



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Results from the 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey

March 2012



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS





DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

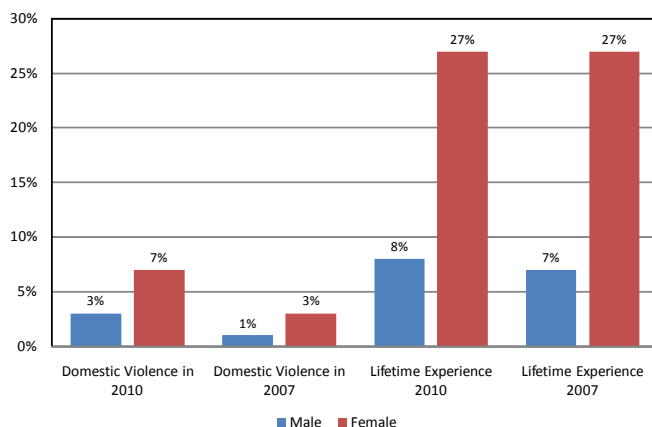
A total of 6,203 adults completed the 2010 Minnesota Victim Crime Survey, resulting in an overall response rate of 60 percent. Given Minnesota's adult population of approximately 4,036,287, we can be 95 percent confident within +/- 5 percent that these results reflect Minnesota's adult population experiences with crime.

Prevalence of Domestic Violence

Of the 6,203 adults, 5 percent reported they had experienced domestic violence in 2010, translating to about 201,814 adults. When examined by gender, 7 percent of women and 3 percent of men reported experiencing domestic violence in 2010. This is approximately 141,270 adult women and 60,544 adult men who experienced domestic violence in 2010. There was an increase in the percentage of respondents reporting domestic violence between 2007 and 2010. This increase is primarily due to the addition of Q26 in the Minnesota Crime Victim Survey, which asks respondents if their current or former intimate partner tried to control them through property damage, allowing respondents to report an additional type of domestic violence.

The 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey also asked respondents two questions about lifetime experiences with domestic violence. Combining all of those respondents who experienced domestic violence in 2010 and those who indicated they had experienced domestic violence in the past, a total of 16 percent of all respondents (N = 975) have experienced domestic violence at some point in their lifetime. That percentage results in approximately 646,000 adults in the state who have been harmed by a current or former intimate partner. When examining lifetime experiences by gender, 27 percent of women overall reported experiencing domestic violence at some point in their life as did 8 percent of men.

Reported Rates of Domestic Violence
2010 and 2007



Feelings of Safety and Police Contact

Overall, those who experienced domestic violence in 2010 feel less safe in their communities, are more likely to fear being the victim of a violent crime, and to believe that crime is always or almost always a problem in their community than do those respondents who did not experience domestic violence. In addition, they were also more likely to disagree that police are readily available when needed and to believe that there are not enough police patrols in their neighborhood.

Domestic violence victims were more likely than other respondents to have had police contact in 2010 and also more likely to describe that contact as somewhat or very negative. In addition, respondents reported an average of 3.2 domestic violence incidents in 2010 but indicated that only an average 1.29 of these events were reported to police. When asked why they did not report the incidents to the police, male victims of domestic violence were more likely to say that they did not report to the police because it was a private matter, the abuse was not that bad, or they did not want their partner to be arrested. Female victims were more likely to not report because they feared the abuse would get worse, they felt the police would not do anything or they had experienced a bad response from police in the past, they were concerned they would not be able to support themselves or their children, or because the offender would not allow the report.

Response to Domestic Violence

This survey is important because it gathers information from domestic violence victims who may never come into contact with the formal systems designed to address this issue. When asked what they did in response to their victimization, more than one-third of respondents reported that they ended their relationship, while one-third sought help from their friends or family. Seventeen percent of respondents developed a safety or escape plan, while 11 percent filed an Order for Protection.

Domestic Violence and Other Crime

Both the 2007 and the 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey demonstrate that domestic violence victims experience other crimes at rates higher than other respondents. For example, while very few respondents (0.1%) reported that someone forced, coerced or attempted unwanted sexual intercourse with them in 2010, 4 percent of domestic violence victims reported that they experienced this crime. Many of these crimes are perpetrated by a domestic partner. Half of the sexual assaults experienced by domestic violence victims were perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner (2%). It is important when working with victims of domestic violence to inquire and address issues related to other crime victimization. This is particularly true when it comes to sexual assault; while 9 percent of other respondents report that they have experienced unwanted sexual intercourse at some point in their lives, this is true for 36 percent of domestic violence victims.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of Report

Not all crime that occurs in Minnesota is reported to police and not all Minnesotans who experience crime come into contact with the services or systems designed to help them address the consequences of their crime victimization. For this reason, official records of crimes committed are incomplete assessments of the level of crime that occurs. This is especially true for certain sensitive crimes, such as sexual assault and domestic violence. The Minnesota Crime Victim Survey is designed to complement official data and give a representative sample of adults the opportunity to report on crime and victimization. We understand that a crime victim survey will not provide detailed, nuanced information about the experiences of crime victims. However, population-based surveys are particularly helpful in providing information on both a crime's prevalence in the community and in designing universal prevention efforts aimed at a broad population of those affected by violence.

It is the authors' hope that this data will be but one source of information used to create a complete picture of domestic violence and other crime in Minnesota.

Strengths and Limitations of this Report

The data in this report is based on the experiences of a random sample of adults in Minnesota rather than a comprehensive examination of those who were pre-identified as a domestic violence victim/survivor. The eight-page survey is designed to gather a variety of information on myriad crimes, including motor vehicle theft, theft, vandalism, identity theft, scams, robbery, assault, stalking, sexual assault and domestic violence. Because this is a crime survey, the questions were worded to align with Minnesota's criminal statutes and definitions. While the survey covers many crime types, special attention and additional questions were added to gather information on domestic violence,

which is defined in state law as intentionally inflicting or attempting to inflict bodily harm or threatening to inflict bodily harm or death, terroristic threats, criminal sexual conduct, and interference with an emergency call against a family or household member by a family or household member.¹ This approach to gathering information on domestic violence comes with both strengths and limitations.

Strengths

The survey and results presented in this report are designed to provide information and fill in gaps about crime that occurs in our state that is never captured in official statistics. We know that much crime, including domestic violence, goes unreported. We also know that not all victims of crime receive services from governmental or nongovernmental organizations, instead turning to informal supports. The experiences of those victims could not be captured in any way other than a randomized crime survey. For these reasons, strengths of this report include:

- Providing insight into the prevalence of domestic violence and the rate at which it is reported to police
- Capturing information from domestic violence victims who many never come into contact with law enforcement or service providers
- Identifying points of intervention with victims of domestic violence who may be seeking support and services from agencies and organizations outside of the domestic violence field
- Examining the overlap between domestic violence and other crime
- Providing information on men's experiences as domestic violence victims.

