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MCADSV's The Latest in Data

These statistics and research findings represent a compilation of current information available on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and human trafficking.



mcadsv

Missouri Coalition Against
Domestic and Sexual Violence

217 Oscar Drive, Suite A
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
(573)634-4161 • (573)636-3728 Fax
*For D/deaf and Hard-of-Hearing
and Late Deafened, dial 711
for Relay Missouri.*

mcadsv@mcadsv.org
www.mcadsv.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Latest in Data	2
Domestic Violence	3
Sexual Violence	12
Stalking.....	19
Human Trafficking.....	23
Missouri Demographics.....	26
MCADSV Member Program Services	27
Conclusion.....	32
References.....	33
The Basics of Data.....	37

A NOTE ON LANGUAGE USED

Each person’s experience with domestic and sexual violence is unique. Just as it is difficult to uniformly report on domestic and sexual violence, it would be impossible to represent each person’s experience using one label or term. Therefore, we use “survivor,” “victim” and “individual” interchangeably in this report. We also have used “domestic violence” and “intimate partner violence” to represent the same idea.

The Latest in Data

These statistics and research findings represent a compilation of the current information available on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking and human trafficking. All the data comes from national and state governmental agencies, national coalitions and resource centers, MCADSV, or peer-reviewed research published by reputable sources.

One thing to remember when reading this report is that each number and finding represents people whose lives have been affected by violence. We are privileged to be able to tell the collective story of survivors of violence in our communities, our state and our country through the representative data collected here. However, there are always survivors whose stories are missed. We ask you take time when reading this report to honor the lives and experiences of all victims and survivors of violence.

When reviewing the data, you might find that different sources report different numbers for the same categories. MCADSV found that the definitions used to define violence and the way studies asked questions affected studies' results. This is not to say that one source is better to use than another, as all of the information in this publication is critically analyzed and reputable. But, this does tell us that we will see different stories of victimization depending on how we view and define domestic and sexual violence. This report includes multiple sources to represent the fact that experiences of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, stalking and trafficking are difficult to define. It is through statistics and research that we strive to accurately represent the continuum of violence survivors can experience.

For more information on the differences in data collection, research methodologies and definitions, see the publication *National Research on Sexual Violence: A Look to the Future*. This publication by the National Sexual Violence Resource Center provides an overview and discussion of current research studies. Additionally, see the MCADSV publication *The Basics of Data* in the Appendix of this report for more information about understanding and using data to build credibility in your advocacy work.

A NOTE ON CITATIONS

Many of the data gathered for this report comes from the Missouri State Highway Patrol's annual crime reports. Underneath charts, you may notice alphabetical signifiers behind each year, such as "Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2014b." The "b" refers to resources by the same source in the same year. MCADSV chose to include this information so readers can locate the raw data for themselves.

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when reading this report
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experiences of all victims
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Domestic Violence

- Approximately 4 in 5 victims of intimate partner violence were female, according to results from the National Crime Victimization Survey, from 1994 to 2010 [Catalano, 2015].
- Females age 18 to 34 experienced the highest rates of intimate partner violence from 1994 to 2010 [Catalano, 2015].
- Females living in households comprised of one female adult with children experienced intimate partner violence at a rate more than 10 times higher than households with married adults with children and 6 times higher than households with one female only [Catalano, 2015].
- From 2011 to 2014, the U.S. Department of Justice reported that there was no significant change in the rates of serious violence, domestic violence, intimate partner violence, violence resulting in an injury and violence involving a firearm [Truman, Langton & Planty, 2013; Truman and Langton, 2014; Truman and Langton, 2015].

NATIONAL LIFETIME PREVALENCE: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimates that 1 in 4 women have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetimes [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- The NISVS estimates that 1 in 19 men have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetimes [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- Approximately 47 percent of women and men have experienced at least one form of psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetimes [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].

NATIONAL YEARLY ESTIMATES: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- NISVS estimates that 8.4 million women experience rape, sexual violence, physical violence or stalking by an intimate partner each year [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- NISVS estimates that 4.3 million men experience sexual violence, physical violence or stalking by an intimate partner each year [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].

1 in 4 women have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOMICIDE REPORT

National

- A study reviewing homicide trends from 1980-2008 found that the proportion of intimate homicides by a spouse has decreased since 1980, while the proportion committed by a boyfriend or girlfriend has increased [Cooper and Smith, 2011].
- Among homicides with known victim/offender relationships, nearly 1 of 6 murder victims [16.3 percent] were killed by an intimate partner [Cooper and Smith, 2011].
- 1,640 women were murdered by intimate partners in 2007 in the U.S. [Catalano, 2015].
- In 2007, 45 percent of female homicide victims were murdered by intimate partners; 5 percent of male homicide victims were murdered by intimate partners [Catalano, 2015].

Missouri

Intimate partner homicides in Missouri

	2013	2014	2015
Perpetrated by men against their female intimate partners	24	20	22
Perpetrated by men against children	3	0	0
Perpetrated by men against bystanders	1	3	3
Perpetrated by women against their male intimate partners	8	5	4
Perpetrated by men against their male intimate partners	0	0	1
Perpetrated by women against their female intimate partners	0	0	0
Total	36	24	30

Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2014b; 2015; 2016a

- From 2013 through 2015, 17 intimate partner violence related homicides were a homicide/suicide [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2014b; 2015; 2016a].

