Domestic Violence

Results from the 2008 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey

July 2009

Department of Public Safety
Office of Justice Programs

United Way
Greater Twin Cities United Way

Domestic Violence Report

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Executive Summary

Crime is costly to society on multiple levels. In addition to direct costs such as property loss, medical expenses and lost income due to injury, there are the intangible costs experienced by victims in the form of pain and suffering. Much crime also goes unreported to the police, so it can be beneficial to have alternate means available to more fully assess and examine peoples' experiences with crime and its impact.

In 2007, Greater Twin Cities United Way and the Department of Public Safety Office of Justice Programs collaborated on a statewide survey intended to examine adults' experiences with crime, victimization and its impacts.[1] A paper and pencil survey was mailed to 10,200 random adults throughout Minnesota; 5,588 responses were received. The survey captured data about various person, property and identity theft crimes.

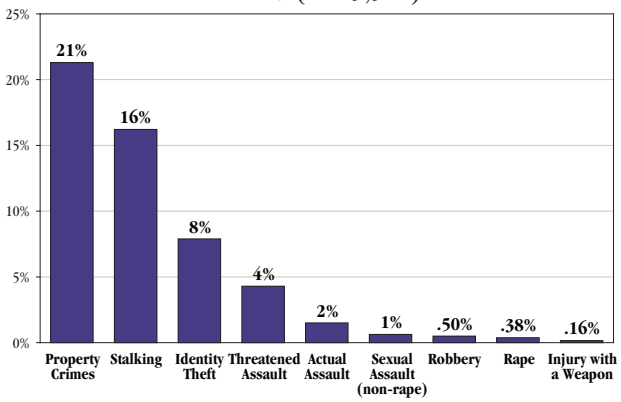
This report focuses specifically on those respondents who indicated they experienced domestic violence. It also offers insight on the potential association between domestic crimes in particular and victims' overall exposure to crimes in general.

Overall, the analysis shows that:

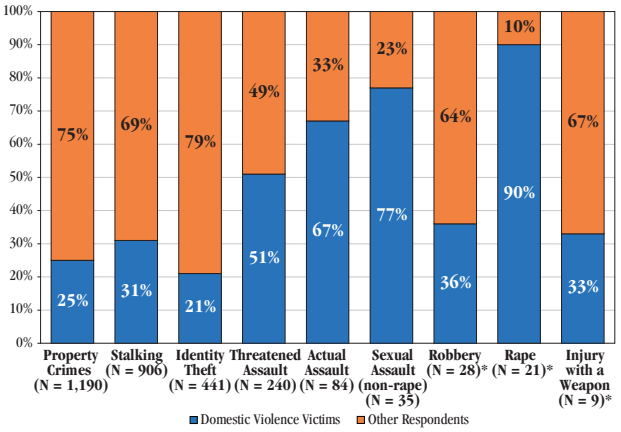
- In 2007, three percent of women surveyed and one percent of men reported experiencing domestic violence. Based on Minnesota's adult population, this translates to about 57,000 women and 18,000 men experiencing domestic violence in 2007.
- Overall, 27 percent of women surveyed and seven percent of men reported that they have experienced domestic violence in their lifetime.
- Thirty-seven percent of the Native American respondents indicated that they have experienced domestic violence in their lifetime. Twenty percent of African American and bi/multi-racial respondents reported domestic violence, as did 15 percent of white respondents. Asian respondents reported the lowest level of domestic violence (4%).
- Domestic violence victims are more likely to be employed part-time and earn less income. Three in 10 domestic violence victims reported an annual household income of $30,000 or less as compared to 19 percent of other respondents.
- On average, respondents who have been abused experienced three episodes of domestic violence in 2007, but reported less than one episode to police. When asked why they did not report the domestic violence to police, one-third of respondents stated that it was a private matter while about one-quarter stated that the abuse was not bad enough to warrant a call to the police. Only 17 percent of respondents reported their very first instance of domestic violence to the police.
- About four in 10 respondents who experienced domestic violence in 2007 ended their relationship, while about three in 10 respondents reported that they took no action[2] in response to the violence.
- Domestic violence victims feel less safe than do other Minnesotans; domestic violence victims of color are even less likely to feel safe in their community and are more likely to fear being a victim of violent crime.

The data makes clear the overlap between domestic violence and other types of crime victimization. These multiple victimizations point to the complex experiences domestic violence victims have and the need for comprehensive services and well-informed service providers.

Overall Percentage of Respondents Experiencing Crime in 2007 (N = 5,588)



Percentage of Crime Victims Who Are also Domestic Violence Victims



*These three crimes were experienced by less than one percent of the entire survey sample. Results should be viewed with caution.

The top graph depicts the overall percentage of survey respondents experiencing each crime type in 2007.

The bottom graph shows the percentage of these respondents who were also domestic violence victims.

Introduction

In 2007, Greater Twin Cities United Way (United Way) and the Department of Public Safety Office of Justice Programs (OJP) began collaborating to complete a statewide assessment of crime victimization and response to victimization. Crime victimization studies are important in determining the characteristics and experiences of crime victims, gathering information on crime not reported to the police and assessing crime trends.

United Way's Work on Domestic Violence

United Way has funded violence programs for many years. Until recently, that spectrum was very broad, from crisis nurseries and counseling programs, to parenting, public policy, shelters, legal services and health services. Agencies determined their individual program outcomes and indicators and reported on them annually. However, there was no way of determining what strategies were working or the true impact of donor investment.

In January 2008, Greater Twin Cities United Way Board of Directors approved the Nurturing Children and Families Impact Plan. This plan was developed in partnership with the community and includes specific outcomes and indicators that are measurable and common to all programs. In the family/domestic violence goal area, the specific outcome is to increase the number of victims who access services by 20 percent by 2012. All funded agencies are expected to address the entire family's needs in collaboration with other providers.

In this new economy there is recognition that United Way needs to work with others in this area. For that reason, it has developed strategic partnerships with the Minnesota Department of Public Safety Office of Justice Programs, the Family Housing Fund and others to look at combined application and reporting requirements, data collection and the sharing of information between agencies. In the future United Way will continue to focus its efforts in the areas of increasing public awareness, strengthening the community, system improvement and enhancing effective programming through the development of domestic violence protocol, best practice models, agency collaborations and cross-discipline funding.

The Minnesota Crime Victim Survey has been completed four times in the past, most recently in 2002. While the 2002 information has proven useful, it has become outdated and less reflective of current crime concerns. To complete the next iteration of the crime survey, researchers from both United Way and OJP updated the survey and data collection methodology with the following goals:

- streamline the survey but keep core questions for year-to-year trend analysis,
- base survey questions on the National Crime Victimization Survey,[3]
- add additional questions for a specific focus on domestic violence victims, and
- ensure that data collection allows for statewide data analysis and also a more specific examination of victimization by race and geography.

A request for proposals to complete a random sample survey of adults in Minnesota was developed, asking applicants to include both a mail and phone collection methodology for consideration. Three proposals were submitted. After review, Anderson, Niebuhr & Associates, Inc. was chosen to complete a mail methodology, clean and input all the completed surveys and submit an electronic database to OJP for analysis and reporting.

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Methodology

Anderson, Niebuhr & Associates, Inc. pre-tested the survey with 100 random adults in Minnesota. Based on the pre-test results the survey was finalized and the methodology approved. Pre-notification letters were then sent to both the main random sample (N = 9,000) of adults in Minnesota and a specific ethnic sample (N = 1,200), which was drawn to ensure that enough responses from people of color were collected for data analysis based on race. The ethnic sample was a random sample of Minnesotans who had a mailing address, phone number and belonged to one of the following racial categories: African American, Asian, Chinese, Hawaiian, Hispanic, Japanese, Korean, Native American or Vietnamese.

One week later the survey packet, which included a cover letter, survey and postage-paid return envelope was mailed to the respondents. Two and a half weeks later a postcard reminder was mailed to those respondents who had not returned their surveys. After three additional weeks, a second survey packet was mailed to those who had not yet responded to previous survey requests. Additionally, phone follow-up to encourage participation was conducted with the respondents from the ethnic sample who had not yet completed the survey. Overall, 5,593 surveys were returned for a 59 percent response rate. After cleaning the data to remove respondents under 18 and those with no demographic information identified, a total of 5,588 surveys were included for analysis. Because of the over-sampling of respondents of color, data were weighted by race to ensure that the respondents reflected the racial demographics of the state.

Limitations of the Data

Because the survey was designed to capture information on a variety of crimes, there are limits to the information it provides regarding the experiences of domestic violence victims. It is important to understand that the survey analysis and this report are descriptive in nature. The survey and analysis cannot determine if domestic violence victims experience other crime because of their domestic violence victimization or vice versa. It simply examines the extent to which domestic violence victims have experienced other crime.

While the survey gathers information on the relationship between victim and perpetrator, it does not gather information on the gender of perpetrators. The survey also cannot tell us if a domestic violence victim had more than one perpetrator, nor if other crimes (like stalking) were committed by the abuser. There is also no way to determine if the other crimes domestic violence victims experienced in 2007 happened before, during or after the abusive relationship.

When possible, the experiences of domestic violence victims were examined by gender and race. Even though the survey respondents reflect the demographics of the state, the small number of respondents who experienced domestic violence in some of the specific racial groups limits the ability to do racial group-specific analysis. For much of the report, the differences between white respondents and respondents of minority race or ethnicity, as a group, are examined.