Crime Type	2010 Domestic Violence (DV) Victims (N = 317)		No Domestic Violence in 2010 (N = 5,886)
	% identifying DV perpetrator	% identifying non-DV perpetrator	
Use/attempted use of credit cards, bank accounts or checks without permission or knowledge	2%	14%	8%
Use/attempted use of personal information without permission or knowledge	3%	5%	2%
Victim of a scam or fraud	3%	16%	7%
Stick-up, mugging or robbery by threat of force	0.6% (N = 2)	1% (N = 4)	0.2% (N = 10)
Injured with a gun, knife or weapon other than hands, fists or feet	0.3% (N = 1)	0.6% (N = 2)	0.2% (N = 9)
Hit, attacked or beat up using hands, fists or feet	8%	3%	1%
Threatened assault, with or without a weapon to hit, attack or beat up	7%	9%	2%
Stalking	24%	22%	11%
Unwanted sexual contact, not including sexual intercourse	3%	3%	0.2% (N = 12)
Forced, coerced or attempted unwanted sexual intercourse	2%	2%	0.1% (N = 6)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Limitations

This report tells the story of Minnesotans whose experiences and perspectives may not be included in shelter surveys, survivor interviews or law enforcement data. Because of this, the results may not align with the experiences of those working in the domestic violence field (i.e., social service and/or criminal justice agencies) who tend to work with those most harmed by the violence and with the fewest resources available.

No one report or one source of data can provide a complete picture of domestic violence. A limitation of this report is that it is but a single narrative in a complex story. As a general crime survey, there are no questions that address the noncriminal aspects of domestic violence: those behaviors that may be based in power and control but in and of themselves would not rise to the level of criminality. For this reason, people experiencing these types of dynamics in their personal relationships would not see questions reflecting their experiences. This may result in an underreporting of the extent of domestic violence in Minnesota.

The survey also cannot determine if people are reporting that their partner assaulted them when their partner was actually engaging in self-defensive behavior. Finally, this survey is meant to be reflective of the experiences of the adult Minnesota population. Attention was paid to ensure that the demographics of the respondents aligned with the demographics of the state as whole. While we are able to report adults of color as a group, there are not enough respondents from each racial category to examine the data by individual racial group. When numbers are sufficient, the differences between white respondents and respondents of color are examined.

Definition of Domestic Violence

This survey is designed to capture Minnesotans' experiences with a variety of crimes and perpetrators. For this reason, victims of domestic violence were identified by aggregating responses on a variety of questions where respondents indicated a current or former intimate partner was a perpetrator. In addition, two direct questions were asked that specifically address physical violence and property damage by an intimate partner:

- **Q24:** In 2010, did your current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend harm you with an object or weapon or push, shake, slap, kick, punch, hit, strangle or choke you?
- **Q26:** In 2010, did your current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend try to control you by stealing, smashing or destroying your things, threatening to destroy your things, or by throwing objects or punching walls?

Not every respondent defined as a domestic violence victim in 2010 for this report responded positively to each question used to classify them. To be defined as a domestic violence victim, a respondent had to either respond positively to Q24 or Q26 or indicate that a current or former intimate partner committed another (violent or personal) crime against them, including stalking crimes, sexual assault, robbery and identity theft.



INTRODUCTION

In 2010, Greater Twin Cities United Way and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety Office of Justice Programs collaborated to complete a statewide survey of adults' experiences with crime. Crime victim surveys are important tools in understanding the experiences and characteristics of crime victims, providing information on crime not reported to police, providing information not contained in official police records, and assessing crime trends.

United Way's Work on Domestic Violence

Greater Twin Cities United Way has funded violence-prevention and intervention programs for many years. United Way's board of directors approved the Basic Needs Impact Plan that was developed in partnership with the community and includes specific outcomes and indicators that are measurable and common to all programs. The domestic violence goal was updated in 2010 to: "Annually enhance the safety of 60,000 individuals through 2013." All funded programs are required to address the entire family's needs in collaboration with other providers.

In this, as in all pressing human service issues, United Way recognizes the need to work with others in the domestic violence field. For that reason, it has developed strategic partnerships with the Minnesota Department of Public Safety Office of Justice Programs, the Minnesota Department of Health, the University of Minnesota, Anoka County Public Health, and many more. In the past year, United Way has convened a group of more than 90 agencies involving over 180 individuals statewide to form the Minnesota Alliance Against Violence (MAAV). MAAV, United Way, and others have been working collaboratively to create a long-term plan to end violence in the state of Minnesota.

United Way is committed to focusing its domestic violence efforts to increase public awareness, improve systems, and enhance effective programming through the convening of all the stakeholders. In addition, United Way will continue to support the development of a statewide plan to end violence in Minnesota, innovative prevention strategies, best practice models, agency collaborations, and cross-discipline funding.

Statewide crime surveys have been conducted in Minnesota five times in the past, with the most recent survey completed in 2007. The survey was extensively revised in 2007 with the goals of streamlining the questions, but keeping core questions from past surveys for year-to-year trend analysis; gathering additional information on the experiences of domestic violence victims; and ensuring that data could be analyzed by race and geography. In response to concerns raised in 2007, the 2010 survey was again revised, although not as extensively.

In 2010, additional questions were added to examine:

- Respondents' feelings about the frequency of police patrols in their neighborhood and whether they believe police to be readily available when and if they need assistance
- If respondents were victims of identity theft, financial crimes, scams and frauds, and to determine the consequences of these types of crimes
- Respondents' experiences with a current or former intimate partner attempting to control them by destroying property, threatening to destroy property, throwing objects or hitting walls
- Respondents' sexual orientation
- Whether a crime victim experienced physical injury or received mental or emotional health treatment as a result of their victimization
- Crime victims' health insurance coverage.

Some questions remained the same but additional response options were added. For example, respondents could now identify as male, female or *transgender*. For the first time, crime victims were also given the option to indicate if they believe they were victimized because of their *gender expression*. Those who indicated they had experienced domestic violence saw additional response options for why they did not report incidents to the police and what actions they took in response to the violence.

In response to feedback from the 2007 survey, some questions were removed. For example, a sexual violence follow-up question about the use of force was deleted from the survey. Another follow-up question asking whether respondents reported domestic violence or sexual assault the first time it occurred was also removed. In order to keep the survey relevant and to keep the survey to a reasonable length, questions about why respondents keep guns in their homes were also removed.



INTRODUCTION

Methodology and Response Rate

Greater Twin Cities United Way contracted with Anderson, Niebuhr & Associates, Inc. (ANA) to conduct the 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey. To complete this data collection, ANA purchased a list of contact information for adult Minnesota residents.

The “main sample” of 9,000 records was a random sample of all residents within the state of Minnesota who had a mailing address. The “ethnic sample” of 1,200 records was a random sample of residents within Minnesota who had a mailing address, telephone number, and belonged to one of the following ethnic categories: African American, Hispanic, Far Eastern, Native American, Polynesian and Southeast Asian. A “younger sample” of 1,200 records was a random sample of residents within Minnesota who had a mailing address, telephone number and were between the ages of 18 and 25. All lists were sorted by ZIP code and every nth record (e.g., every ninth record) was selected to create the desired sample size for the main (9,000), ethnic (1,200) and younger (1,200) samples.

A pre-test survey package which included a cover letter, crime survey, and a postage-paid return envelope was mailed to 100 random Minnesota residents to assess the survey reliability and validity. Pre-test results were tabulated and discussed, and no changes were made to the questionnaire. Pre-test results were included in the final data file.

Once the survey was approved, a pre-notification letter outlining the purpose of the study was mailed to the respondents from each sample (11,400 records). The pre-notification letter also included a business reply postcard that potential respondents could fill out and mail back to ANA to receive the survey in Spanish, Hmong or Somali (the postcard had directions in the three corresponding languages). Names on returned letters were deleted from the database; subsequent mailings were not sent. Approximately one week later, the survey packet, which included a cover letter, crime survey, and a postage-paid return envelope, was mailed to the current mailing addresses. Two and a half weeks later, a postcard with a reminder notice to return the survey was sent to those who had not responded. Another survey package was sent to nonrespondents approximately three weeks after the second reminder postcard.

