statistical software (version 11.0.3).

Table 4**Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking Victimization by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates**

	Lifetime			12-Month		
	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking	17.0	(15.5, 18.6)	20,713,000	2.3	(1.6, 3.3)	2,813,000
Contact sexual violence¹	4.4	(3.6, 5.4)	5,405,000	--	--	--
Rape	--	--	--	--	--	--
Made to penetrate	0.8	(0.5, 1.5)	1,015,000	--	--	--
Sexual coercion	2.9	(2.3, 3.8)	3,581,000	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	375,000
Unwanted sexual contact	1.6	(1.2, 2.1)	1,961,000	--	--	--
Physical violence	13.7	(12.3, 15.1)	16,668,000	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	932,000
Slapped, pushed or shoved	12.4	(11.1, 13.8)	15,078,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Any severe physical violence ²	8.6	(7.5, 9.8)	10,464,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stalking	4.2	(3.4, 5.4)	5,178,000	1.4	(0.8, 2.3)	1,654,000
Any contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking with IPV-related impact³	13.0	(11.7, 14.6)	15,915,000	1.4	(0.9, 2.2)	1,663,000

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

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

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

³ IPV-related impacts included: being fearful, being concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, filed a police report, missing at least one day of work, or missing at least one day of school. The following impacts were included in the lifetime estimate only: need for housing, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, and contacting a crisis hotline. Questions about IPV-related impact were assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner either during their lifetimes or in the last 12 months.

N/A: The survey did not ask about whether specific forms of physical violence were experienced in the 12 months preceding the survey, so estimates could not be produced.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Note: Analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4) and SAS-callable SUDAAN™ statistical software (version 11.0.3).

Table 5**Lifetime Prevalence of Any Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner by State of Residence² — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ³	17.0	(15.5, 18.6)	20,713,000
Alaska	23.6	(15.7, 33.9)	64,000
Arizona	18.0	(11.3, 27.3)	480,000
Arkansas	29.7	(18.2, 44.4)	322,000
California	16.9	(12.1, 23.0)	2,477,000
Colorado	24.0	(15.6, 34.9)	530,000
District of Columbia	21.0	(13.9, 30.4)	51,000
Idaho	22.4	(14.6, 32.6)	151,000
Kentucky	22.2	(14.1, 33.3)	365,000
Louisiana	20.8	(12.4, 32.7)	342,000
Maine	22.8	(14.1, 34.6)	120,000
Michigan	17.0	(10.5, 26.3)	639,000
Minnesota	14.5	(8.4, 24.0)	308,000
Missouri	21.0	(12.5, 33.1)	471,000
Montana	23.4	(15.2, 34.4)	98,000
Nevada	15.4	(8.7, 25.7)	183,000
New Hampshire	16.5	(10.2, 25.7)	89,000
New York	12.8	(7.8, 20.3)	944,000
Oklahoma	25.5	(15.4, 39.3)	363,000
Oregon	16.8	(11.7, 23.7)	273,000
Texas	24.3	(16.6, 34.0)	2,538,000
Utah	15.3	(9.9, 22.9)	177,000
Vermont	19.4	(12.6, 28.6)	48,000
Washington	13.9	(9.0, 21.0)	409,000
Wisconsin	15.2	(9.6, 23.2)	338,000
Wyoming	25.2	(16.4, 36.6)	55,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

² Only states with statistically stable estimates are shown; relative standard error > 30% or numerator sample size ≤ 20.

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

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4) and SAS-callable SUDAAN™ statistical software (version 11.0.3).

Table 6**Lifetime Prevalence of Any Contact Sexual Violence,¹ Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner with IPV-Related Impact² by State of Residence³ — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ⁴	13.0	(11.7, 14.6)	15,915,000
California	13.3	(8.9, 19.4)	1,951,000
District of Columbia	14.5	(9.0, 22.6)	35,000
Idaho	14.3	(8.8, 22.5)	97,000
Maine	20.8	(12.4, 32.7)	110,000
Montana	19.0	(11.4, 30.0)	80,000
Oregon	12.8	(8.5, 18.8)	207,000
Texas	19.0	(12.1, 28.5)	1,988,000
Utah	11.1	(6.7, 17.8)	128,000
Washington	11.4	(7.2, 17.7)	335,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

² IPV-related impacts included: being fearful, being concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, filed a police report, missing at least one day of work, or missing at least one day of school. The following impacts were included in the lifetime estimate only: need for housing, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, and contacting a crisis hotline. Questions about IPV-related impact were assessed among victims of contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner either during their lifetimes or in the last 12 months. However, 12-month estimates were not reported due to statistical instability.