National estimates on the rate of domestic violence vary. Comparing the rate of domestic violence in Minnesota to other sources is difficult due to differing definitions of domestic violence and research methods. There is also concern that asking about domestic violence in the context of a crime survey may underestimate rates because respondents might only report violence that they are willing to label as criminal.[4]

Finally, domestic violence is a complicated issue. No one survey can capture the myriad experiences of domestic violence victims. Nor can a survey adequately depict the reality, reactions and resiliency domestic violence victims exhibit when faced with abuse within the most intimate of relationships. A survey can, however, highlight that the relationship between domestic violence victimization and other crime victimization exists and that understanding the overlap will help inform best practices and policy to assist victims across the state.

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About the Report

The 2008 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey is a statewide random survey of adults in Minnesota.[5] While this report focuses on Minnesotans experiencing domestic violence, it is not a survey of domestic violence victims specifically. In order to supplement the information from this survey, Greater Twin Cities United Way will be gathering information from domestic violence shelter directors, advocates and survivors. This information, once combined, will provide a comprehensive look at domestic violence services, experiences and needs of victims in Minnesota, providing a blueprint for United Way to effectively address this issue and work toward ending domestic violence.

The 2008 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey asked respondents if they were victims of a variety of crimes during 2007. For all crimes, the perpetrator(s) could be a family member, an intimate partner, a stranger or an acquaintance. Because of this, almost every question concerning violent crime could be, depending on the perpetrator, considered a crime of domestic violence. However, two questions on the survey directly ask if the respondent was harmed by a spouse, former spouse, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend:

Q24. *In 2007, did your spouse, former spouse, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend harm you by pushing, shaking, slapping, kicking, punching, hitting or choking you with an object or weapon?*

Q25. *In your lifetime, has a spouse, former spouse, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend pushed, shaken, slapped, kicked, punched, hit or choked you, or harmed you with an object or weapon?*

These two questions are discussed separately in the section Domestic Violence in 2007 (page 10).

By their very nature, questions 24 and 25 directly measure domestic violence, while the other questions about person crimes only measure domestic violence if respondents indicated the perpetrator for the most recent event was a spouse, former spouse, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend. For this reason, all respondents were classified into two groups: those who have experienced domestic violence sometime in their lives[6] and those who have not. Analyses of the other crime types are based on separating domestic violence victims from other respondents and examining their similarities and differences.

The rest of the report is structured so that the overall statewide percentage of respondents who experienced each specific crime is reported, followed by the percentage of those who, in addition, have experienced domestic violence.

Overall Respondents	N =5,588
Non-Domestic Violence Victims	N = 4,738
Victims Who Experienced Domestic Violence in Their Lifetime[7]	N = 850

Domestic Violence Background

Over the years, domestic violence has been called many things: wife beating, spousal abuse, family violence, and intimate partner violence. Domestic violence can encompass many forms of family violence, such as elder or child abuse, but most often it is associated with the violence perpetrated against one person by another in an intimate relationship. This abuse can be physical, emotional, or sexual and often includes power and control.

Domestic violence has been documented over hundreds of years in many cultures and countries. It was not until recent history (the mid- to late-1960s) that domestic violence was seen as violence against women and a crime, rather than a personal family problem and private matter. Through the transformation from private concern to public issue, responses to domestic violence have also changed. Minnesota has been a leader in addressing this issue including the development of the widely held Duluth Model for a coordinated community response to domestic violence.[8] Minnesota also became the first state to fund services to domestic violence victims in the late 1970s. Nationally, the 1994 Violence Against Women Act is considered a pivotal point in the history of the domestic violence movement. This act increased criminal provisions for crimes based on gender and provided funding for education and research, services to domestic violence victims, and training for law enforcement, prosecution and court personnel to improve the criminal justice response to this crime.

Despite increased attention to this issue and a variety of intervention, prevention and safety services, domestic violence continues to harm families. In 2007:

- At least 22 women were murdered by an intimate partner.[9]
- There were 27 domestic violence shelters in Minnesota with a total of 662 domestic shelter beds available each night. These shelters housed 4,926 women and 4,813 children in 2007 for a total of 98,059 bed days. It is important to note that these shelters actually served 8,079 women and 5,319 children during 2007 — not everyone receiving services stayed in the shelter.

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- African American adults and children (38%) and White adults and children (35%) and children each made up more than one-third of the victims served by shelters in 2007.
- Statewide, Domestic Violence Community Advocacy Programs (CAP) served 25,831 adults and 10,820 children. CAP programs also administer hotel/motel and safe home programs, which housed an additional 470 adults and 542 children in 2007.
- Criminal justice intervention programs provided legal advocacy to over 15,000 victims and trained over 600 professionals, including law enforcement, prosecutors and probation officers, on better responses to domestic violence.[10]

The information contained in these bullets can be found in the *Minnesota Office of Justice Programs Crime Victim Services Quarterly Statistical Report Forms, Fiscal Year 2007, Summary Report.*[11] The OJP report does not capture the extent of domestic violence in Minnesota, as many victims do not receive services. In addition, there are programs serving domestic violence victims that do not receive funding from OJP and their data is not included. Despite this, the OJP report is the most comprehensive data collected on the numbers and services domestic violence victims in Minnesota receive.

Services Provided by Domestic Violence Programs

Domestic Violence Shelter Programs provide temporary emergency housing for battered women and their children. Shelters provide general advocacy services including 24-hour crisis intervention, arrangements for emergency housing and transportation to safety, accompaniment to appointments as appropriate, assistance in pursuing civil, criminal and family court remedies, and coordination of services provided by other agencies. In addition, they provide information and referral to resources which may include child care, services for children, income maintenance, legal services, food, clothing, medical services, transitional housing resources and social services.

Domestic Violence Community Advocacy Programs (CAP) provide general advocacy services including 24-hour crisis intervention, arrangements for emergency housing and transportation to safety, assistance in pursuing civil, criminal and family court remedies, accompaniment to appointments as appropriate, and coordination of services provided by other agencies. CAP programs also provide information and referral to resources which may include child care, services for children, income maintenance, legal services, food, clothing, medical services, transitional housing resources and social services. CAP programs are housed in community-based non profit organizations and within various units of local government such as human services.

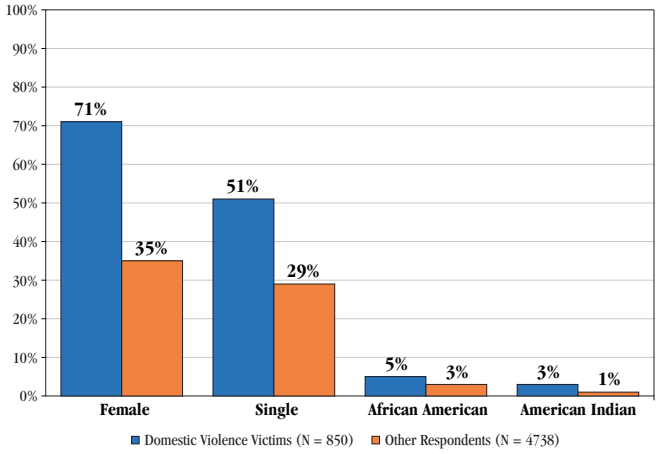
Domestic Violence Criminal Justice Intervention Programs (CJI) focus on advocating for victims of domestic violence whose assailants have been identified by the criminal justice system through a law enforcement response to a domestic assault incident. Services include providing information to victims regarding possible options for legal recourse, including orders for protection, harassment orders, and civil/criminal remedies. CJI programs also work with local criminal justice agencies to improve the response to domestic violence victims by providing training to criminal justice professionals, tracking all cases from the initial law enforcement response to a domestic violence call through sentencing, and assisting criminal justice agencies with the development and implementation of effective policies and procedures. CJI programs are housed in community-based nonprofit organizations.

Domestic Violence Victim Demographics

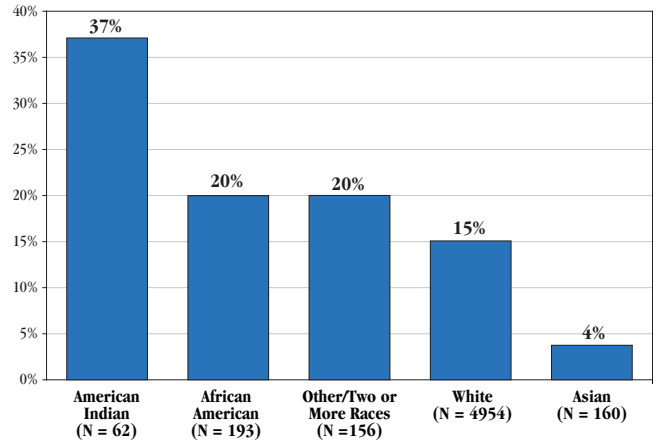
The 2008 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey found that 850 of the 5,588 respondents (15%) indicated that they had experienced domestic violence in their lifetime.[12,13] When compared to other respondents, those who have experienced domestic violence tend to be single women and identify themselves as African American or American Indian/Alaskan Native.

Similar to other respondents, about two percent of those reporting domestic violence experiences are Hispanic. A slightly higher percentage of domestic violence respondents reported that they were born in the United States (97% domestic violence versus 92% other respondents).

Demographic Differences Between Domestic Violence Victims and Other Respondents



Rates of Domestic Violence within Racial Populations*



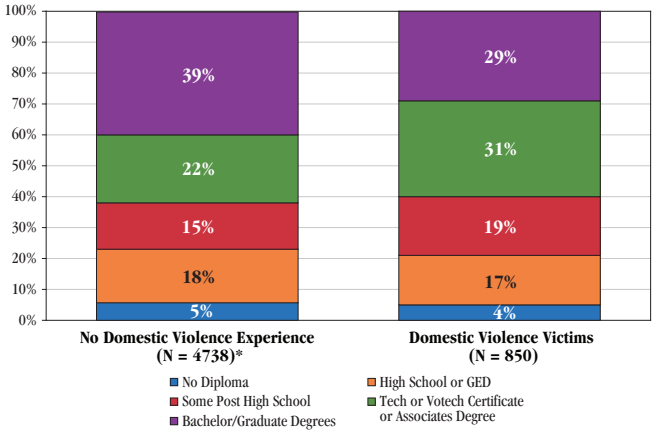
*Please note that the numbers in each racial group do not add up to the total 5,588 respondents. Some respondents (N = 49) did not identify a racial group, and those who identified as Middle Eastern (N = 11) or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (N = 2) did not experience domestic violence.