Telephone follow-up was conducted with nonrespondents in the ethnic and younger populations, ensuring that enough people completed the survey so that additional analyses between groups could be conducted. Data collection ended about six and a half weeks after the second survey package was mailed.

A total of 6,203 surveys were completed and included in the analyses for this report, resulting in an overall response rate of 60 percent. Given Minnesota’s adult population of approximately 4,036,287, we can be 95 percent confident +/- 5 percent that these results reflect the adult population of Minnesota’s experiences with crime.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN 2010 – DEMOGRAPHICS

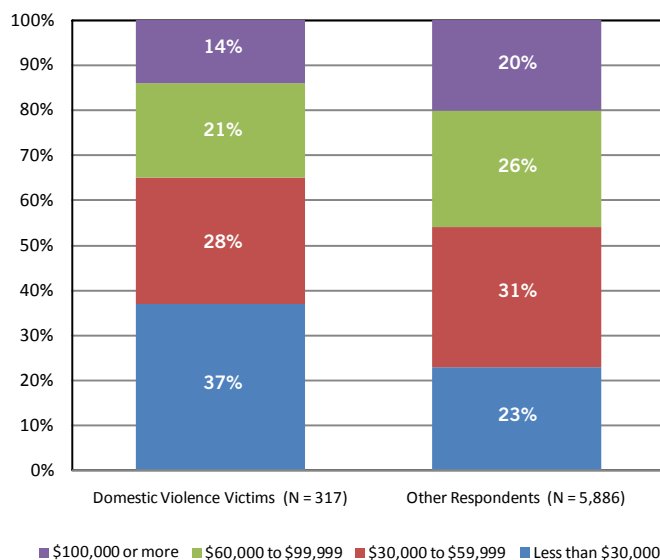
The 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey found that 317 of the 6,203 respondents (5%) experienced domestic violence during 2010.² Information in this section of the report focuses on the demographics of these victims and their experiences with other crimes during the same time period. Compared to those respondents who did not experience domestic violence in 2010, those who did experience domestic violence are more likely to be younger, female and single or divorced. And while the overall percentages are low, domestic violence victims also are more likely to be African American.

Employment and Income

Minnesota's domestic violence victims are employed at rates similar to other respondents, with slightly more than half indicating full-time employment (56% of 2010 domestic violence victims vs. 55% of other respondents). Despite similar employment patterns, those who experienced domestic violence in 2010 report earning less than other respondents. More than one-third (37%) of those who experienced domestic violence in 2010 reported a household income of less than \$30,000 a year, compared to just under one-quarter (23%) of other respondents.

Household income may be directly related to marital status, but analysis shows that domestic violence victims who are single have lower household incomes than those single respondents who did not identify as experiencing domestic violence. In 2010, 56 percent of single, domestic violence victims reported an income of less than \$30,000 as compared to 40 percent of single respondents who did not experience domestic violence.

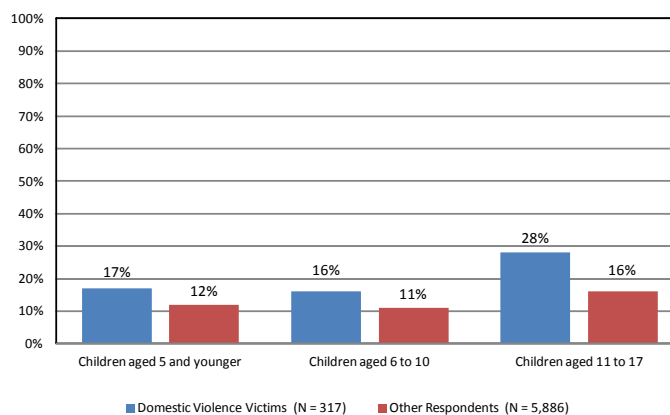
Annual Income



Housing and Children

While almost eight in 10 (79%) other respondents own their home, this is true for only 58 percent of those who experienced domestic violence in 2010. The survey also asked if children reside in the respondent's home. More victims of domestic violence reported children living in their home than do those respondents who did not experience domestic violence in 2010. This is not surprising when considering that domestic violence victims tend to be female and children reside with women more often than with men. Information on whether children were present when domestic violence occurred will be discussed later in the report.

Age of Children Residing in Respondent's Home



Of the total number of women who responded to the 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey, 7 percent indicated that they had experienced some kind of domestic violence in 2010. This was true for 3 percent of male respondents. In addition, more than one-quarter (27%) of women, as compared to 8 percent of men, reported experiencing domestic violence during their lifetime. Female victims of domestic violence were more likely than male victims to say that they did not report the violence to the police because they feared the abuse would get worse or that the abuser would not allow them to make the report. Women were also more likely than men to have gone to an emergency room or seek medical attention because of the violence, and to seek counseling. While the differences between men and women relative to domestic violence are included throughout this report, specific information on the differences are on page 11.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN 2010 – DEMOGRAPHICS

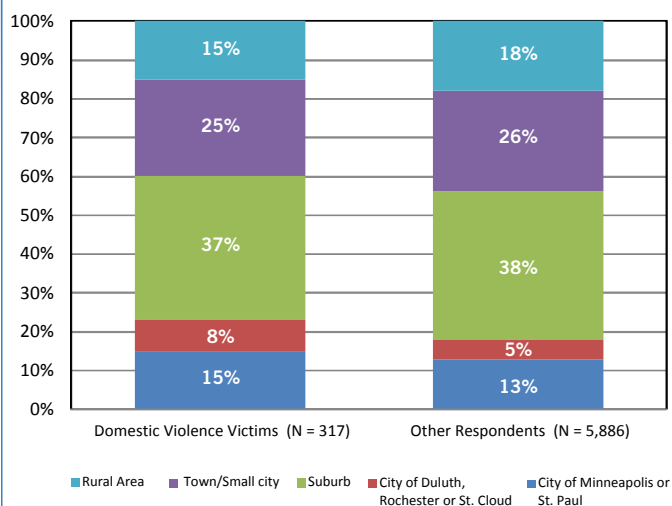
Sexual Orientation

Domestic violence is also present in same sex relationships. In response to feedback from the 2007 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey, the 2010 survey asked respondents to identify both their sexual orientation and gender. Overall, 1.7 percent of respondents identified as gay, lesbian or bisexual, and one respondent identified as transgender ($N = 99$). Of these respondents, 10 indicated they experienced domestic violence in 2010. While a high percentage of GLBT respondents reported experiencing domestic violence (10%), the actual number is too small to conduct additional analysis based on sexual orientation for this report. In addition, because the number of GLBT persons included in the survey is so small, we caution about generalizing this statistic to the GLBT population in general.

Geographic Location

There were no geographical differences between those who experienced domestic violence and those who did not in the 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey. The largest percentage of respondents in both groups indicated that they live in the suburbs, while about one-quarter of respondents reported living in a small town or city.