³ Only states with statistically stable estimates are shown; relative standard error > 30% or numerator sample size ≤ 20.

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

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4) and SAS-callable SUDAAN™ statistical software (version 11.0.3).

Table 7**Lifetime Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any psychological aggression	30.2	(28.7, 31.7)	38,611,000
Expressive aggression - Insulted, humiliated or made fun of you in front of others	20.4	(19.1, 21.7)	26,057,000
Coercive control	27.2	(25.7, 28.7)	34,783,000
Kept you from having your own money	8.8	(7.9, 9.8)	11,246,000
Tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends	16.0	(14.8, 17.2)	20,449,000
Kept track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing	18.6	(17.3, 19.9)	23,752,000
Made threats to physically harm you	12.4	(11.3, 13.5)	15,830,000
Threatened to hurt themselves or die by suicide because they were upset with you	14.0	(12.9, 15.2)	17,927,000
Made decisions that should have been yours to make	15.2	(14.0, 16.4)	19,443,000
Destroyed something important to you	14.6	(13.5, 15.8)	18,716,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4) and SAS-callable SUDAAN™ statistical software (version 11.0.3).

Table 8**Lifetime Prevalence of Psychological Aggression (Any Type) by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ¹	30.2	(28.7, 31.7)	38,611,000
Alabama	38.1	(27.9, 49.4)	755,000
Alaska	50.2	(39.7, 60.6)	128,000
Arizona	35.2	(25.7, 46.1)	971,000
Arkansas	36.2	(26.1, 47.7)	418,000
California	27.2	(22.3, 32.8)	4,099,000
Colorado	27.6	(20.7, 35.7)	607,000
Connecticut	24.8	(17.3, 34.2)	353,000
Delaware	33.1	(24.5, 43.0)	132,000
District of Columbia	31.8	(24.3, 40.4)	88,000
Florida	30.4	(23.6, 38.1)	2,657,000
Georgia	33.5	(24.4, 44.1)	1,396,000
Hawaii	31.0	(23.2, 40.1)	173,000
Idaho	28.6	(21.8, 36.6)	194,000
Illinois	29.9	(21.8, 39.5)	1,481,000
Indiana	32.0	(23.2, 42.3)	823,000
Iowa	25.8	(19.1, 33.9)	307,000
Kansas	31.3	(23.6, 40.3)	340,000
Kentucky	30.5	(22.4, 40.1)	527,000
Louisiana	27.5	(17.9, 39.8)	493,000
Maine	43.6	(34.1, 53.6)	242,000
Maryland	41.6	(32.4, 51.4)	1,014,000
Massachusetts	23.8	(16.8, 32.5)	662,000
Michigan	30.8	(23.3, 39.6)	1,213,000
Minnesota	34.2	(26.7, 42.5)	731,000
Mississippi	26.3	(18.4, 36.2)	302,000
Missouri	37.8	(28.2, 48.4)	898,000
Montana	39.3	(30.8, 48.6)	163,000
Nebraska	28.1	(21.3, 36.0)	202,000
Nevada	29.1	(19.5, 41.2)	347,000
New Hampshire	34.6	(26.1, 44.4)	189,000
New Jersey	23.0	(15.6, 32.5)	836,000
New Mexico	34.5	(25.4, 44.8)	281,000
New York	19.7	(14.2, 26.5)	1,559,000

Table 8 (Continued)**Lifetime Prevalence of Psychological Aggression (Any Type) by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence — U.S. Women, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
North Carolina	27.2	(20.0, 35.7)	1,120,000
North Dakota	22.5	(16.5, 29.9)	62,000
Ohio	24.4	(17.6, 32.6)	1,113,000
Oklahoma	37.0	(28.0, 46.9)	549,000
Oregon	35.9	(28.1, 44.5)	596,000
Pennsylvania	36.9	(27.8, 47.1)	1,881,000
Rhode Island	35.3	(26.9, 44.8)	153,000
South Carolina	27.5	(19.4, 37.3)	561,000
South Dakota	30.3	(22.4, 39.6)	97,000
Tennessee	34.2	(25.1, 44.7)	929,000
Texas	28.8	(22.4, 36.2)	3,115,000
Utah	30.5	(23.0, 39.3)	349,000
Vermont	31.4	(24.5, 39.3)	80,000
Virginia	38.4	(29.6, 47.9)	1,286,000
Washington	38.3	(29.9, 47.4)	1,126,000
West Virginia	40.6	(31.4, 50.4)	286,000
Wisconsin	29.1	(22.0, 37.5)	656,000
Wyoming	33.5	(24.5, 43.8)	71,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

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

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4) and SAS-callable SUDAAN™ statistical software (version 11.0.3).