Among homicides with known victim/offender relationships, nearly 1 of 6 murder victims (16.3 percent) were killed by an intimate partner

- The Department of Public Safety [DPS] defines domestic violence-related homicides as “the willful killing of one human being by another and the victim and offender are related by blood, related by marriage, reside together, have resided together in the past, or are romantically involved” [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2014b; 2015; 2016a].
- The Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence [MCASDV] collects data on homicides related to intimate partner violence from information gathered by the Missouri State Highway Patrol. For more information on the methods used for our homicide report, contact MCASDV.

Primary method in domestic violence-related homicides

	2013	2014	2015
Firearm (handgun, rifle, shotgun, unknown and other firearms)	67%	56%	74%
Strangulation	3%	8%	0%
Knives or cutting instrument	15%	24%	11%
Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	0%	4%	11%
Other (blunt instrument, asphyxiation, drugs/narcotics and unknown causes)	12%	8%	0%
Poison	3%	0%	0%
Unknown	0%	0%	4%

Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2014b; 2015; 2016a

MISSOURI CRIME REPORT: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- 44,074 incidents of domestic violence were reported by law enforcement in 2016 [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2017a].
- 44,270 incidents of domestic violence were reported by law enforcement in 2015 [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2017b].
- 42,388 incidents of domestic violence were reported by law enforcement in 2014 [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2017c].
- 40,013 incidents of domestic violence were reported by law enforcement in 2013 [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2017d].
- 41,494 incidents of domestic violence were reported by law enforcement in 2012 [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2017e].

44,074 incidents of domestic violence were reported by Missouri law enforcement agencies in 2016.

The following were reported by victims as reasons for not reporting violent victimization by an intimate partner: “fear of reprisal or getting the offender in trouble, believing the police would not or could not do anything to help, and believing the crime to be a personal issue or too trivial to report”.

- Incidents of domestic violence in Missouri include violence between individuals who are married; are residing together; have resided together in the past; have a child in common or are related by blood; or are in a continuing social relationship (dating relationship) [Missouri Highway Patrol, 2013; 2014b].
- To find county-level data, visit the Missouri State Highway Patrol’s website to find the Uniform Crime Reporting Query, at www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/data_and_statistics_ucr_query_backup.html

Arrests related to domestic violence in Missouri

Offense	2013	2014	2015
Violating an Order of Protection	2,159	1,936	2,122
First-degree domestic assault	853	911	1,046
Second-degree domestic assault	3,446	3,529	3,688
Third-degree domestic assault	9,063	8,989	8,924
TOTAL domestic violence-related arrests	15,521	15,365	15,780

Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2016b

REPORTING AND ARRESTS

- In 2014, 2013 and 2012: 44 percent, 43 percent and 45 percent of violent victimizations by an intimate partner in the U.S. were not reported to the police, respectively [Truman, Langton & Planty, 2013; Truman and Langton, 2014; Truman and Langton, 2015].
- The following were reported by victims as reasons for not reporting violent victimization by an intimate partner: “fear of reprisal or getting the offender in trouble, believing the police would not or could not do anything to help, and believing the crime to be a personal issue or too trivial to report” [Truman and Langton, 2015].

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER YEAR

Missouri counties with the highest rates of reported domestic violence in 2015 and 2016, rated highest to lowest:

Number of reported domestic violence-related incidents per year

County	2015	County	2016
JACKSON	8,789	JACKSON	8,572
ST. LOUIS COUNTY/CITY	6,470	ST. LOUIS COUNTY/CITY	6,824
GREENE	3,455	GREENE	3,668
BOONE	1,628	BOONE	1,549
JEFFERSON	1,485	JEFFERSON	1,530
ST. CHARLES	1,426	ST. CHARLES	1,444
BUCHANAN	1,327	BUCHANAN	1,307
JASPER	1,234	JASPER	1,188
CLINTON	1,114	MORGAN	1,113
BOONE	1,064	GRUNDY	1,079
MADISON	1,027	CLINTON	1,074
CASS	998	CASS	961
CLAY	731	CLAY	773
FRANKLIN	716	FRANKLIN	744
COLE	587	COLE	618

Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2015; 2016

- The definition used by the Missouri State Highway Patrol for “incidents of domestic violence” in Missouri includes violence between individuals who are married, are residing together, have resided together in the past, have a child in common, are related by blood or are individuals in a continuing social relationship (dating relationship) [Missouri Highway Patrol, 2013; 2014b].
- To find county-level data, visit the Missouri State Highway Patrol's website to find the Uniform Crime Reporting Query at www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/data_and_statistics_ucr_query_backup.html

Incidents of domestic violence in Missouri includes violence between individuals who are married, are residing together, have resided together in the past, have a child in common or are related by blood. In 2011, the definition changed to include individuals in a continuing social relationship (dating relationship).

ORDERS OF PROTECTION

- Approximately 29 percent, 28 percent and 27 percent of those who filed emergency *Ex Parte* petitions for Orders of Protection in 2013, 2014 and 2015 were granted Full Orders of Protection, respectively [Missouri Office of State Courts Administrator, 2016].
- In a national survey in 2014, an estimated 12 percent of individuals who identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or queer (LGBTQ) reported seeking an Order of Protection. Of those who sought an order, 85 percent were successful in obtaining an Order of Protection [NCAVP, 2015].