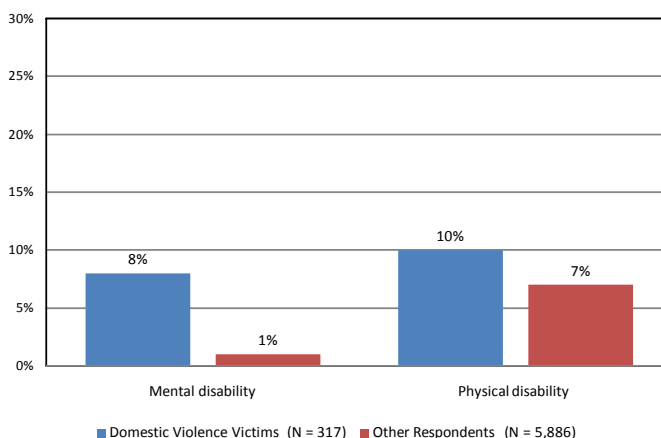
Geographic Location



Disabilities

Respondents were asked to indicate if they could be described as having a disability. Eight percent of domestic violence victims, compared to 1 percent of other respondents, reported that they can be described as having a mental disability. Ten percent reported a physical disability, as did 7 percent of other respondents.

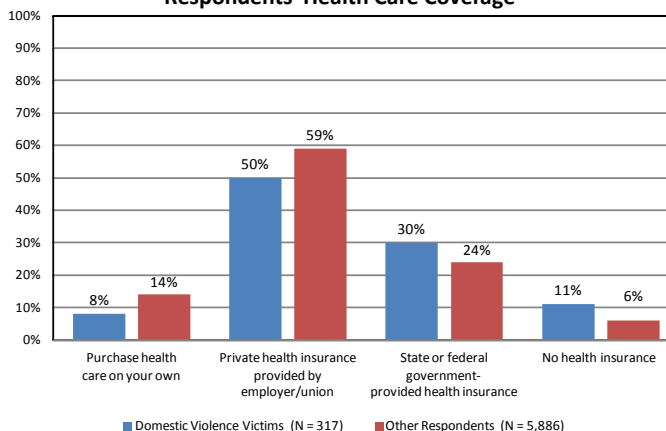
Disabilities



Health Care Insurance

For the first time, the 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey asked respondents to identify their type of health care insurance. This question is important in understanding the resources available to respondents, especially domestic violence and other crime victims who may need increased access to health and mental health care or who may be seeking financial reparations in response to their victimization. Overall, 6 percent of respondents reported that they do not have any type of health care insurance. This is true for 11 percent of those respondents who experienced domestic violence in 2010. Half of domestic violence victims reported obtaining health care coverage from an employer or union, while three in 10 had some form of government-provided health insurance.

Respondents' Health Care Coverage*

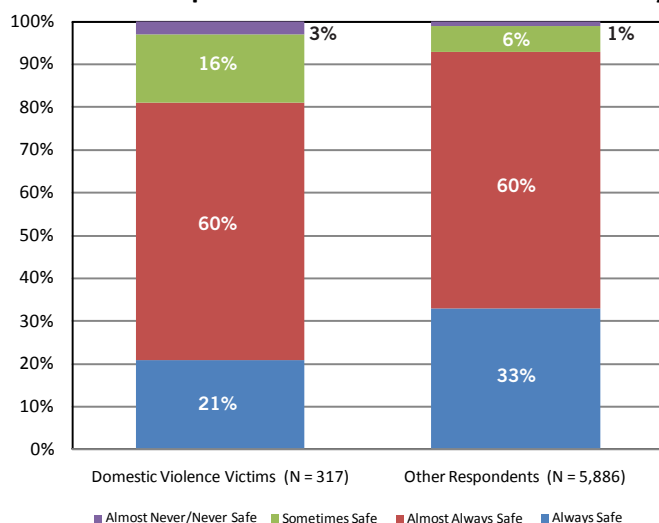


* Respondents could offer more than one response. Therefore, totals do not equal 100%.

FEELINGS OF SAFETY

On all measures, those who experienced domestic violence in 2010 feel less safe than do those who did not experience domestic violence in 2010. While one-third (33%) of other respondents *always* feel safe in their community, this is only true for about two in 10 (21%) respondents who experienced domestic violence in 2010. Those who experienced domestic violence were more likely to report feeling *sometimes safe* in their community (16% vs. 6%, respectively).

How often Respondents Feel Safe in their Community

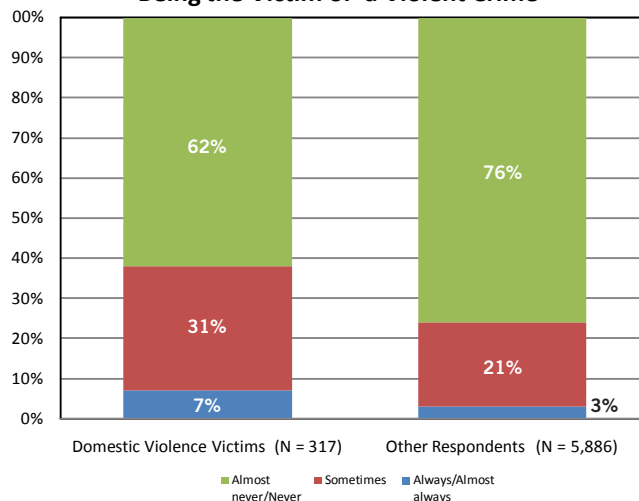


Those who experienced domestic violence are also more likely than those who have not to say that there is an area within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to walk alone at night (45% vs. 35%, respectively). However, when examining the experiences of women only, there is no difference between these two groups; 54 percent of female domestic violence victims and 53 percent of other female respondents reported that there is a place within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to walk alone at night. Despite decreased feelings of safety, very few domestic violence victims (2%) reported that they carried a firearm to make them feel safe.

A small percentage of those experiencing domestic violence in 2010 are more likely to report that they are *always* or *almost always* afraid of being the victim of a violent crime than are those who have not experienced domestic violence (7% vs. 3%, respectively). Those respondents who have not experienced domestic violence are more likely to *almost never* or *never* fear becoming the victim of a violent crime (76% vs. 62%, respectively).

While about half of respondents in both groups feel that crime is *sometimes* a problem in their community, more respondents who experienced domestic violence stated that crime is *always* or *almost always* a problem in their community than did those who have not experienced domestic violence (17% vs. 9%, respectively).

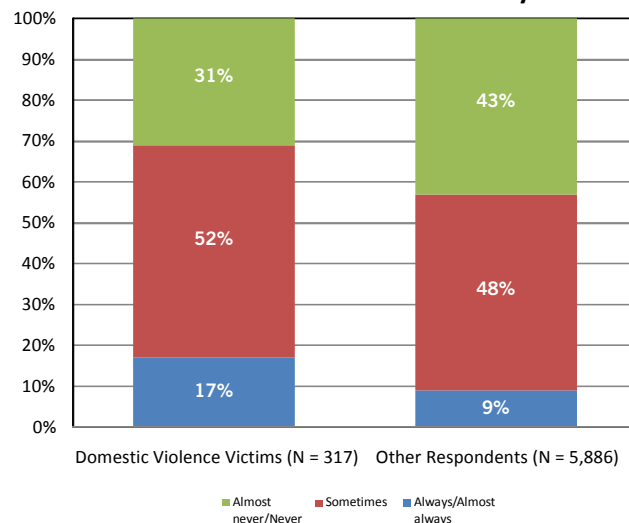
How Much Respondents Fear Being the Victim of a Violent Crime



Conversely, other respondents are more likely to state that crime is *almost never* or *never* a problem (43% vs. 31%, respectively).