Table 9**Lifetime Prevalence of Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates**

	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Any psychological aggression	22.3	(20.6, 24.1)	27,251,000
Expressive aggression - Insulted, humiliated or made fun of you in front of others	13.1	(11.8, 14.5)	15,966,000
Coercive control	19.5	(17.8, 21.2)	23,728,000
Kept you from having your own money	4.8	(3.9, 6.0)	5,887,000
Tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends	10.6	(9.2, 12.0)	12,877,000
Kept track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing	13.9	(12.4, 15.5)	16,961,000
Made threats to physically harm you	4.6	(3.8, 5.7)	5,667,000
Threatened to hurt themselves or die by suicide because they were upset with you	7.7	(6.6, 9.0)	9,449,000
Made decisions that should have been yours to make	10.3	(9.0, 11.7)	12,540,000
Destroyed something important to you	9.6	(8.4, 11.0)	11,709,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4) and SAS-callable SUDAAN™ statistical software (version 11.0.3).

Table 10**Lifetime Prevalence of Psychological Aggression (Any Type) by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence¹ — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
United States ²	22.3	(20.6, 24.1)	27,251,000
Alabama	30.1	(19.3, 43.7)	544,000
Alaska	27.7	(18.9, 38.6)	75,000
Arizona	22.7	(15.3, 32.3)	605,000
Arkansas	33.4	(21.4, 47.9)	362,000
California	24.8	(18.9, 31.9)	3,648,000
Colorado	18.3	(11.4, 28.2)	406,000
District of Columbia	26.4	(18.3, 36.6)	64,000
Florida	20.9	(13.8, 30.3)	1,709,000
Hawaii	23.6	(15.6, 34.1)	129,000
Idaho	27.9	(19.3, 38.4)	188,000
Illinois	19.9	(12.0, 31.1)	935,000
Indiana	21.8	(13.6, 33.0)	536,000
Iowa	19.7	(12.3, 29.9)	230,000
Kansas	18.6	(11.2, 29.2)	198,000
Kentucky	26.4	(17.4, 37.8)	433,000
Louisiana	23.4	(14.3, 35.8)	383,000
Maine	30.0	(20.1, 42.1)	158,000
Maryland	29.7	(19.7, 42.1)	664,000
Massachusetts	18.7	(12.2, 27.7)	488,000
Michigan	20.9	(13.6, 30.8)	787,000
Minnesota	17.9	(11.6, 26.5)	379,000
Mississippi	19.9	(12.1, 31.0)	205,000
Missouri	24.6	(15.6, 36.7)	552,000
Montana	22.5	(14.7, 32.8)	94,000
Nebraska	19.1	(11.8, 29.4)	136,000
Nevada	21.1	(13.1, 32.1)	251,000
New Hampshire	22.5	(14.6, 32.9)	121,000
New Jersey	19.5	(12.0, 30.2)	669,000
New York	20.0	(12.9, 29.6)	1,473,000
North Carolina	28.5	(18.5, 41.1)	1,081,000
North Dakota	22.2	(14.2, 32.8)	64,000
Oklahoma	33.9	(22.2, 48.0)	482,000
Oregon	28.1	(20.9, 36.8)	456,000

Table 10 (Continued)**Lifetime Prevalence of Psychological Aggression (Any Type) by an Intimate Partner, by State of Residence¹ — U.S. Men, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2023/2024 Annualized Estimates**

State	Weighted %	95% CI	Estimated Number of Victims*
Pennsylvania	17.0	(10.7, 25.8)	818,000
South Carolina	17.3	(10.3, 27.6)	322,000
Tennessee	22.2	(14.4, 32.7)	563,000
Texas	28.2	(20.0, 38.2)	2,950,000
Utah	18.2	(12.1, 26.2)	210,000
Vermont	25.1	(17.6, 34.4)	62,000
Washington	25.6	(18.1, 34.8)	751,000
West Virginia	26.0	(16.7, 38.0)	176,000
Wisconsin	16.0	(10.5, 23.6)	356,000
Wyoming	26.0	(17.3, 37.2)	57,000

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

¹ Only states with statistically stable estimates are shown; relative standard error > 30% or numerator sample size ≤ 20.

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

* Rounded to the nearest thousand.

Note: Analyses were conducted using SAS (version 9.4) and SAS-callable SUDAAN™ statistical software (version 11.0.3).



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