In examining the rates of domestic violence within racial populations, this study found that more than one-third of American Indian respondents have experienced domestic violence in their lifetime. This is not surprising, as the rate of violent crime victimization for American Indians is more than twice the rate for the nation.[14]

Two in 10 respondents who are African American also report being the victim of domestic violence, as do 20 percent of those respondents who identified themselves as bi- or multi-racial.

Educationally, domestic violence victims are similar to other respondents in that about four percent have less than a high school degree while 17 percent have a high school diploma or GED. However, those who have experienced domestic violence are less likely to report earning a bachelor's or graduate degree and more likely to report an associate or technical degree.

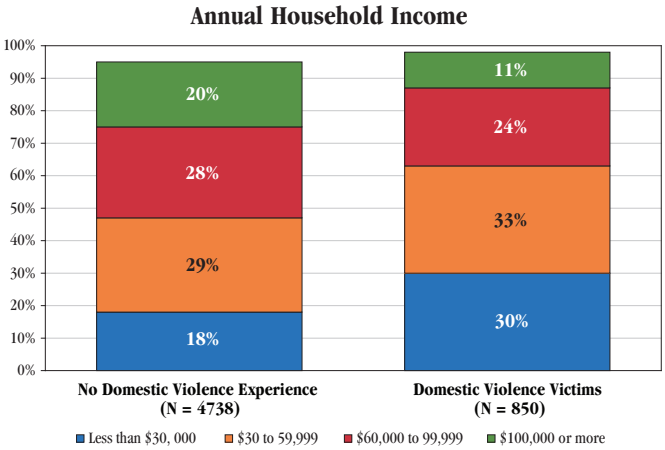
Educational Attainment



*Note that 1% of those who have not experienced domestic violence did not indicate their educational attainment.

Concerning employment, Minnesota's domestic violence victims are employed full-time at a rate similar to other respondents. However, slightly more domestic violence respondents reported part-time employment. Despite fairly similar employment patterns, domestic violence victims earn less per year than the other respondents. In fact, about three in 10 domestic violence respondents reported an annual household income of $30,000 or less per year.[15]

Domestic Violence Victim Demographics



*Please note that missing data is excluded from this graph. Therefore, graphs do not equal 100 percent.

Not surprisingly, this income is reflected in respondents' housing situations. While more than 80 percent of other respondents live in housing that they own, only 72 percent of domestic violence victims do so. For both groups, 54 percent of respondents reside in one of the seven metro area counties.[16]

Examining the economic and employment impacts of domestic violence is important to fully understanding the costs of domestic violence. In a 2003 study of the costs of intimate partner violence against women in the United States, the Centers for Disease Control estimated that women in the U.S. lose eight million paid days of work a year because of violence perpetrated against them by current or former intimate partners.[17]

While domestic violence can occur in any family, poverty can increase the risk for violence between intimates. Domestic violence can both undermine financial stability and increase barriers to safety for women. Often perpetrators use abuse to keep victims economically dependent and vulnerable. Examples of this include keeping victims awake all night so they don't perform well at work, disrupting child care arrangements, or leaving bruises or other injuries in visible spots so that victims cannot go to work.

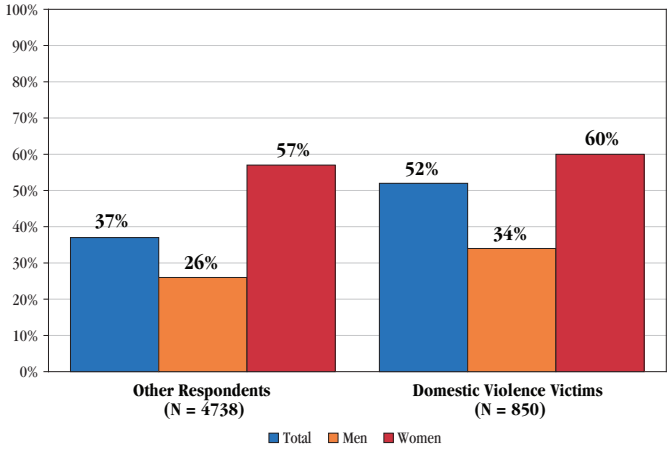
This vulnerability extends to a victim's housing situation. The Wilder Research *Homeless in Minnesota: 2006* report found that about one in three homeless women had experienced domestic violence.[18] In addition, 45 percent of women and 22 percent of men reported that they had stayed in an abusive relationship because they had nowhere else to live. The National Coalition for the Homeless reports that half of the cities surveyed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors cite domestic violence as a primary cause of homelessness.

Feelings of Safety

The impact of crime can extend beyond direct victims and include an entire community. For this reason, respondents to the 2008 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey were asked a series of questions about feeling safe in their communities. While most respondents (92%) always or almost always feel safe in the community where they live, about 88 percent of domestic violence respondents feel this way. In addition, more domestic violence victims (12%) indicated that they believe crime is always or almost always a problem, compared to about nine percent of other respondents.

Overall, very few respondents are always or almost always fearful of being a victim of crime. While a small difference, slightly more domestic violence victims have this fear (5%) than do other respondents (3%) and more domestic violence victims feel there is an area within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to walk alone at night.

Whether There is an Area Within a Mile from Home Where Respondents Would be Afraid to Walk Alone at Night
% Yes



A Closer Look at Feelings of Safety:

- Domestic violence victims of color are less likely than white domestic violence victims to feel safe in their community (71% versus 90%, always or almost always safe, respectively) and more likely to be always or almost always fearful of being a victim of a crime (12% versus 5%).
- Male victims of domestic violence (28%) are more likely than female victims (14%) to report always feeling safe in their community and are more likely to report that they are never afraid of being a victim of a violent crime (18% versus 8%). Female victims (59%) are more likely than male victims (34%) to state that there is a place within a mile from their home where they would be afraid to walk alone at night.
- Domestic violence victims (52%) are more likely than ***other crime victims*** (46%) to indicate that there is an area within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to walk alone at night.

Feelings of Safety

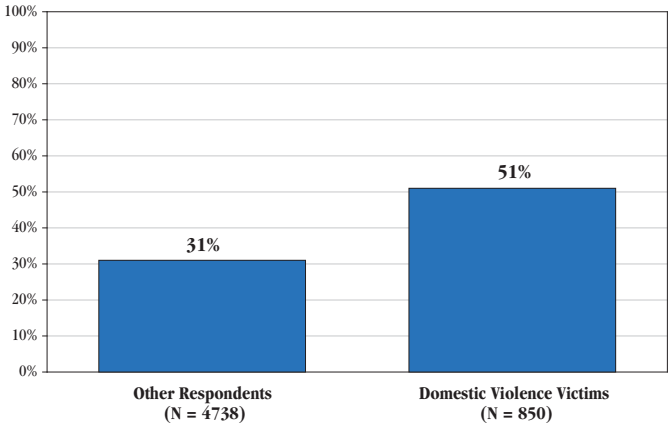
Experience with Police

Respondents were asked about police contact in 2007. More victims of domestic violence (51%) reported having contact with police in the prior 12 months than did other respondents (31%).

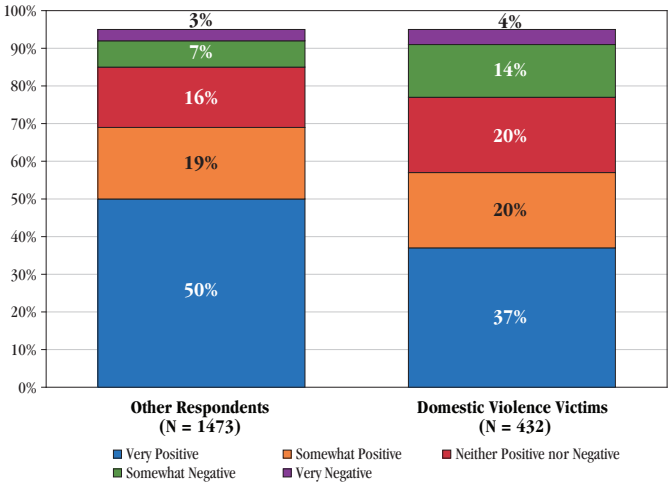
In examining the types of police contacts, more domestic violence victims than other respondents had contact with police as victims of a crime (25% versus 17%, respectively) or as a witness to a crime (13% versus 10%). It is interesting to note that about half of respondents in both groups listed their type of police contact as "other." Unfortunately, there is no way to know what this other type of contact could have been.

In addition, domestic violence victims were less likely than other respondents to feel positively about their police contacts: slightly more than one-third (37%) of domestic violence victims rated their police contacts in 2007 as very positive compared to half of other respondents.