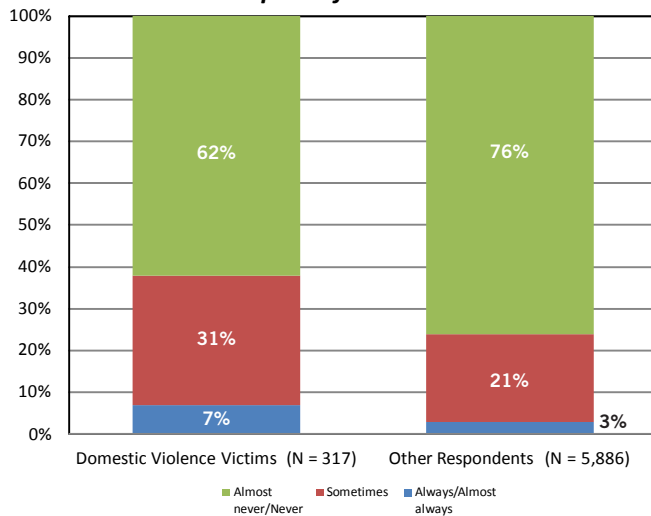
Respondents were asked a series of questions about crime and police presence in their communities. The availability of police is an important part of a comprehensive response to domestic violence, keeping victims safe and ensuring that they are referred to proper services for support. The 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey asked respondents their agreement with the statement, "The police are readily available to respond if or when you need them." Most respondents in both groups *strongly agree* or *agree* that the police are readily available if and when needed. However, those who experienced domestic violence in 2010 were more likely than other respondents to *disagree* or *strongly disagree* with this statement (13% vs. 4%, respectively).

How Much Respondents Feel Crime Is a Problem in their Community



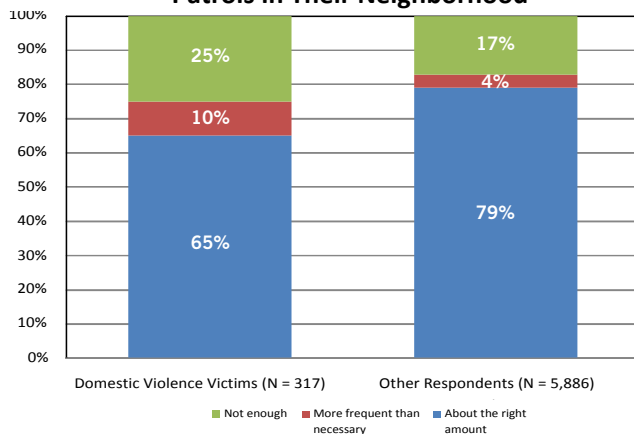
FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Respondents' Agreement: *The Police are Readily Available to Respond If and When You Need Them*



In addition, respondents were asked if the amount of police patrols in their neighborhood is *about the right amount*, *more frequent than necessary*, or *not enough* to deter or respond to crime. While about two-thirds (65%) of domestic violence respondents feel that police patrols are *about the right amount*, one-quarter (25%) feel that there are *not enough* police patrols to deter or respond to crime in their neighborhood.

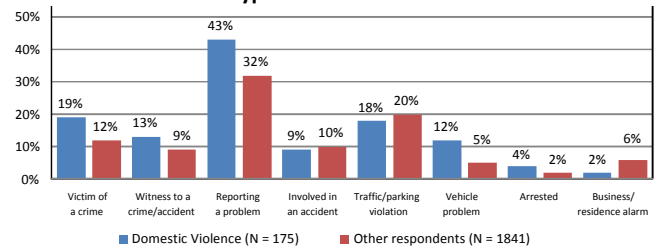
Respondents' Assessment of the Amount of Police Patrols in Their Neighborhood



A Closer Look at Feelings of Safety:

- Female victims of domestic violence are more likely than male victims to only *sometimes* feel safe in the community where they live (20% vs. 10%, respectively) and to report that there is an area within a mile of their home where they would be afraid to walk alone at night (54% female vs. 32% male). Female domestic violence victims are also more likely to report

Types of Police Contact*

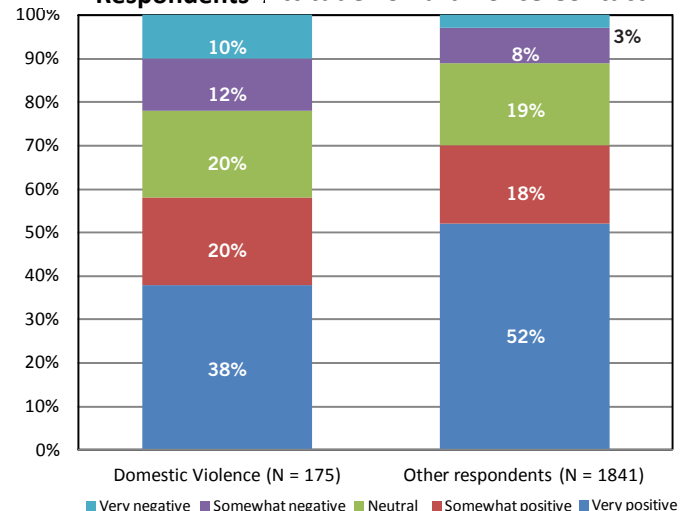


*This data reports responses of only those who had contact with the police in 2010.

Not surprisingly, more respondents who experienced domestic violence in 2010 had contact with police than those who did not (56% vs. 32%, respectively). More than four in 10 (43%) who experienced domestic violence reported a problem to police, while about two in 10 had contact with police because they were the victim of a crime (19%) or received a traffic/parking violation (18%).

When asked to describe their contact with police, those who experienced domestic violence in 2010 were twice as likely as other respondents to rate their contact with police as *somewhat* or *very negative* (22% vs. 11%, respectively), while other respondents were more likely to report their contact as *very* or *somewhat positive* (70% vs. 58%, respectively).

Respondents' Attitude Toward Police Contact*



*This data reports responses of only those who had contact with the police in 2010.

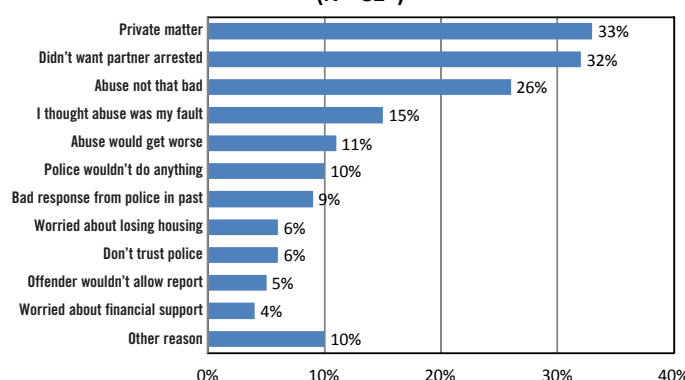
that they are *always* or *almost always* fearful of being the victim of a violent crime (8% vs. 4%, respectively).