Orders of Protection filed and Full Orders granted statewide

Approximately 27 percent of those who filed emergency *Ex Parte* petitions for Orders of Protection in 2015 were granted Full Orders of Protection.

Type of Order	2013		2014		2015	
	Orders Filed	Full Orders Granted	Orders Filed	Full Orders Granted	Orders Filed	Full Orders Granted
Adult Abuse with Stalking	15,478	5,066	15,511	4,629	16,631	4,843
Adult Abuse without Stalking	26,248	8,064	25,122	7,515	25,229	7,358
Adult Abuse Extended/Modified	2	0	0	0	0	0
Child Protection Act [Child Orders]	8,325	1,486	8,138	1,407	8,344	1,403
Child Protection Extended/Modified	1	0	3	0	1	0
Total	50,054	14,616	48,774	13,551	50,205	13,604

Missouri Office of State Courts Administrator, 2016

RACE/ETHNICITY

- Women in relationships in which both individuals identify as the same racial and/or ethnic minority demonstrate the greatest risk for physical and nonphysical forms of violence in comparison to women in interracial relationships or where both individuals are white, non-Hispanic [Carbone-Lopez, 2012].

- Women in interracial relationships report higher rates of non-physical violence than women in relationships where both individuals are white, non-Hispanic [Carbone-Lopez, 2012].

*U.S. women:
Lifetime prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner
by race/ethnicity*

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic				
		Black	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Multiracial
Experienced Physical Violence	29.7%	41.2%	30.5%	15.3%	51.7%	51.3%

Breiding et al., 2014

*U.S. men:
Lifetime prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner
by race/ethnicity*

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic				
		Black	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Multiracial
Experienced Physical Violence	27.1%	36.3%	26.6%	11.5%	43.0%	39.3%

Breiding et al., 2014

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

- The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimates 44 percent of lesbian women and 61 percent of bisexual women experience intimate partner violence at some point in their lives [NCAVP, 2015].
- NISVS estimates 26 percent of gay men and 37 percent of bisexual men experience intimate partner violence at some point in their lives [NCAVP, 2015].

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimates 26 percent of gay men and 37 percent of bisexual men experience intimate partner violence at some point in their lives.

- The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs [NCAVP] estimates that individuals who identify as transgender are twice as likely to experience Intimate Partner Violence [IPV] in public areas as those who do not identify as transgender [NCAVP, 2015].

*U.S. women:
Lifetime prevalence of violence by intimate partner by sexual orientation*

	Lesbian	Bisexual	Heterosexual
Raped, assaulted, and/or stalked by an intimate partner	33.5%	57.4%	28.2%

Walters, Chen and Breiding, 2013

The risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections (STIs) for women in relationships with violence is four times higher than women in nonviolent relationships.

*U.S. men:
Lifetime prevalence of violence by intimate partner by sexual orientation*

	Gay	Bisexual	Heterosexual
Raped, assaulted, and/or stalked by an intimate partner	26.0%	37.3%	29.0%

Walters, Chen and Breiding, 2013

HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

- More than 1 in 5 female survivors of intimate partner violence reported being concerned for their safety or reported at least one symptom of post-traumatic stress disorder [PTSD] [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- Approximately 1 in 10 male survivors of intimate partner violence reported at least one measured impact related to rape, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner or other forms of violent behaviors in that relationship [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- From 2009 to 2012, 80 percent of intimate partner violence victims experienced socio-emotional problems [Langton and Truman, 2014].
- The risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections [STIs] for women in relationships with violence is four times higher than women in nonviolent relationships [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, n.d.].

- HIV-positive women experience violence at a rate of 55 percent, which is double the national rate [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, n.d.].
- Individuals who have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetimes are more likely to report the following than individuals who have not experienced intimate partner violence [Breiding *et al.*, 2014; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, n.d.]:
 - Use of disability equipment
 - Arthritis
 - Asthma
 - Activity limitations
 - Stroke
 - High blood cholesterol
 - Heart attack
 - Heart disease
 - Risk factors for HIV and STIs
 - Smoking
 - Heavy or binge drinking
 - Diabetes
 - Irritable bowel syndrome
 - Frequent headaches
 - Chronic pain
 - Difficulty sleeping
 - Poor physical or mental health

More than 1 in 5 female survivors of intimate partner violence reported at least one symptom of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

ECONOMIC COST

- In 2003, the cost of intimate partner violence (including rape, physical assault and value of lost lives) exceeded \$8.3 billion in the United States [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016].

Sexual Violence

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimates 1 in 5 women are raped in their lifetimes and approximately 1 in 2 women have experienced sexual violence other than rape in their lifetimes.

- According to the U.S. Department of Justice, from 2005 to 2014, completed rape comprised 30 percent of sexual assaults; 50 percent were attempted rape or other types of sexual assault; and 18 percent of incidents were verbal threats of rape or sexual assault.
- Approximately 9 percent of all rape or sexual assault victimizations recorded in the National Crime Victimization Survey involved male victims [Planty *et al.*, 2013].
- Approximately 50 percent of rapes and sexual assaults took place at or near the victim's home [Planty *et al.*, 2013].
- From 2005 to 2010, 78 percent of sexual violence involved an offender who was a family member, intimate partner, friend or acquaintance [Planty *et al.*, 2013].