Whether Respondents Had Police Contact in 2007
% Yes

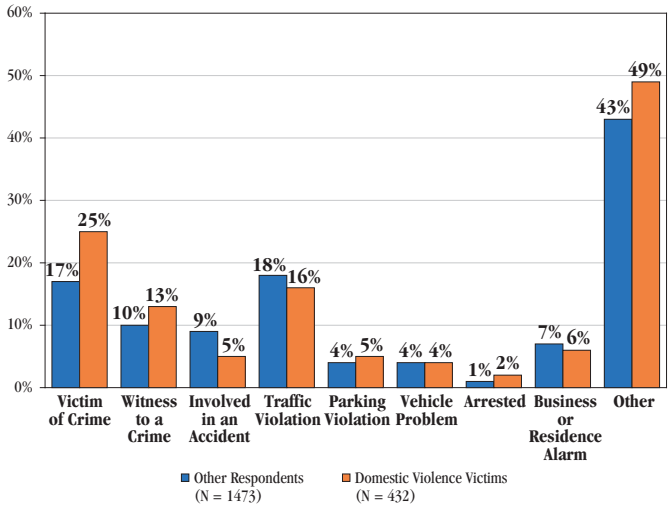


Satisfaction with Police Contacts in 2007*



*Asked only of those respondents who had police contact in 2007. Missing data is excluded from this graph. Therefore, the graph does not equal100 percent.

Types of Police Contact*



*Asked only of those respondents who had police contact in 2007.

A Closer Look at Experience with Police:

Domestic violence victims are more likely than other ***victims of crime*** to have had police contact in 2007 (51% versus 46%, respectively). In addition, they are more likely to report that this interaction was somewhat negative (15% versus 10%) while other crime victims are more likely than domestic violence victims to describe their police contact as very positive (45% versus 39%, respectively).

Domestic Violence and Other Crimes

Domestic Violence in 2007

The 2008 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey asked a series of specific questions about domestic violence in 2007 including how often the abuse occurred, if children were present, if the perpetrator was under the influence of drugs or alcohol, how often the abuse was reported to police, the victim's response to the abuse and whether respondents had experienced domestic violence in their lifetime.

Ninety-six (2%) of the 5,588 respondents to the 2008 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey indicated that their spouse, former spouse, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend pushed, shook, slapped, kicked, punched, hit or choked them or harmed them with an object or weapon in 2007. This is the same percentage of respondents who experienced domestic violence as reported in the 2002 and the 1999 Minnesota Crime Victim Surveys.[19] When examining this by gender, three percent of the women surveyed and one percent of the men reported being the victim of domestic violence in 2007.

On average, these respondents indicated that they experienced domestic violence 3.34 times and that the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol or drugs when the abuse occurred 63 percent of the time ($\overline{\chi}$ = 2.11).[20] Respondents also noted that children were present when the abuse took place 47 percent of the time.[21]

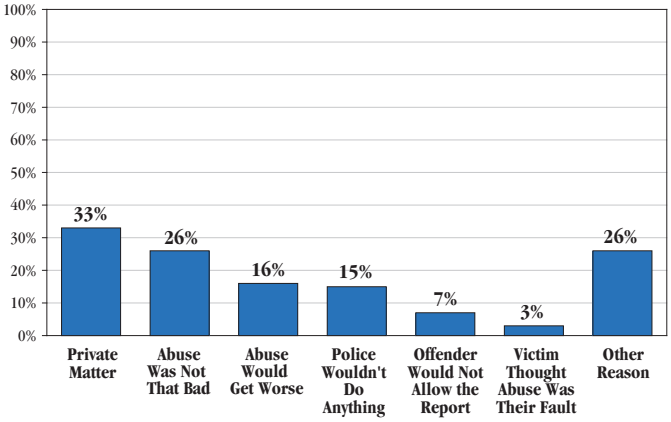
Like other types of violent crime, domestic violence often goes unreported;[22] this fact was reflected in the Minnesota Crime Victim Survey. While respondents averaged three episodes of domestic violence each in 2007, less than one episode[23] was reported to police. Only 17 percent of respondents with a lifetime experience of domestic violence said that they reported the abuse to the police the very first time it happened.

When asked why they didn't report the domestic violence to the police, respondents stated that it was a private matter (33%) or that the abuse wasn't bad enough to warrant a call to the police (26%). Slightly more than one in 10 did not call police because they feared the abuse would get worse (16%) or that the police wouldn't do anything (15%). It is important to note that seven percent of respondents did not report the abuse to the police because the offender would not allow the victim to make a report.

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, about 623,000 violent crimes were committed by an intimate partner in 2007. Most of these crimes (89%) were committed against women and women were nearly eight times more likely than males to be the victim of intimate partner violence.[24]

Research has long documented the overlap between domestic violence and child abuse.[25] Children often witness domestic violence or are abused by the adult perpetrator as a way of hurting the adult victim. Research also indicates children exposed to domestic violence are at an increased risk of being abused or neglected and has shown that when children witness violence, even if they are not the victims, they are often affected as if they had been victimized.[26]

Why Respondents Did Not Report Domestic Violence to Police (N =96)



The 2007 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey asked respondents what they did in response to the abuse. The highest percentage of respondents reported that they ended their relationship (41%); got help from friends, family or neighbors (36%); or took no action (32%) in response to the domestic violence they experienced. Slightly more than one in 10 sought counseling (15%) or religious counseling (11%). Just under one in 10 (9%) went to a shelter. It should be noted that people who experience domestic abuse engage in many behaviors to keep themselves safe. This question focused on the systems that victims of domestic violence may turn to for support. However, it does not reflect every option for support and help available to a victim.

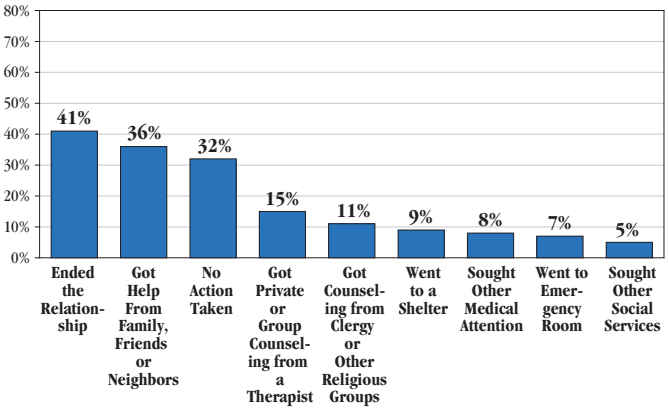
A Closer Look at Men's Versus Women's Response to Domestic Violence in 2007:

- When asked why they did not report the domestic abuse to the police:
  - Men (47%) were more likely than women (26%) to state that the abuse was a private matter.
  - Women (22%) were more likely than men (3%) to state they feared the abuse would get worse.
- In examining the response men and women had to the domestic violence:
  - Women (12%) were more likely than men (0%) to have sought medical attention other than going to an emergency room.

A Closer Look at Those Respondents Who Ended Their Relationship Because of Domestic Violence in 2007:

- Of those who ended their relationship (N = 37):
  - Almost half (46%) also got help from friends, family or neighbors.
  - Nineteen percent went to a shelter.
  - Sixteen percent received private or group counseling from a therapist and 11 percent got counseling from clergy or other religious figures.
  - Eleven percent each went to the emergency room or received other medical attention.
- On average, those who ended their relationship experienced 3.26 episodes of domestic violence in 2007. Children were present about half of the time and the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol or drugs almost every time. These victims also had a slightly higher report rate than domestic violence victims overall.
- About half (46%) did not report any of the domestic violence incidents to the police. Not quite one-quarter (24%) stated that they didn't report to the police because the abuse was a private matter, 16 percent said the abuse was not that bad, eight percent felt the police wouldn't do anything and five percent didn't report because they thought the abuse might get worse.

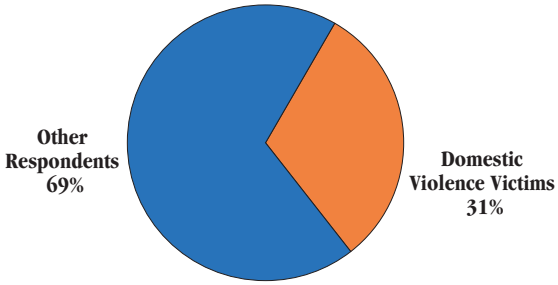
Other Responses Victims Had to the Domestic Violence They Experienced in 2007 (N = 96)



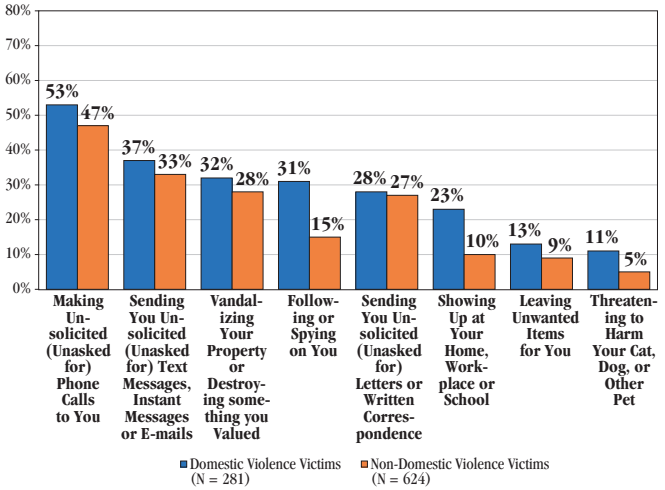
Stalking in 2007[27]

Overall, 905 (16%) of the 5,588 survey respondents reported some type of stalking experience in 2007. Thirty-one percent (N = 281) of the stalking victims indicated they had also been a domestic violence victim at some point in their lifetime.

Stalking in 2007 (N = 906)



Types of Stalking Experiences*



*Percentages based on those respondents who indicated that they had experienced at least one type of stalking behavior in 2007.

Domestic Violence and Other Crimes

More than half (53%) of domestic violence respondents who were stalked felt threatened by someone making unsolicited phone calls to them while more than one-third (37%) have been sent unsolicited text messages, instant messages or e-mails. On average, those domestic violence victims who had been stalked in 2007 reported 5.4 incidents of stalking. Only about 11 percent, or an average of less than one of these incidents, was ever reported to the police ($\bar{\chi}$ = .57).