- Male victims of domestic violence are more likely than female victims to report that crime is *almost never* a problem in their community (32% male vs. 22% female).
- Other crime victims are more likely than domestic violence victims to *strongly agree* that the police are readily available

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN 2010 – DETAILS

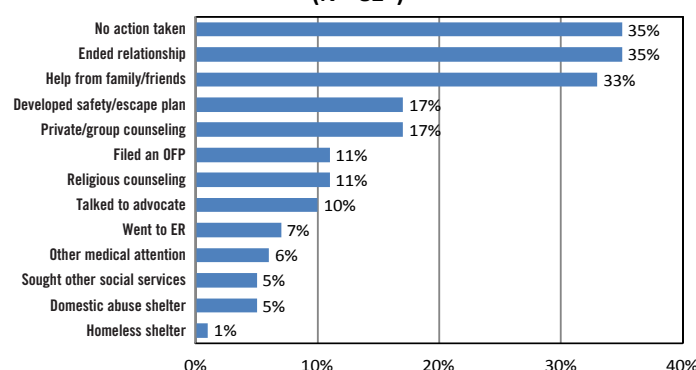
Slightly more than one-quarter (26%) of the 317 respondents who experienced domestic violence in 2010 stated that a current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend harmed them with an object or weapon or pushed, shook, slapped, kicked, punched, hit, strangled or choked them. These respondents ($N = 82$) reported that this occurred an average of 3.2 times. And while 79 of the 82 (96%) respondents reported at least one incident to the police, on average they only did so 1.29 times. When asked why they did not report incidents to the police, about one-third of the 82 respondents said that it was a *private matter*

Why Domestic Violence Victims Did Not Report an Incident to the Police
($N = 82^*$)



* Respondents could offer more than one response. Therefore totals do not equal 100%.

What Domestic Violence Victims Did in Response to Violent Incidents
($N = 82^*$)



* Respondents could offer more than one response. Therefore, totals do not equal 100%.

or that they *didn't want their partner to be arrested*. Slightly more than one-quarter (26%) of domestic violence victims reported that they *did not believe the abuse was bad enough to call the police*.³

One-third or more of respondents reported that they either *ended their relationship* (35%), *didn't do anything* in response to the violence (35%), or *sought help from their family or friends* (33%). Not quite two in 10 respondents *developed a safety or escape plan* (17%) or sought private or group *counseling* (17%). About one in 10 *filed for an OFP* (11%), *sought religious counseling* (11%) or *talked to an advocate* (10%).

Families struggling with alcohol, drug use and violence can have a negative impact on their children's development. For example, in a study of youth in Minnesota's juvenile correctional facilities, the Minnesota Department of Public Safety Office of Justice Programs found that more than one-quarter (27%) of youth in a Minnesota juvenile correctional facility reported that a member of their family hit them so often or so hard that they had marks or were afraid of that person, and more than three in 10 (31%) reported witnessing domestic violence against another person in their household. The rates that youth in correctional facilities experience or witness domestic violence are much higher than the rates experienced by youth in mainstream schools.

More than half (51%) of domestic violence respondents reported that children were present in the house at least one time when the abuse took place. This study found that domestic violence victims reported, on average, that children were present when the domestic violence occurred 1.23 times and that the perpetrator was under the influence of drugs or alcohol 2.33 times.

Nine percent of domestic violence respondents, as compared to 2 percent of other crime victims, reported that they experienced an injury as a result of a crime in 2010. In addition, domestic violence victims (7%) were more likely than other crime victims (1%) to state that they received treatment for a mental or emotional health disorder as a result of being victimized.

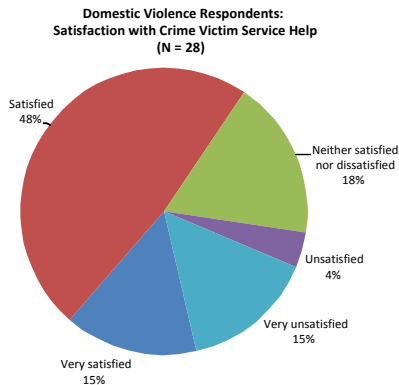
to respond if or when you need them (25% vs. 20%, respectively), while domestic violence victims are more likely to *disagree* with this statement (11% vs. 5%, respectively).

- Other crime victims are more likely than domestic violence victims to report that there are *about the right amount* of police patrols in their neighborhood (72% vs. 66%,

respectively), while domestic violence victims are more likely to report that patrols are *more frequent than needed* (10% vs. 5%, respectively).

- Domestic violence victims of color are more likely than white domestic violence victims to report feeling *sometimes* safe in the community where they live (31% vs. 13%).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN 2010 – DETAILS



Thirteen percent of respondents reported that a responding officer informed them of crime victim services or programs from which they could receive attention and 9 percent of those who experienced domestic violence reported that they sought out or received services from a crime victim service provider or program. Most of the domestic violence victims who received services were *very satisfied* or *satisfied* (63%) with the help they received. Not quite two in 10 (19%) were *unsatisfied* or *very unsatisfied*.

In addition to the question about physical harm or threatened physical harm, the 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey asked respondents to indicate if a current or former spouse, partner, significant other, boyfriend or girlfriend tried to control them

through stealing, smashing or destroying their things, threatening to destroy their things, throwing objects or punching walls. Overall, 3 percent of respondents stated that they experienced this in 2010.

More than two-thirds of respondents (68%) who experienced domestic violence in 2010 indicated that they experienced their partner destroying or threatening to destroy their property, throwing objects or punching walls.⁴

Lifetime Experience with Domestic Violence

The 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey asked respondents two questions about lifetime experiences with domestic violence. Combining respondents who experienced domestic violence in 2010 and those who indicated they had experienced domestic violence in the past, the study found a total of 16 percent of all respondents (N = 975) have experienced domestic violence. That percentage results in approximately 646,000 adults in the state who have been harmed by a current or former intimate partner.

However, the survey results show a large disparity when examining this by gender; results show that more than one-quarter (27%) of women and 8 percent of men report a lifetime experience with domestic violence. This percentage extrapolates to approximately 545,000 adult women and 161,000 adult men who have experienced domestic violence.

A Closer Look at Women's versus Men's Response to Domestic Violence in 2010: 51 of the 82 (62%) respondents who said that a current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend harmed them with an object or weapon, pushed, shook, slapped, kicked, punched, hit, strangled or choked them in 2010 were women, while 31 respondents were men.

These 82 men and women reported very different experiences with domestic violence. While male and female domestic violence victims have similar rates of reporting the crime to the police, their reasons for not reporting are different: male victims of domestic violence were more likely to state that they did not report the abuse because it was a *private matter* (45% male vs. 26% female); *the abuse wasn't that bad* (42% male vs. 16% female); or they *didn't want their partner to be arrested* (39% male vs. 28% female). Women were more likely to state that they didn't report the abuse to the police because they were *worried that the abuse would get worse* (14% female vs. 7% male); *feared the police wouldn't do anything* (12% female vs. 7% male); they had a *bad response from police in the past* (10% female vs. 7% male); they were *concerned they would not be able to support themselves or their children* (6% female vs. 0% male); or the *offender would not allow the report* (8% female vs. 0% male).

Men and women's response to the violence was also different. Women were more likely than men to report that they *went to an emergency room* (12% women vs. 0% men) or *sought other medical attention* (8% women vs. 3% men). Women were more likely to report receiving *private or group counseling* (20% women vs. 13% men), while men were slightly more likely to report receiving *religious counseling from clergy* (13% male vs. 10% female). Women were more likely than men to report that they *received help from friends, family and neighbors* (43% female vs. 16% male) or *ended their relationship* (42% female vs. 26% male). Men were more likely to report that they *did not take any action* in response to the domestic violence (59% male vs. 22% female).

Domestic violence shelters and service providers are required to provide services to all victims of domestic violence. Ensuring that victims are aware of these services is a constant activity. Despite equal opportunity to receive these services, female victims of domestic violence were more likely than male victims to report that they *developed a safety or escape plan* (28% female vs. 0% male), *filed an Order for Protection* (16% female vs. 3% male), or *talked with an advocate* (14% female vs. 3% male).