NATIONAL LIFETIME PREVALENCE: SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimates that 1 in 5 women are raped in their lifetimes and approximately 1 in 2 women have experienced sexual violence other than rape in their lifetimes [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- NISVS estimates 1 in 59 men are raped in their lifetimes and approximately 1 in 5 men have experienced sexual violence other than rape in their lifetimes [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- Approximately 9 percent and 16 percent of women are raped and sexually assaulted by an intimate partner in their lifetimes, respectively [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- Approximately 1 percent and 10 percent of men are raped and sexually assaulted by an intimate partner in their lifetimes, respectively [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- From 1995 to 2013, females age 18 to 24 had the highest rate of rape and sexual assault victimization [Langton and Sinozich, 2014].
- Approximately 80 percent of females are raped for the first time before age 25 [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, n.d; Breiding *et al.*, 2014].



RACE/ETHNICITY

*U.S. women:
Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence by race/ethnicity*

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic				
		Black	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Multiracial
Rape	13.6%	21.2%	20.5%	*	27.5%	32.3%
Other sexual violence	35.6%	38.2%	46.9%	31.9%	55.0%	64.1%

* Estimate is not reported [Breiding et al., 2014]

*U.S. women:
Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence by an intimate partner by race/ethnicity*

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic				
		Black	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Multiracial
Rape	6.2%	8.8%	9.6%	*	*	11.4%
Other sexual violence	9.9%	17.4%	17.1%	*	*	26.8%

* Estimate is not reported [Breiding et al., 2014]

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimates 1 in 59 men are raped in their lifetimes and approximately 1 in 5 men have experienced sexual violence other than rape in their lifetimes.



*U.S. men:
Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence by race/ethnicity*

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic				
		Black	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Multiracial
Rape	*	*	1.6%	*	*	*
Other sexual violence	26.6%	24.4%	22.2%	15.8%	24.5%	39.5%

** Estimate is not reported [Breiding et al., 2014]*

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimates that 1.9 million women are raped each year.

*U.S. men:
Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence by an intimate partner by race/ethnicity*

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic				
		Black	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Multiracial
Rape	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other sexual violence	13.5%	14.8%	7.6%	*	*	18.2%

** Estimate is not reported [Breiding et al., 2014]*

NATIONAL YEARLY ESTIMATES: SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimates that 1.9 million women are raped each year [Breiding et al., 2014].
- NISVS estimates that an additional 6.7 million women experience sexual violence other than rape each year [Breiding et al., 2014].
- NISVS estimates that 5.8 million men experience sexual violence other than rape each year [Breiding et al., 2014].

2013 Sex Offense Counts: National Incident-Based Reporting System

Crime data collected by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program can be found in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Based on 2013 submissions, more than 38 percent of law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR program used the NIBRS to report incidents of crime. A total of 15 states reported all crime data via NIBRS, with an additional 22 states using both the NIBRS and Summary Reporting System (SRS) data.

The FBI partnered with the federal Office of Violence Against Women to update the definition of rape in the SRS beginning in 2013. For more than 80 years, rape had been defined in the SRS as a female victim of a male offender. The definition affected the crime data collected, as it only tracked violence against women. Over time, the public and policy makers saw the need to expand the definition to account for each sex offense type and the characteristics of *all* victims. The traditional SRS collects crime reports on 10 indicator crimes, including rape. In 2013, NIBRS, by comparison, collected incident information about victims, offenders, arrestees and other characteristics for 49 offense types. The offenses of rape, sodomy and sexual assault with an object collected in NIBRS are combined to meet the FBI's revised definition of rape. Therefore, NIBRS has collected data in accordance with the expanded definition of rape since the 1990s.

	Rape	Sodomy	Sexual Assault with an Object	Fondling	Incest	Statutory Rape
Incidents	26,252	6,909	2,820	29,211	1,057	4,716
Victims	26,994	7,602	3,043	32,505	1,187	4,976
Offenders	29,609	7,607	3,097	31,341	1,112	5,186

NIBRS, 2013

MISSOURI CRIME REPORT: SEXUAL VIOLENCE

- There were 948 reports of rape or attempted rape to law enforcement in 2015 [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2016b].
- There were 1,504 reports of rape or attempted rape to law enforcement in 2014 [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2016b].
- There were 980 reports of rape or attempted rape to law enforcement in 2013 [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2016b].

The FBI updated the definition of rape beginning in 2013—rape had been defined for more than 80 years as a female victim of a male offender. The definition affected the crime data collected.

From 2006 to 2010, 65 percent of rapes were not reported to the police. The most common reason given for not reporting was “fear of reprisal or getting offender in trouble.”