A Closer Look at Stalking:

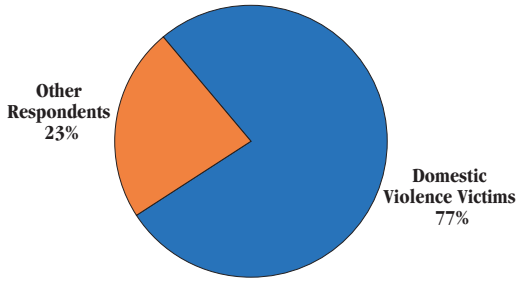
- While those who experienced both stalking and domestic violence are more likely to experience 10 or more episodes of stalking than are those who experienced stalking only (32% versus 22%), there was no difference between the two groups in the number of times they reported the stalking incidents to the police.
- Those respondents who experienced both stalking and domestic violence (N = 281) are more likely than those who experienced stalking alone (N = 624) to have had someone threaten to harm their cat, dog or other pet (11% versus 5%). They are also more than twice as likely as other stalking victims to have had stalking experiences that involved direct interactions with the stalker:
  - Follow or spy on them (31% versus 15%, respectively).
  - Show up at their home, workplace or school (23% versus 10%).

Nationally, studies estimate that one in 12 women and one in 45 men will be stalked during their lifetime.[28] Most stalkers (87%) are men, and female victims of stalking are more likely to be stalked by an intimate partner than are male stalking victims.[29] Stalking by an intimate partner increases the duration of stalking from an average of 1.8 years to about 2.2 years[30] and intimate partner stalkers tend to approach their victims more frequently and escalate their behaviors quickly.[31] A 1999 study found that 76 percent of women murdered by an intimate partner had also been stalked by their intimate partner.

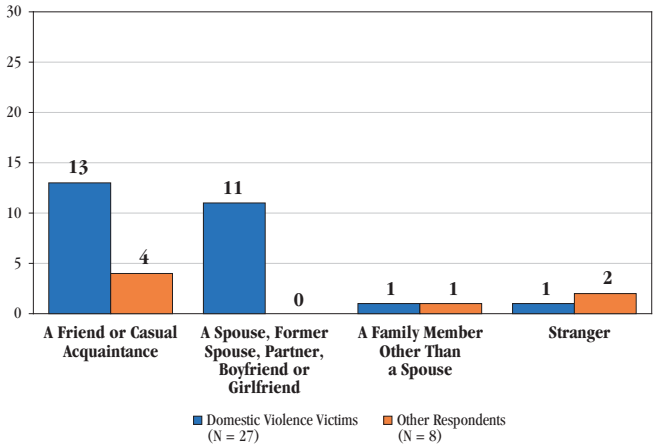
Sexual Assault and Rape in 2007[32]

About one percent of respondents (N = 35) indicated that in 2007 someone forced or attempted to force them into unwanted sexual activity, not including sexual intercourse. More than three-quarters (77%) of those who had a sexual assault or attempted sexual assault have also experienced domestic violence in their lifetime.

Sexual Assault (Non-Rape) in 2007 (N = 35)



Most Recent Sexual Assault Assailants 2007



*Please note that due to the small number of respondents who experienced a sexual assault, this graph reports numbers instead of percentages. Please also note that respondents could mark more than one answer.

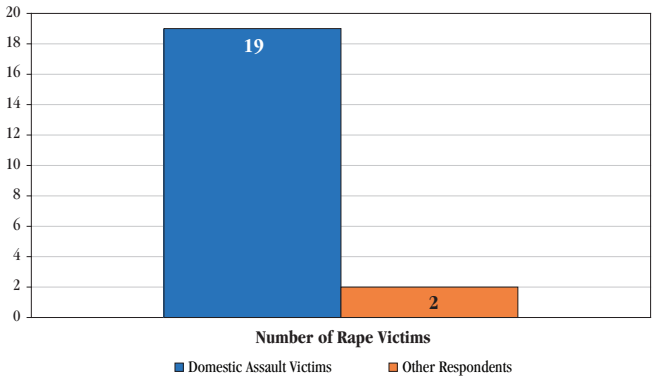
Domestic violence victims report an average of 3.96 sexual assault incidents in 2007; these incidents were almost never reported to the police.[33]

When asked to describe the assailant, 13 of the 27 domestic violence respondents[34] who experienced a sexual assault in 2007 indicated the assailant was a friend or casual acquaintance, while 11 indicated the most recent assailant was a spouse, former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend. One respondent each identified their most recent assailant as a stranger or family member (other than a spouse). Additionally, most respondents (21 of the 27) indicated the most recent assailant was an adult.

Domestic Violence and Other Crimes

The survey also asked respondents questions about their experience with rape.[35] Overall, only 21 of the 5,588 survey respondents (< 1%) indicated they had been raped in 2007. Almost all (19 of the 21) were also victims of domestic violence.

Rape in 2007 (N = 21)*



*Please note that due to the small number of respondents who reported experiencing rape in 2007, this graph represents numbers and not percentages.

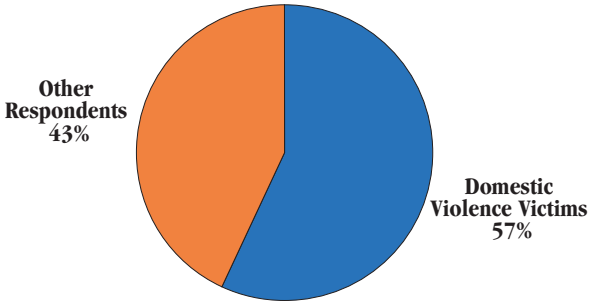
Rape victims who experienced domestic violence reported an average of 1.68 rapes in 2007. Only one respondent indicated that they reported the incident to the police or went to the emergency room because of the rape. Nine of the 19 domestic violence respondents reported that the most recent rape was committed by a spouse, former spouse, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend, while four named a friend or casual acquaintance as the assailant. The survey respondents were asked to indicate the types of violence the assailant(s) used to harm them. The 2007 victims of rape reported that they were:

- held down or restrained (N = 7),
- threatened with harm or someone they knew was threatened (N = 5),
- forced while under the influence of drugs or alcohol (N = 4) or,
- physically hurt in some way (N = 3).

Respondents were also asked if they had experienced rape or attempted rape at some point in their life. Twenty-four percent of women surveyed and two percent of men reported a lifetime experience with rape.

More than half of those with a lifetime experience with rape (57%) have also experienced domestic violence. Most domestic violence victims who experienced rape (77%) did not report the assault to police.

Rape or Attempted Rape Experienced at Least Once During Lifetime (N = 622)



The National Violence Against Women Survey found that almost 18 percent of women surveyed and three percent of men had been raped at some point in their lifetime.[36] In a study of women who had experienced domestic violence, 68 percent reported that they had also been sexually assaulted.[37] When compared to the non-sexually abused women, those in the study who experienced both physical and sexual intimate partner abuse reported more of the risk factors associated with femicide, namely: strangulation, threats to kill the woman and threats to harm her children.[38]

A Closer Look at a Lifetime Experience of Rape:

- There was no significant difference between male and female victims of domestic violence in experiencing sexual assault or rape in 2007. These results should be viewed with caution, given the small number of respondents who reported a sexual assault or rape in 2007. However, female victims are more likely than males to report a lifetime experience with rape (54% versus 12%, respectively).
- More victims of both rape and domestic violence reported their rape to the police (18%) than did those victims who experienced only rape or attempted rape at some point in their lifetime (13%).

Other Violent Crime in 2007

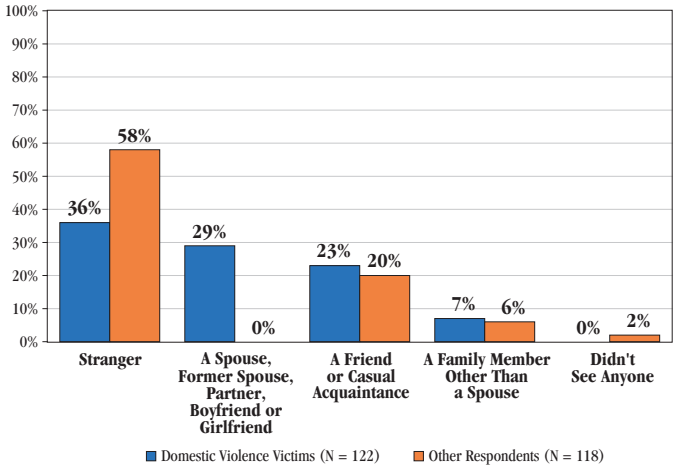
Robbery

Overall, very few Minnesota residents reported being the victim of violent crime; only 28 respondents (< 1%) reported that they had been robbed in 2007. Domestic violence victims make up 10 of these 28 robbery victims. These 10 people experienced an average of 1.9 robberies and reported the crime to the police an average of .88 times. Most respondents indicated that the robberies were committed by a stranger (N = 6) but three respondents said that a spouse, former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend was responsible for the crime. Almost all (N = 9) said the crime was committed by an adult.

Threatened Assault

About four percent (N = 240) of respondents overall indicated that they had been threatened with assault (either with or without a weapon) in 2007. Over half (51%) of these respondents were domestic violence victims (N = 122).

Most Recent Threatened Assault Assailants 2007



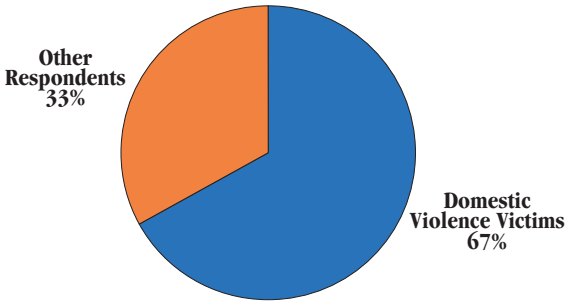
*Please note that this graph is based on those respondents who said that someone had threatened, with or without a weapon, to hit, attack or beat them up in 2007. Please also note that respondents could mark more than one answer.