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN 2010 – DETAILS

Property Crime

Survey respondents were not asked to identify the perpetrator of property crimes. For these questions, there is no way to determine if the property crime was committed by a current or former intimate partner. This data is reported for other crimes when available.

Motor Vehicle Theft

In 2010, 2 percent of other respondents overall reported that someone stole or attempted to steal a motor vehicle such as a car, truck motorcycle or snowmobile. This was true for 6 percent of those respondents who experienced domestic violence in 2010. There was no difference between groups in whether they reported this crime to police; about three-quarters of respondents in both groups reported the motor vehicle theft (74% of other respondents vs. 73% of domestic violence respondents). In fact, motor vehicle theft is one of the crime types with the highest police reporting rate.

Overall, 5 percent of other respondents reported that someone tried to steal items from inside their car or truck in 2010. This is true for 12 percent of the domestic violence victims. Again, there is no statistical difference in respondents' rate of reporting this crime; 54 percent of those who experienced domestic violence reported this crime to police as did 47 percent of other respondents.

A Closer Look at Domestic Violence Victims Versus Those Who Experienced Other Crime in 2010: Those who experienced domestic violence in 2010 were more likely than those who experienced other crimes to report that they received a physical injury as a result of their victimization (9% vs. 2%, respectively) and were also more likely than other crime victims to report that they received treatment for a mental or emotional health disorder (7% vs. 1%). It was more likely for domestic violence victims to have had the responding officer tell them about crime victim services (15% vs. 5%) and to actually seek out or receive those services (11% vs. 4%).

A Closer Look at Domestic Violence Victims of Color: Domestic violence respondents of color are more likely than white domestic violence victims to say they *sometimes* feel safe in their community (31% vs. 13%), while white domestic violence victims are more likely to report feeling *almost always* safe in their community (63% vs. 45%, respectively).

None of the 44 domestic violence victims of color reported that they received mental or emotional health treatment as a result of being a victim of a crime in 2010. While it is undetermined if they needed these types of services but were unable to obtain them, the survey revealed that 8 percent of white victims of domestic violence received these types of services.

Property Break-in and Vandalism

Overall, 4 percent of other respondents to the 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey reported that someone broke into or attempted to break into their home or some other building on their property. Eleven percent of those who experienced domestic violence in 2010 indicated that someone broke in or attempted to break into their home or other building. There was no significant difference between domestic violence victims and other respondents in reporting these crimes to the police; 73 percent of those who experienced domestic violence and 66 percent of other respondents reported this crime to the police.

Eight percent of respondents reported that someone damaged or vandalized their property in 2010. Domestic violence victims were significantly more likely than other respondents to indicate that they experienced this crime (21% vs. 8%, respectively). However, there was no difference in the rate of reporting this to police (51% of domestic violence victims vs. 54% of other respondents).

Identity Theft, Scams and Fraud

In 2010, 8 percent of other respondents indicated that someone used or attempted to use their credit cards, bank account numbers, or personal checks to make purchases or obtain money without their permission or knowledge. Overall, 16 percent of domestic violence victims reported that someone used or attempted to use their credit cards, bank accounts or personal checks; however, only 2 percent ($N = 7$) reported that this was perpetrated by a current or former spouse, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend. Two of these seven respondents reported this crime to the police.

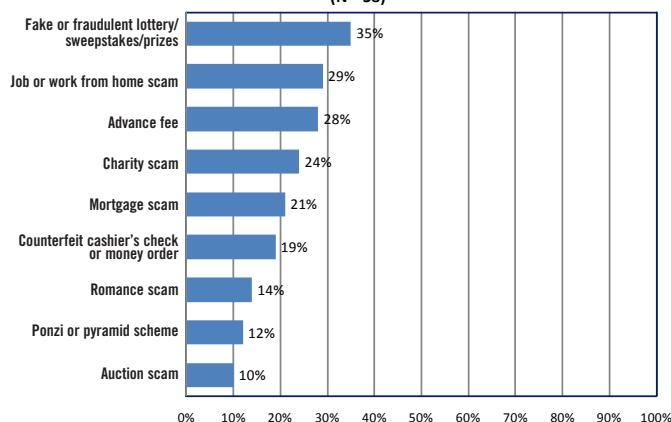
Two percent of other respondents reported that someone attempted to use their personal information such as a social security number, name or address without their permission. In contrast, 8 percent of domestic violence victims experienced this, with 3 percent ($N = 9$) reporting that a current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend was the perpetrator. Of these nine respondents, two reported the crime to police. Three of the nine respondents stated that the information was obtained by their current or former partner to open new accounts (such as bank accounts or telephone service accounts).

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people affected by scams and frauds. While specifics of these scams and frauds continue to evolve and change, they generally fall into certain broad categories. For the first time, the Minnesota Crime Victim Survey attempted to identify these crimes and assess their prevalence. Overall, 7 percent of other respondents reported being victimized through a scam or fraud.

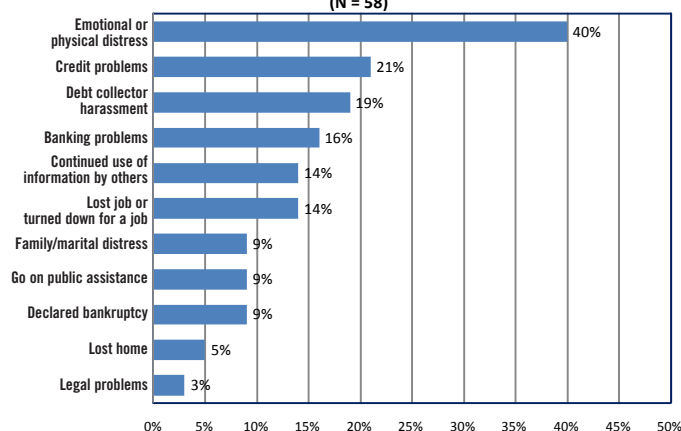
In contrast, 19 percent of domestic violence victims ($N = 58$) experienced some type of scam or fraud in 2010, with 3 percent reporting that they had been scammed or defrauded with

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN 2010 – DETAILS

Domestic Violence Victims' Experiences with Scams and Frauds
(N = 58)



Domestic Violence Victims' Problems as a Result of Being Scammed or Defrauded
(N = 58)



information obtained by a current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend. More than one-third (35%) of those domestic violence victims who experienced a scam or fraud were involved in a fake or fraudulent lottery or sweepstakes. Not quite three in 10 were involved in a work-from-home job scam or an advance fee (Nigerian bank) scam.

Forty-three percent of those domestic violence victims who were scammed or defrauded stated that the scammer initially got them involved through email, while 35 percent reported that they were introduced to the scam by phone. Slightly fewer (31%) were initially introduced to the scam through a website or the Internet.

Twenty-six percent of the domestic violence victims who were scammed or defrauded in 2010 reported at least one of the incidents to the police. Four in 10 of those domestic violence victims who experienced a fraud or scam reported emotional or physical distress as a result. About two in 10 (21%) reported credit problems, such as having to repeatedly correct the same information on a credit report, being turned down for a loan, or having to pay a higher interest rate. A similar percentage (19%) has been harassed by a debt collector or collection agency.

Robbery and Assaults

Robbery

Very few other respondents (0.2%) indicated that someone took something or tried to take something from them by force, such as by stick-up, mugging or robbery, and 1.6 percent of domestic violence victims experienced such a crime. Less than 1 percent (N = 2) reported that a current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend, or girlfriend was the perpetrator.