Arrests for sex crimes in Missouri

CRIME	2013	2014	2015
Forcible rape and attempted forcible rape	364	452	415
Sexual assault	107	14	4
Forcible sodomy and attempted forcible sodomy	225	332	357
Deviate sexual assault	84	8	4
Sexual abuse	95	106	132
1st degree sexual misconduct	185	146	224
2nd degree sexual misconduct	205	155	102
3rd degree sexual misconduct	44	3	1
1st degree statutory rape and attempted statutory rape	333	253	285
2nd degree statutory rape	283	217	244
1st degree statutory sodomy and attempted statutory sodomy	643	635	658
2nd degree statutory sodomy	266	180	261
1st degree child molestation	475	483	483
2nd degree child molestation	147	101	142
Incest	59	87	85
Sexual misconduct involving a child	152	130	154

Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2016b

REPORTING AND ARRESTS: NATIONAL DATA

- From 2006 to 2010, 65 percent of rapes were not reported to the police. The most common reason given for not reporting was “fear of reprisal or getting offender in trouble” [Langton *et al.*, 2012].
- The U.S. Department of Justice reports that from 2005 to 2014, the number of rapes and sexual assault victimizations reported to police had not significantly changed each year [Truman and Langton, 2015].

Sexual violence victimizations reported to police

	2012	2013	2014
Women age 18-24	28%	35%	34%

Truman, Langton, and Planty, 2013; Truman and Langton 2014; 2015

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

- The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) reports individuals who identify as bisexual are two times more likely to experience sexual violence as those who identify as heterosexual.

*U.S. women:
Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence by any perpetrator
by sexual orientation*

	Lesbian	Bisexual	Heterosexual
Rape	13.1%	46.1%	17.4%
Other sexual violence	46.4%	74.9%	43.3%

Walters, Chen, and Breiding, 2013

*U.S. men:
Lifetime prevalence of sexual violence by any perpetrator
by sexual orientation*

	Gay	Bisexual	Heterosexual
Rape	*	*	0.7%
Other sexual violence	40.2%	47.4%	20.8%

**Estimate is not reported (Walters, Chen, and Breiding, 2013)*

HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

- From 2009 to 2012, 75 percent of victims of rape or sexual assault experienced socio-emotional problems (Langton and Truman, 2014).
- Physical symptoms were experienced by 74 percent, 61 percent and 53 percent of individuals who experienced rape or sexual violence from an intimate partner, acquaintance or stranger, respectively (Langton and Truman, 2014).
- Socio-emotional symptoms were experienced by 92 percent, 91 percent and 89 percent of individuals who experienced rape or sexual violence from an intimate partner, acquaintance or stranger, respectively (Langton and Truman, 2014).
- Individuals who have experienced rape and/or sexual violence in their lifetimes are more likely to report the following than individuals who have not experienced rape and/or sexual violence (Langton and Truman, 2014; Breiding *et al.*, 2014):
 - Feeling worried
 - Feeling angry

From 2009 to 2012,
75 percent of victims
of rape or sexual
assault experienced
socio-emotional
problems.



Approximately
50 percent of sexual
violence survivors had
to quit or were forced to
leave their jobs following
the assaults.

- Feeling unsafe
- Feeling vulnerable
- Feeling distrustful
- Anxiety
- Trouble sleeping
- Feeling fearful
- Sadness or depression
- Fatigue
- Upset stomach
- Muscle tension
- Headaches
- High blood pressure
- Trouble eating/drinking
- Concern for their safety
- Post-traumatic stress disorder [PTSD]
- Need for medical care, advocacy services, hotline, legal services

ECONOMIC COST

- The total estimated yearly cost of rape is approximately \$127 billion a year [National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, 2011].
- Approximately 50 percent of sexual violence survivors had to quit or were forced to leave their jobs following the assaults [National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, 2011].



Stalking

- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) estimates that approximately 7 of 10 victims of stalking knew the offenders in some capacity [Catalano, 2012].
- 28 percent of stalking victims identified the stalkers as a current or former intimate partner [Catalano, 2012].
- Women age 18 to 24 are at the greatest risk of stalking [Catalano, 2015].

NATIONAL LIFETIME PREVALENCE: STALKING

- The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimates that nearly 1 in 6 women are stalked in their lifetimes [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- NISVS estimates 1 in 19 men are stalked in their lifetimes [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimates that nearly 1 in 6 women are stalked in their lifetimes.

Lifetime prevalence – Frequency of stalking acts

	Approached at home/ work	Received unwanted messages [text/ voice messages]	Receive unwanted telephone calls [including hang-ups]	Watched, followed, or spied on [listening device, camera, or global positioning device GPS]
Women	61.7%	55.3%	54.5%	49.7%
Men	47.7%	56.7%	58.2%	32.2%

Breiding et al., 2014

Lifetime prevalence – Characteristic of perpetrators

	Current or former intimate partner	Acquaintance	Stranger	Family member
Women	60.8%	24.9%	16.2%	6.2%
Men	43.5%	31.9%	20.0%	9.9%

Breiding et al., 2014



The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) estimates that approximately 7 of 10 victims of stalking knew the offenders in some capacity.