The domestic violence victims reported an average of 2.67 incidents in which they were threatened with assault, while reporting only .71 of the incidents to the police. More than one-third (36%) of those who have experienced domestic violence reported that they were most recently threatened with assault by a stranger. However, 29 percent reported that the most recent incident in which they were threatened with assault was committed by a spouse, former spouse, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend, while 23 percent reported that they were most recently threatened by a friend or casual acquaintance. More than three-quarters (77%) reported that the most recent incident was committed by an adult.

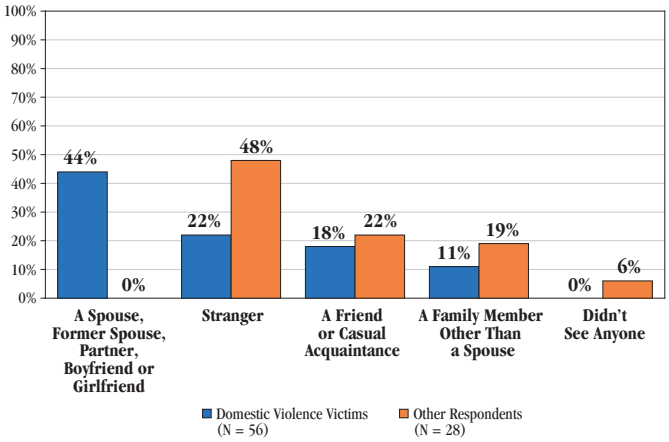
Assault without Weapons

Respondents were also asked about actual assaults without weapons. Two percent (N = 84) of respondents overall reported that they had been hit, attacked or beat up in incidents not involving a weapon in 2007. Sixty-seven percent (N = 56) of these respondents have also experienced domestic violence during their lifetime.

Assaults Without a Weapon (N=84)



Most Recent Assailant: Assault Without a Weapon



On average, domestic violence victims experienced assault 2.4 times in 2007 and reported it to the police an average of 1.1 times. The highest percentage of domestic violence victims (44%) indicated that their most recent assault was committed by a spouse, former spouse, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend. Twenty-two reported that strangers committed their most recent assault, 18 percent indicated the perpetrator was a friend or casual acquaintance, while 11 percent said the most recent assault was committed by a family member other than a spouse. Most domestic violence victims (82%) said the most recent assault was committed by an adult.

Domestic Violence and Other Crimes

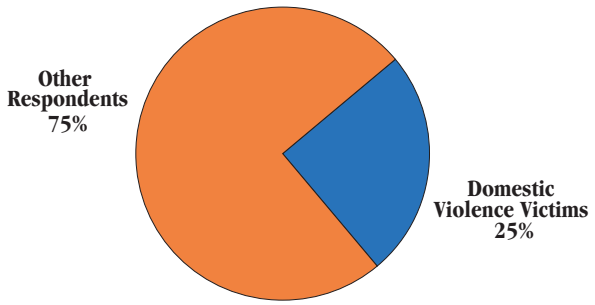
A Closer Look at Threatened Assaults and Assaults:

- Male victims are more likely than female victims to have been threatened with assault (20% versus 12%, respectively).
- While domestic violence victims experienced more incidents of assault without a weapon ($\bar{\chi}$ = 2.4) than did those who did not experience domestic violence ($\bar{\chi}$ = 1.4), there was no difference between groups in the likelihood that these assaults were reported to police.
- Male victims of domestic violence are more likely than female victims to report being the victim of assault without a weapon (10% versus 5%, respectively).

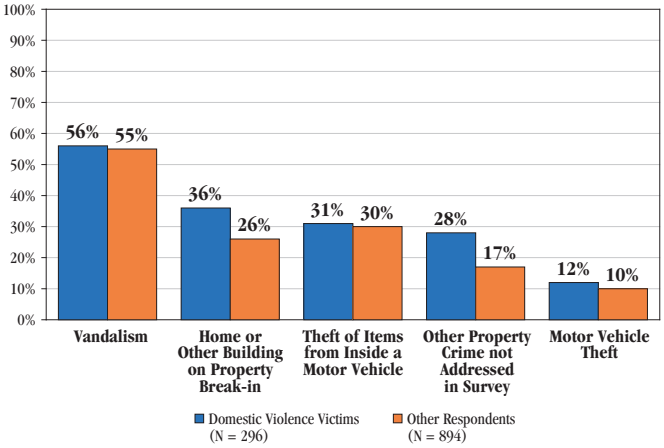
Property Crime in 2007

Twenty-one percent of the crime victim survey respondents overall experienced some type of property crime in 2007. Of these respondents, one-quarter (25%) also have been a victim of domestic violence. Unlike the person crimes discussed earlier, the connection between domestic violence and property crime does not seem to be as strong. However, the data collected via this survey do not allow us to determine the perpetrators of the property crimes or whether these crimes were committed before, during or after the abusive relationship. Even though the Minnesota Crime Victim Survey does not allow for this level of analysis, it is known that perpetrators of domestic violence do use abusive behavior, includingdamaging, destroying, or withholding property as a means of abuse.[39]

Property Crimes in 2007 (N = 1,190)



Domestic Violence Victims: Types of Property Crimes



More than half (56%) of domestic violence victims who experienced a property crime in 2007 reported that their property was damaged or vandalized; more than one-third (36%) had their home or another building on their property broken into. About three in 10 domestic violence victims reported they had items stolen from inside their vehicle. On average, domestic violence victims experienced almost two property crimes in 2007 but reported less than one of these crimes to police.

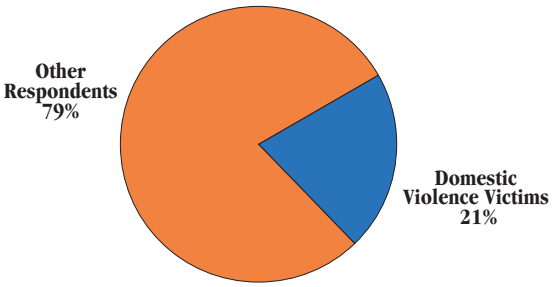
A Closer Look at Property Crime:

- Domestic violence victims are more likely than other respondents to report being the victim of a break-in of their home or other building on their property (36% versus 26%, respectively). They are also more likely to report that they had something else stolen from them in an incident not addressed in the survey questions (28% versus 17%).
- In addition, domestic violence victims of color are more likely than other domestic violence victims to report having been a victim of a property crime in 2007 (46% versus 34%, respectively); specifically, they are more likely to have reported that someone stole or attempted to steal a motor vehicle (10% versus 4%).
- Overall, more male victims of domestic violence reported being the victim of a property crime in 2007 than did female victims of domestic violence. Specifically, male victims of domestic violence are more likely to report having something stolen from inside their vehicles (16% versus 9%, respectively) and having their property damaged or vandalized (25% versus 17%).

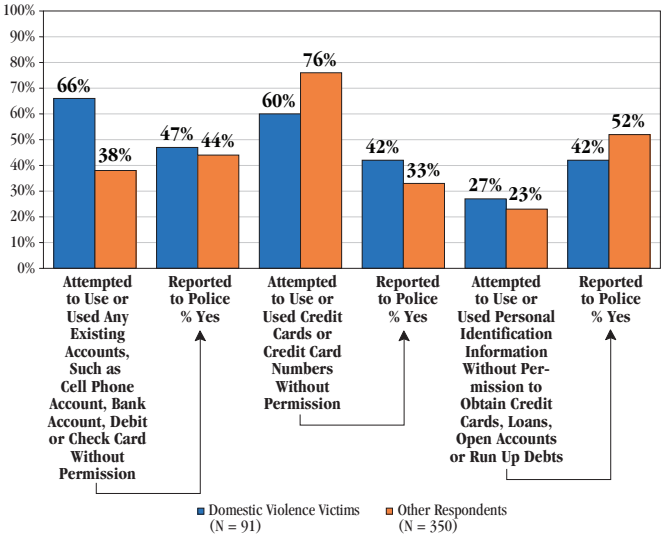
Identity Theft in 2007[40]

In 2007, about eight percent of survey respondents reported that they had experienced some type of identity theft. Of these 441 respondents, about two in 10 (21%) were also domestic violence victims.

Identity Theft in 2007 (N = 441)



Domestic Violence Victims: Types of Identity Theft

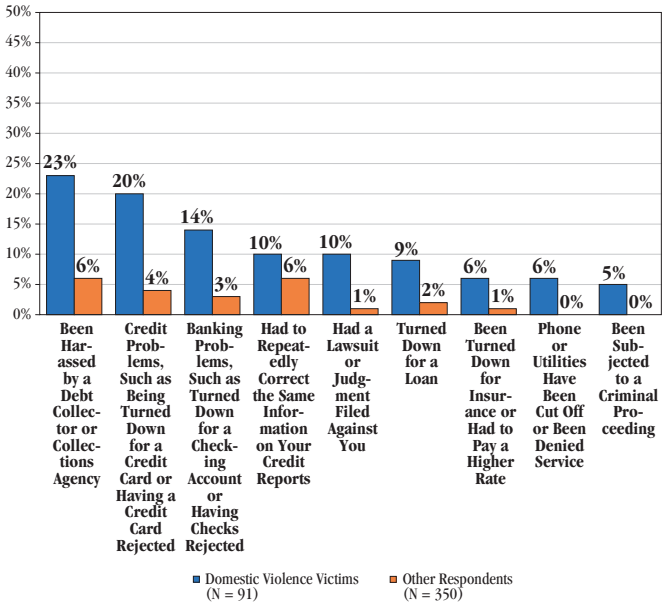


The highest percentage of domestic violence victims who experienced identity theft in 2007 reported that someone tried to use their existing accounts (such as cell phones, bank accounts or debit cards) without permission (66%), while a similar percentage reported that someone tried to use their credit cards or credit card numbers without permission (60%). Overall, about four in 10 domestic violence victims did report the identity theft crimes to the police.

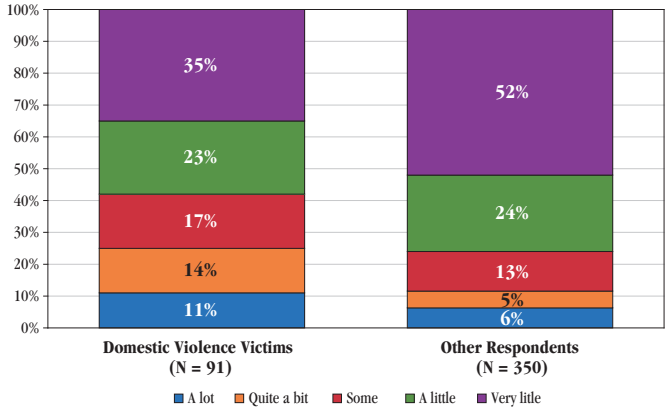
About 20 percent of domestic violence victims who have experienced identity theft reported that their information was stolen from a wallet, checkbook or purse (20%) or during a purchase or other transaction (18%). About one in 10 reported that their information was obtained from the mail (9%), someone hacking into their computer (8%) or from an e-mail scam (7%). It is interesting to note that about half (45%) of the respondents who experienced identity theft only reported that they did not know how their information was obtained. In comparison, 30 percent of domestic violence victims did not know how their identity was obtained, suggesting that domestic violence victims were more familiar with the perpetrators of their identity theft.

Nearly one-quarter (23%) of domestic violence victims who experienced identity theft in 2007 reported that they have been harassed by a debt collector because of the theft, while two in 10 (20%) have experienced credit problems and 14 percent have experienced banking problems.

Problems Experienced Due to Identity Theft



Impact of Identity Theft



One-quarter (25%) of domestic violence victims stated that the identity theft has caused them a lot or quite a bit of problems, while almost one-third (35%) feel the identity theft has caused them very little problem.

While identity theft is about financial gain for the thief, in the case of domestic violence, abusers use identity theft and other property crime as a way to maintain power and control over their victim. Abusers often have access to personal information about their victims, which they can then use to open or close accounts, purchase unwanted items, or sometimes create on-line identities that can cause havoc and harm reputations. A 2004 study found that 16 percent of people who were victims of identity theft were also victims of domestic violence by the perpetrator of the identity theft. Of these victims, more than half felt that the identity theft was a way to continue abusing or harassing the victim.[41]

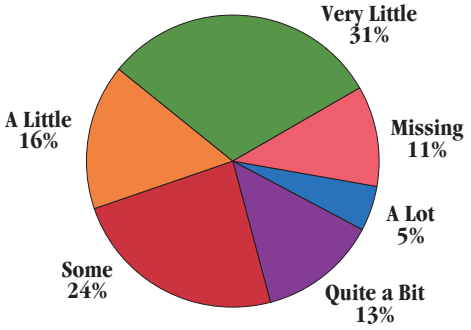
A Closer Look at Identity Theft:

- Domestic violence victims (66%) are more likely than other respondents (38%) to have had someone attempt to use or use their existing account like a cell phone account, bank account, and debit or check card without permission. There was no difference between these two groups in the rate of reporting identity theft crimes to police.
- While 30 percent of domestic violence respondents don't know how their identity information was obtained, this is true for almost half (45%) of the other respondents.
- Across all items in the survey, more domestic violence victims than other respondents reported that they had experienced problems because of the identity theft. In addition, domestic violence victims are more likely to report that the identity theft caused them a lot or quite a bit of problems (25%), when compared to those who experienced only identity theft (11%).

Impact of Crimes Experienced in 2007

This report focuses on respondents who have experienced domestic violence at some point in their lifetime. Some respondents indicated that they experienced domestic violence in the past but not in 2007. In fact, 41 percent of the domestic violence victims did not experience any crime in 2007. Those who did experience a crime (59%), were asked a series of questions about the impact this crime(s) had on them and the types of crime victim services they may have received.

Domestic Violence Victims: Impact of Crime in 2007 (N = 500)

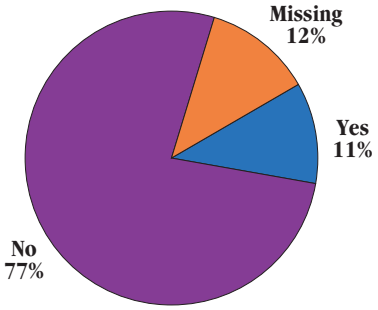


Slightly less than two in 10 (18%) domestic violence victims who were also victims of a crime in 2007 stated that the crime had a lot or quite a bit of impact on their lives. Most respondents (47%) stated that the crime had a little or very little impact on their life.

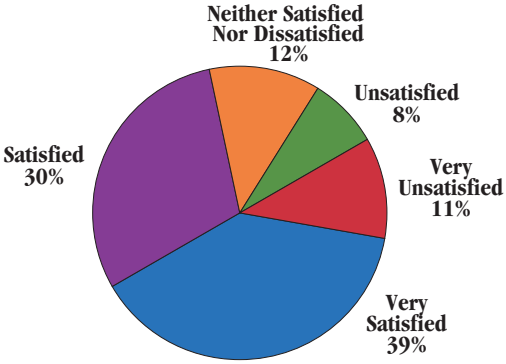
The respondents were also asked to identify any motivations the perpetrator(s) may have had in committing a crime against them. The highest percentage of respondents (16%) felt that the perpetrator of their crime was motivated by the victim's gender, while 10 percent felt the perpetrator was motivated by the victim's age. Few domestic violence victims felt the crimes they experienced in 2007 were motivated by the victim's race (4%), mental (3%) or physical disability (3%).[42]

Thirteen percent of domestic violence victims who experienced crime in 2007 reported that the responding officers told them about crime victim services or programs. Eleven percent received or sought out help from a crime victim service provider or program. More than two-thirds (69%) of those who got help from a victim service provider were very satisfied or satisfied with the help they received.

Domestic Violence Victims: Whether Those Experiencing Crime in 2007 Sought Help From a Crime Victim Service Provider (N = 500)



Satisfaction with Crime Victim Service Provider (N = 54)



CONCLUSION

This report examines domestic violence victims' experiences with crime in 2007. The information is unique because it is based on self-identified victims from across the state and is not limited to those who have stayed in a shelter or received other domestic violence victim services. While we are unable to make conclusions about trends in domestic violence, the data does highlight the nature of crime victimization faced by domestic violence victims. Specifically, the report examines how those who experienced domestic violence differ from those who have not in regards to crime victimization. It also provides insight into the number of incidents of violence victims experienced, why victims don't report domestic violence to the police, and the actions victims take in response to violence.

This report also raises many questions that cannot be answered with the current data. Answering these questions will require additional research to provide insight into policy development and effective services. Questions for future research could include:

- Were the additional crimes domestic violence victims experienced committed while in an abusive relationship?
- Did other crimes occur or increase for those who left their abusive partner?
- How do police reporting rates differ for domestic violence victims in different racial groups?

The picture of domestic violence and crime painted in this report is just one part of a larger mosaic of information about domestic violence. It is hoped that the report provides valuable information for crime victim advocates, law enforcement, service providers and policymakers across the state. Understanding the full spectrum of crime experienced by a wide variety of domestic violence victims highlights the additional issues victims are dealing with, along with the violence they are experiencing in their homes.

APPENDIX A: GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

By region, Minnesota is the 12th largest state, with 87,000 square miles of vastly differing geography, populations, industry and local governments. Because of this, experience with crime and the needs of crime victims vary by region. For this section of the report, data on the 850 domestic violence victims has been analyzed by the following geographical areas:

- Minnesota Overall (N = 842[43])
- Greater Minnesota[44] (N = 385)
- Seven-County Metro Area[45] (N = 457)
- Hennepin and Ramsey Counties (N = 318)
- Minneapolis and St. Paul (N = 296)

It is hoped that policy makers and those working in the domestic violence and crime victimization field can use the information specific to their region of the state.

With the exception of assault and threatened assault, domestic violence victims in more urban areas of the state reported higher levels of other types of crime.

Male domestic violence victims report higher levels of crime victimization. The exceptions to this are sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking.