*U.S. women:
Lifetime prevalence of stalking victimization
by race/ethnicity*

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic				
		Black	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Multiracial
Stalking	14.2%	13.9%	15.9%	*	24.5%	22.4%

** Estimate is not reported (Breiding et al., 2014)*

*U.S. women:
Lifetime prevalence of stalking victimization by an intimate partner
by race/ethnicity*

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic				
		Black	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Multiracial
Stalking	6.8%	9.5%	9.9%	*	*	13.3%

** Estimate is not reported (Breiding et al., 2014)*

*U.S. men:
Lifetime prevalence of stalking victimization
by race/ethnicity*

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic				
		Black	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Multiracial
Stalking	8.2%	9.1%	4.7%	*	*	9.3%

** Estimate is not reported (Breiding et al., 2014)*

U.S. men:**Lifetime prevalence of stalking victimization by an intimate partner by race/ethnicity**

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic				
		Black	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Multiracial
Stalking	*	*	1.7%	*	*	*

* Estimate is not reported [Breiding *et al.*, 2014]

NATIONAL YEARLY ESTIMATES: STALKING

- The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) estimates that 5.1 million women are stalked each year [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- NISVS estimates that 2.4 million men are stalked each year [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- NCVS estimates that 1.5 percent of individuals 18 and older are stalked each year [Catalano, 2012].
- NCVS estimates that 5.3 million individuals experience stalking or harassment each year [Catalano, 2012].

MISSOURI CRIME REPORTS

- There were 278 arrests for aggravated stalking in 2015 [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2016b].
- There were 224 arrests for stalking in 2014 [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2016b].
- There were 259 arrests for stalking in 2013 [Missouri State Highway Patrol, 2016b].

REPORTING AND ARRESTS

- 36 percent of men and 41 percent of women reported stalking victimization to the police [Catalano, 2012].
- When contacted about a stalking victimization, the most common response by police was to take a report. Only 8 percent of responding officers arrested the perpetrator [Catalano, 2012].

AGE

- Approximately 54 percent of women and 48 percent of men are stalked before the age of 25 [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].
- Approximately 14 percent of women and 16 percent of men experience stalking as a minor, age 11 to 17 [Breiding *et al.*, 2014].

For stalking victims, the most common fear was not knowing what would happen next.



SEXUAL ORIENTATION

- Approximately 1 in 3 bisexual women and 1 in 6 heterosexual women in the U.S. have experienced some type of stalking behavior in their lifetimes during which they felt very fearful or believed that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed [Walters, Chen and Breiding, 2013].

HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

- About 15 percent of stalking victims felt depressed or sick, and 1 percent reported feeling suicidal [Catalano, 2012].
- For stalking victims, the most common fear cited was not knowing what would happen next [Catalano, 2012].

ECONOMIC COST

- 1 in 8 employed stalking victims lost time from work as a result of the victimization and more than half lost 5 days of work or more [Catalano, 2012].
- About 130,000 victims reported that they had been fired from or asked to leave their jobs because of stalking [Catalano, 2012].
- More than 13 percent of victims of stalking lost \$1,000 or more because of lost wages [Catalano, 2012].
- 3 in 10 victims of stalking accrued out-of-pocket costs for actions related to the stalking, such as attorney fees, damage to property, childcare costs, moving expenses or changing phone numbers [Catalano, 2012].

About 130,000 victims reported that they had been fired from or asked to leave their jobs because of stalking.



Human Trafficking

NATIONAL

- The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) reports that although “there is no official estimate of the total number of human trafficking victims in the U.S., estimates are in the hundreds of thousands” (2016c).
- From 2007 to 2015, NHTRC reported 101,933 calls and 24,156 cases associated with human trafficking (2016c).
- It is estimated that 1 in 5 endangered runaways reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in 2015 was a trafficking victim (NHTRC, 2016c).

National trafficking hotline calls

	2013	2014	2015
Total calls for the year	20,579	21,431	21,947

NHTRC, 2014b; 2015b; 2016b

National trafficking cases reported

	2013	2014	2015
Total cases reported	4,884	5,042	5,544
Sex trafficking cases reported	3,392	3,598	4,136
Labor trafficking cases reported	871	818	721
Sex and labor cases reported	119	172	178
Trafficking type not specified when reported	502	454	509

NHTRC, 2014b; 2015b; 2016b

The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) reports that although “there is no official estimate of the total number of human trafficking victims in the U.S., estimates are in the hundreds of thousands.”



National gender demographics for reported trafficking cases

	2013	2014	2015
Female	77%	82%	85%
Male	16%	13%	10%
Gender minorities	*	*	*
Not reported	6%	4%	4%

**Less than 1% (NHTRC, 2014b; 2015b; 2016b)*

National age demographics for recorded trafficking cases

	2013	2014	2015
Adult	61%	65%	64%
Minor	31%	31%	29%
Not reported	8%	4%	7%

NHTRC, 2014b; 2015b; 2016b

National citizenship status demographics for recorded trafficking cases

	2013	2014	2015
U.S. citizen/lawful permanent resident (LPR)	38%	37%	30%
Foreign national	30%	25%	19%
Not reported	32%	38%	51%

NHTRC, 2014b; 2015b; 2016b

MISSOURI

- The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) reports 1,523 total calls for trafficking in Missouri since 2007 [2016a].
- The NHTRC reports 304 total trafficking cases since 2007 [2016a].

Missouri trafficking hotline calls

	2013	2014	2015
Total calls for the year	320	290	365

NHTRC, 2014a; 2015a; 2016a

The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) reports 1,523 total calls for trafficking in Missouri since 2007 and 304 total trafficking cases.