Appendix A: Geographical Analysis

***Q6** — In 2007, did anyone steal, or attempt to steal, your motor vehicle such as your car, truck, motorcycle or snowmobile?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	5%	4%
Greater Minnesota	4%	3%
7-County Metro Area	5%	4%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	6%	5%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	6%	5%

***Q7** — In 2007, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from INSIDE any car or truck, such as packages or clothing?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	16%	9%
Greater Minnesota	15%	7%
7-County Metro Area	17%	10%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	23%	10%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	22%	11%

***Q8** — In 2007, did anyone break into, or try to break into, your home or some other building on your property?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	16%	11%
Greater Minnesota	15%	10%
7-County Metro Area	17%	12%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	20%	14%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	20%	13%

***Q9** — In 2007, was any of your property damaged or vandalized?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	25%	18%
Greater Minnesota	21%	16%
7-County Metro Area	29%	19%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	36%	18%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	34%	21%

***Q10** — In 2007, did anyone take something directly from you by using force - such as by stick-up, mugging or threat?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	1%	1%
Greater Minnesota	2%	1%
7-County Metro Area	1%	1%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	0%	2%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	0%	1%

***Q11** — In 2007, did anyone use or attempt to use any of your credit cards or credit card numbers without your permission?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	8%	6%
Greater Minnesota	7%	3%
7-County Metro Area	10%	8%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	10%	8%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	9%	8%

***Q12** — In 2007, did anyone use or attempt to use any other existing accounts such as your cell phone account, bank account or debit or check card, without your permission?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	7%	7%
Greater Minnesota	7%	6%
7-County Metro Area	7%	8%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	7%	9%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	8%	9%

Appendix A: Geographical Analysis

Q13 — *In 2007, did anyone use or attempt to use your personal information without your permission to obtain new credit cards, loans, open other accounts or run up debts?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	4%	2%
Greater Minnesota	3%	2%
7-County Metro Area	5%	2%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	7%	2%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	7%	2%

Q17 — *In 2007, was anything else stolen from you?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	10%	10%
Greater Minnesota	9%	8%
7-County Metro Area	11%	11%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	11%	13%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	10%	13%

Q18 — *In 2007, did anyone hit, attack or beat you up by using their hands, fists, or feet?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	10%	5%
Greater Minnesota	11%	5%
7-County Metro Area	9%	5%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	7%	5%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	10%	5%

Q19 — *In 2007, did anyone injure you with a weapon, such as a knife or gun, other than hands, fists or feet?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	0%	0%
Greater Minnesota	1%	0%
7-County Metro Area	0%	1%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	0%	1%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	0%	1%

Q20 — *In 2007, did anyone threaten - with or without a weapon - to hit, attack, or beat you up?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	20%	12%
Greater Minnesota	23%	13%
7-County Metro Area	18%	12%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	15%	12%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	22%	12%

Q21 — *In 2007, did anyone force you or attempt to force you into any unwanted sexual activity (not including sexual intercourse?)*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males % yes	Females % yes
MN Overall	1%	4%
Greater Minnesota	1%	4%
7-County Metro Area	2%	4%
Hennepin & Ramsey Counties	3%	4%
Minneapolis & St. Paul	3%	5%

Appendix A: Geographical Analysis

Q22 — *In 2007, did anyone force you or attempt to force you into sexual intercourse?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
	% yes	% yes
MN Overall	1%	3%
Greater Minnesota	2%	3%
7-County Metro Area	1%	3%
Hennepin & Ramsey Counties	1%	2%
Minneapolis & St. Paul	1%	4%

Q23 — *In your lifetime, has anyone ever forced you or attempted to force you to have sexual intercourse with them?*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
	% yes	% yes
MN Overall	12%	54%
Greater Minnesota	9%	53%
7-County Metro Area	14%	55%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	15%	55%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	14%	56%

Q24 — *In 2007, did your spouse, former spouse, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend harm you by pushing, shaking, slapping, kicking, punching, hitting, or choking you or harm you with an object or weapon?*[46]

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
	% yes	% yes
MN Overall	1%	3%
Greater Minnesota	1%	4%
7-County Metro Area	1%	2%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	1%	2%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	1%	2%

Q26 — *Stalking Experiences (anyone who said yes to at least one of Q26a through Q26h)*

	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
	% yes	% yes
MN Overall	33%	34%
Greater Minnesota	42%	34%
7-County Metro Area	25%	33%
Hennepin and Ramsey Counties	28%	37%
Minneapolis and St. Paul	23%	37%

End Notes

[1] Overall survey response rate: 59%

[2] While domestic violence victims engage in many activities to keep themselves safe, this question specifically asked about system-related responses to violence.

[3] Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. *National Crime Victim Survey.* Retrieved in March 2009 from *www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/cvict.htm#ncvs.*

[4] Tjaden, P. G., & Thoennes, N. (2000). *Full Report of Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey.* U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Report, Nov. 2000. Retrieved in March 2009 from *www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/183781.pdf.*

[5] With an additional target sample of people of color.

[6] The definition of a domestic violence victim is derived from respondents who indicated yes to Q10, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, and also indicated the most recent of these was done by a spouse, former spouse, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend. In addition, respondents who said yes to Q24 or Q25 were included in this definition.

[7] Please note that 164 of the 850 respondents who have been victims of domestic violence reported experiencing domestic violence in 2007.

[8] For a comprehensive look at Minnesota's history in addressing domestic violence, see: Holm-Hansen, C., & Mbilinyi, L. (2005). *Critical Issues in Domestic Violence.* Retrieved in March 2009 from *www.wilder.org/reportsummary.0.html?tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=1883.*

[9] The Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women. *2007 Femicide Report.* Retrieved in March 2009 from *www.mcbw.org/files/u1/femicide2007.pdf.*

[10] Department of Public Safety. Minnesota Office of Justice Programs. (2008) *Crime Victim Services Quarterly Statistical Report Forms.* Retrieved March 2009 from *www.ojp.state.mn.us/grants/crime_victim_grants/FY07_Quarterly_Statistics.pdf.*

[11] Ibid.

[12] Either in 2007 and/or at some point in their lifetime.

[13] National estimates on the rate of domestic violence vary and are hard to compare due to differing definitions of domestic violence and different research methods. Further information on different national estimates can be found here: Tjaden, P. G., and Thoennes, N. (2000). *Full Report of Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey.* U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Report, Nov. 2000. Retrieved in March 2009 from *www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/183781.pdf.*

[14] Greenfield, L. A., & Smith, S. K. (1999). *American Indians and Crime.* Retrieved March 29, 2009 from Bureau of Justice Statistics: *www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/ascii/aic.txt.*

[15] Minnesota's median household income for 2007 was $55, 664. United States Department of Agriculture. (2008). Retrieved in February 2009 from *www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Unemployment/RDList2.asp?ST=MN.* For female headed households with children the median income is $26,418. National Association of Child Care Resources & Referral Agencies. (2009). *2009 Child Care in the State of Minnesota.* Retrieved April, 2009 from *www.naccrra.org/randd/data/docs/MN.pdf.*

[16] Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties.

[17] National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (2003). *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States.* Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved March 2009 from *www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/ipv_cost/index.htm.*

[18] Wilder Research. *Homeless in Minnesota 2006.* Retrieved in March 2009 from *www.wilder.org/download.0.html?report=1963&summary=1*

[19] This question was not asked in 1993 or 1996.

[20] The symbol $\overline{\chi}$ represents a mean or average. In this instance, it represents the average number of times the perpetrator was under the influence during the incidents of domestic violence.

[21] $\overline{\chi}$ = 1.6 times children were present during the abuse.

End Notes

[22] Renninson, C.M., & Welchans, S. U.S. Department of Justice. (2000). *Intimate Partner Violence.* Retrieved April 13, 2009 from *www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/ascii/ipv.txt.*

[23] $\overline{\chi} = .69$

[24] U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2008). *Crime Victimization, 2007.* Retrieved April 29, 2009 from *www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv07.pdf.*

[25] Prevent Child Abuse America. (1996). *The Relationship between Domestic Violence and Child Abuse.* Retrieved March 2009 from *http://new.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/PCAA_DVandChild.pdf.*

[26] Volpe, J.S. (1996). American Academy of Experts in Traumatic Stress. *Effects of Domestic Violence on Children and Adolescents: An Overview.* Retrieved March 2009 from *www.aaets.org/article8.htm.*

[27] This section of the report, and all subsequent sections, is based on the number of respondents who indicated yes to the crime type question.

[28] Tjaden, P. G., & Thoennes, N. (2000). *Full Report of Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey.* U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Report, Nov. 2000. Retrieved in March 2009 from *www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/183781.pdf.*

[29] Ibid.

[30] Ibid.

[31] Mohandie, K., Meloy, J.R., McGowan, M., & Williams, J. (2006). *The RECON Typology of Stalking: Reliability and Validity based on a Large Sample of North American Stalkers.* Journal of Forensic Sciences. v51 (1), 147-155.

[32] Sexual assault is described in the survey as unwanted sexual activity, such as touching, grabbing, kissing or fondling and does not include sexual intercourse. Rape is defined as unwanted sexual intercourse.

[33] An average of .36 of the incidents was reported.

[34] Because of the small number of respondents who experienced sexual assault or rape, this section of the report discusses numbers and not percentages.

[35] Rape is defined as the carnal knowledge of a male or female against their will.

[36] Tjaden, P. G., & Thoennes, N. (2000). *Full Report of Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey.* U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Research Report, Nov. 2000. Retrieved in March 2009 from *www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/183781.pdf.*

[37] McFarlane, J., & Malecha, A. (2005). *Sexual Assault Among Intimates: Frequency, Consequences and Treatment.* Retrieved in March 2009 from *www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211678.pdf.*

[38] Ibid.

[39] Lockton, D., & Ward, R. (1997). *Domestic Violence.* London: Routledge.

[40] The identity theft questions are new to the 2008 Crime Victim Survey.

[41] Pontell, H. N., & Tosouni, A. (2005). *Identity Theft Resource Center. Identity Theft: The Aftermath 2004.* Retrieved in March 2009 from *www.idtheftcenter.org/artman2/uploads/1/The_Aftermath_2004_1.pdf.*

[42] The question about perpetrator motivation asks respondents about the crime they experienced in 2007 and is not limited to their experience with domestic violence or solely the perpetrator of the domestic violence.

[43] Please note that because some respondents did not indicate their gender, the number of domestic violence victims overall in this section is slightly less than the 850 victims identified for the rest of the report.

[44] Counties outside the 7-county metro area.

[45] Anoka, Carver, Dakota Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington counties.

[46] Respondents who answered yes to Q24 were classified as domestic violence victims. Therefore, for this question, the responses are based on the entire sample of survey respondents (N = 5,588). All other questions are based on the responses from domestic violence victims (N = 850).

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