Missouri trafficking cases reported

	2013	2014	2015
Total cases reported	77	55	67
Sex trafficking cases reported	53	39	58
Labor trafficking cases reported	14	9	4
Sex and labor cases reported	3	1	1
Trafficking type not specified when reported	7	6	4

NHTRC, 2014a; 2015a; 2016a

Missouri gender demographics for reported trafficking cases

	2013	2014	2015
Female	79%	85%	93%
Male	14%	13%	6%
Not reported	7%	2%	1%

NHTRC, 2014a; 2015a; 2016a

Missouri age demographics for reported trafficking cases

	2013	2014	2015
Adult	66%	62%	64%
Minor	31%	34%	33%
Not reported	3%	4%	3%

NHTRC, 2014a; 2015a; 2016a

Missouri citizenship status for reported trafficking cases

	2013	2014	2015
U.S. citizen/lawful permanent resident (LPR)	46%	47%	30%
Foreign national	23%	16%	6%
Not reported	31%	37%	64%

NHTRC, 2014a; 2015a; 2016a

In 2015, 64 percent of reported Missouri trafficking cases involved an adult victim and 33 percent involved a victim who was a minor.



Missouri Demographics

- The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that as of July 2015 Missouri's population was 6,083,672 [2016].
- In 2014, 50.9 percent of the population of Missouri identified as female and 49.1 percent of the population identified as male [U.S. Census Bureau, 2016].

RACE/ETHNICITY

Percentage of Missouri population

White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic/ Latino	Two or more races
83.5%	11.8%	0.5%	1.9%	0.1%	4.0%	2.1%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2016

EDUCATION

- From 2010 to 2014 in Missouri, approximately 88 percent of individuals age 25 or older had obtained a high school degree or higher, and 27 percent of individuals age 25 or older obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher [U.S. Census Bureau, 2016].

ECONOMIC

- The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that approximately 16 percent or approximately 975,000 Missourians are living in poverty [2016].
- The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that in Missouri 13.7 percent of individuals under the age of 65 do not have medical insurance [2016].

The United States Census Bureau estimates that as of July 2015 Missouri's population was 6,083,672.

MCADSV Member Program Services

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence services received

	2014	2015	2016
Number of adults, youth and children who received services	34,841	35,922	38,487
Percentage of those who received services who said it enhanced their safety and knowledge of community resources	95%	93%	95%

MCADSV, 2015a; 2016a; 2017

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNMET SERVICE NEEDS

- In 2016, Missouri domestic violence programs provided shelter to 10,883 individuals, while 19,130 requests for shelter went unmet. Data collected since 2010 show an average yearly trend that for every one person able to stay in safety, two requests were unmet by shelters that were full (MCADSV, 2015a; 2016a; 2017).

Unmet requests for services

	2014	2015	2016
Unmet requests for residential services	23,648	17,609	19,130
Total number of requests for residential and nonresidential services that were unmet due to lack of resources	29,668	22,137	24,011

MCADSV, 2015a; 2016a; 2017

Data collected since 2010 show an average yearly trend that for every one person able to stay in safety in a domestic violence shelter, two requests were unmet by shelters that were full.

Race/Ethnicity of individuals served by domestic violence programs in Missouri

	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic/ Latino	Multiracial	Unknown/ Other
2014	60%	27%	*	*	*	3%	2%	6%
2015	59%	28%	*	*	*	3%	3%	5%
2016	57%	30%	*	*	*	3%	3%	5%

* Less than 1% [MCADSV, 2015a; 2016a; 2017]

Individuals sheltered by domestic violence programs in Missouri

	2014	2015	2016
Women sheltered	5,445	5,644	5,919
Children sheltered	4,368	4,536	4,879
Men sheltered	36	41	72
Youth sheltered	7	10	2
Unspecified gender sheltered	0	1	11
Total sheltered	9,852	10,232	10,883

MCADSV, 2015a; 2016a; 2017

Age of children served by domestic violence programs in Missouri

	2014	2015	2016
2 and younger	19%	23%	24%
3-5	18%	21%	22%
6-9	19%	23%	24%
10-13	14%	16%	17%
14-17	8%	11%	11%
Unknown	22%	6%	2%

MCADSV, 2015a; 2016a; 2017

The majority of children served in 2016 by domestic violence programs in Missouri were age 9 and younger.

Age of adults served by domestic violence programs in Missouri

	2014	2015	2016
18-24	16%	14%	14%
25-35	32%	28%	33%
36-45	19%	17%	19%
46-59	13%	12%	13%
60+	3%	3%	3%
Unknown	7%	26%	18%

MCADSV, 2015a; 2016a; 2017

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNTS

The National Network to End Domestic Violence facilitates an annual, nationwide census of individuals seeking services from domestic violence programs during a single 24-hour period.

In one day in Missouri:

	Victims of domestic violence served in one day	Hotline calls	Unmet requests for services	Individuals receiving prevention and education training	Percentage of Missouri programs participating
2006	1,992	350	204	413	84%
2007	2,116	552	375	676	100%
2008	2,052	505	415	673	100%
2009	2,033	515	416	1,419	100%
2010	2,114	630	286	–	100%
2011	2,012	537	378	–	87%
2012	2,123	494	416	845	100%
2013	2,163	385	344	368	94%
2014	1,878	451	432	420	100%
2015	2,145	613	413	1,046	97%
2016	2,137	475	364	684	96%

Adapted from:

The National Network to End Domestic Violence [NNEDV], 2006-2016

On one day in 2016,
2,137 victims of
domestic violence
received services from
Missouri programs.

Approximately 52 percent of survivors receiving domestic violence residential services reported no income other than public assistance through Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).

ECONOMIC

- A Point-In-Time Count Survey conducted by MCADSV showed that approximately 98 percent of survivors receiving residential services had incomes that were less than 185 percent of the federal poverty level. The poverty level was \$11,880 for individuals and \$24,300 for families of four in 2015 [2015c].
- Approximately 52 percent of survivors receiving residential services reported no income other than public assistance through Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) [2015c].

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence services received

	2014	2015	2016
Number of adults, youth and children who received services	3,835	6,400	6,862

MCADSV, 2015b; 2016b; 2017

Race/Ethnicity of individuals served by sexual violence programs in Missouri

	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic/ Latino	Multiracial	Unknown/ Other
2014	64%	17%	*	*	*	4%	2%	11%
2015	55%	28%	*	1%	*	4%	2%	20%
2016	55%	17%	*	*	*	4%	2%	20%

* Less than 1% [MCADSV, 2015a; 2016a; 2017]

Age of adults served by sexual violence programs in Missouri

AGE	2014	2015	2016
16-17 qualified minor	1%	3%	1%
18-24	25%	23%	23%
25-35	37%	34%	35%
36-45	19%	19%	20%
46-59	13%	14%	13%
60 or older	2%	2%	3%
Unknown	3%	5%	5%

MCADSV, 2015b; 2016b; 2017

SEXUAL VIOLENCE COUNTS

The Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence facilitates an annual statewide census of the number of sexual violence services provided in Missouri during one week.

In one week in Missouri:

	Victims of sexual violence served in one week	Hotline calls	Unmet requests for services	Individuals receiving prevention and education training	Percentage of Missouri programs participating
2010	755	156	17	2,328	70%
2011	469	132	30	333	73%
2012	738	162	99	2,650	78%
2013	769	114	39	1,944	83%
2014	817	129	57	2,295	96%
2015	890	254	145	2,154	94%
2016	846	275	107	1,607	82%

Adapted from:

MCADSV, Sexual Violence Counts, 2010-2016

In one week during 2016, 846 survivors received services from Missouri sexual violence services programs.

Conclusion

The data in this report were selected because they are the most current and accurate information available. These sources were chosen to help tell the collective story of survivors of violence. Although some data sources are several years old, they remain the most current sources in that field. To read the entirety of these sources, and for more information about the research being done in our state and nation, see the references. Each study used in this report is listed in the References section of this publication. Additionally, if questions arise in reading this report, contact MCADSV for technical assistance. MCADSV can provide more information about the research in this report.



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APPENDIX

The Basics of Data

Research and data collection are important tools in the effort to address violence against women, children and men. To many, numbers communicate the extent of a problem. Problems that affect large numbers of individuals are more likely to receive resources and attention than problems that affect smaller numbers of individuals. Of course, severity also is a factor that affects public attention and the allocation of resources. Advocates tend to prefer not to categorize victims' experiences. However, to communicate effectively with the public, advocates must be able to detail the problem of domestic and sexual violence. How many people does the violence effect? How does it effect them?

Research and data also can increase the credibility of your message. Being able to discuss the prevalence of domestic violence or the most current research about sexual assault suggests that you've done your homework and that you know what you're talking about. However, your credibility is only enhanced if you're using the data appropriately.

KEYS TO USING DATA

- **Use reputable sources.** Do not quote just anyone who has an Internet site. Government studies usually are reputable. Research studies published in peer-reviewed journals are reputable [e.g., the *Violence Against Women Journal*, *The Journal of Interpersonal Violence*].
- **Cite sources.** Let readers and participants know where the information comes from. Citing sources adds another layer of credibility to the information presented.
- **Do not inflate numbers or exaggerate your message.** The true magnitude of domestic and sexual violence is shocking. We don't need to exaggerate the numbers of those affected by violence. If your numbers sound too outrageous, people won't accept your message. Sometimes people don't want to believe the truth or can't absorb the realities experienced, and that's when it's important to be able to report your source and stand firm in your conviction that what you're saying is truthful. The community depends on our adherence to truth.
- **Critically analyze the data you use.** In addition to thinking about the source of the data, also think about how the data was collected, what pieces might be missing or alternative explanations for findings. Others with whom you share this information will conduct this analysis, and it's important to be prepared and to acknowledge limitations.
- **Practice your message.** Talking about data and research doesn't always come naturally. Make sure you're comfortable with the information before you speak in public. Practicing with your colleagues is a way to become more comfortable using statistics.
- **Data is a tool to try to better understand a problem, but it is rarely a complete picture of reality.** Findings will vary depending on how data is collected, how the problem is defined and how it is interpreted. For instance, data on the number of crimes reported to police has the obvious drawback of not containing the number of crimes that go unreported. As such, it's important to remember that crime reports do not fully describe the problem of domestic and sexual violence.