Crime Type	2010 Domestic Violence Victims (N = 317)		No Domestic Violence in 2010 (N = 5,886)
	% identifying DV perpetrator	% identifying non-DV perpetrator	
Use/attempted use of credit cards, bank accounts or checks without permission or knowledge	2%	14%	8%
Use/attempted use of personal information without permission or knowledge	3%	5%	2%
Victim of a scam or fraud	3%	16%	7%

Assault with a Weapon ⁵

Very few respondents overall reported that they were assaulted with a weapon other than hands, fists or feet. Only three domestic violence victims reported this, and one identified a current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend as the perpetrator.

Assault without a Weapon

Only 1 percent of other respondents reported they were hit, attacked or beat up using hands, fists or feet in 2010. In contrast, 11 percent of domestic violence victims reported experiencing assault without a weapon in 2010, and 8 percent identified the perpetrator as a current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend. The respondents assaulted by an intimate partner reported they were assaulted without a weapon an average of 2.33 times, yet they reported this crime, on average, less than one time ($\bar{x} = 0.39$). Four of the respondents indicated that they sought medical attention because of these assaults.

Threatened Assault

Two percent of other respondents reported that someone threatened, with or without a weapon, to hit, attack or beat them up in 2010. In contrast, 16 percent of domestic violence victims reported threatened assault, and 7 percent identified a current or former intimate partner as the perpetrator. The 22 respondents threatened by an intimate reported that this occurred an average of four times during the year but on average was reported to police less than one time.

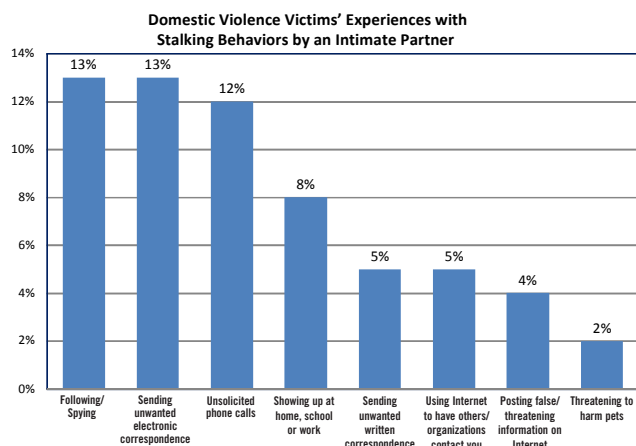
Crime Type	2010 Domestic Violence Victims (N = 317)		No Domestic Violence in 2010 (N = 5,886)
	% identifying DV perpetrator	% identifying non-DV perpetrator	
Stick-up or mugging or robbery by threat of force	0.6% (N = 2)	1% (N = 4)	0.2% (N = 10)
Injured with a gun, knife or weapon other than hands, fists or feet	0.3% (N = 1)	0.6% (N = 2)	0.2% (N = 9)
Hit, attacked or beat up using hands, fists or feet	8%	3%	1%
Threatened assault, with or without a weapon to hit, attack or beat up	7%	9%	2%

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN 2010 – DETAILS

Stalking

Overall, 11 percent of other respondents reported that they experienced some kind of stalking behavior in 2010. This was true for almost half (46%) of domestic violence victims, about half of whom said that the perpetrator of these stalking incidents could be defined as a current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend.

As a group, 13 percent of domestic violence victims reported that a current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend followed or spied on them, sent them unwanted electronic communications (such as text messages, instant messages or email), while 12 percent reported that they received unsolicited phone calls. On average, those who experienced



stalking by a domestic partner reported that these stalking incidents occurred 5.49 times but reported less than one of the incidents to the police ($\bar{x} = .64$ times). In fact, only 17 of the 76 respondents (22%) who experienced stalking by an intimate partner reported any of the incidents to the police.

Crime Type	2010 Domestic Violence Victims (N = 317)		No Domestic Violence in 2010 (N = 5,886)
	% identifying DV perpetrator	% identifying non-DV perpetrator	
Experiences with stalking	24%	22%	11%

Sexual Assault

Unwanted Sexual Contact and Unwanted Sexual Intercourse

In 2010, less than 1 percent (0.2%) of other respondents reported that someone tried to or actually coerced or forced them into unwanted sexual contact, such as touching, grabbing or fondling that did not include sexual intercourse. This was true for 6 percent of domestic violence victims, half of whom (3%) reported that a current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend perpetrated the unwanted sexual contact. These eight respondents reported that this unwanted sexual conduct occurred an average of four times in 2010, but they never reported any of the incidents to the police.

Domestic violence victims were also more likely than other respondents to report that they had experienced unwanted sexual intercourse in 2010. While less than 1 percent of other respondents reported experiencing unwanted sexual intercourse (0.1%), 4 percent of domestic violence respondents reported being the victim of this crime, with 2 percent reporting that the crime was perpetrated by a current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend. These seven respondents reported that the unwanted sexual intercourse occurred an average of 2.57 times but none of the respondents reported the incidents to the police.

Lifetime Experience of Unwanted Sexual Intercourse

While 9 percent of other respondents report that they have experienced unwanted sexual intercourse at some point in their lives, this is true for 36 percent of domestic violence victims.

Crime Type	2010 Domestic Violence Victims (N = 317)		No Domestic Violence in 2010 (N = 5,886)
	% identifying DV perpetrator	% identifying non-DV perpetrator	
Unwanted sexual contact, not including sexual intercourse	3%	3%	0.2% (N = 12)
Forced, coerced or attempted unwanted sexual intercourse	2%	2%	0.1% (N = 6)

A Closer Look at Sexual Violence:

Female domestic violence victims were more likely than male domestic violence victims to report unwanted sexual contact (9% vs. 0%, respectively) and unwanted sexual intercourse (7% vs. 1%). Female domestic violence victims were also more likely than male victims to report that they had a lifetime experience with unwanted sexual intercourse (52% vs. 13%, respectively).



CONCLUSION

This report examines domestic violence victims' experiences with crime in 2010. 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 services. This provides a much larger frame in which to view domestic violence and is more inclusive than studies focusing only on domestic violence victims already in the system.

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 do not report domestic violence to the police, and the actions victims take in response to violence.

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 these victims are dealing with, along with the violence they are experiencing in their homes.

APPENDIX - REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Q8 – In 2010, did anyone steal, or attempt to steal, a motor vehicle such as your car, truck, motorcycle or snowmobile?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	10% (N = 2)	12% (N = 3)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	11% (N = 1)	0% (N = 0)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	2% (N = 1)	6% (N = 4)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	10% (N = 3)	6% (N = 3)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	4% (N = 1)	0% (N = 0)

Q9 – In 2010, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from INSIDE any car or truck, such as packages, equipment or clothing?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	20% (N = 4)	19% (N = 5)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	22% (N = 2)	7% (N = 1)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	13% (N = 6)	13% (N = 9)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	14% (N = 4)	10% (N = 5)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	4% (N = 1)	8% (N = 2)

Q10 – In 2010, did anyone break into, or try to break into, your home or some other building on your property?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	20% (N = 4)	27% (N = 7)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	22% (N = 2)	13% (N = 2)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	9% (N = 4)	9% (N = 6)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	10% (N = 3)	2% (N = 1)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	17% (N = 4)	4% (N = 1)

APPENDIX - REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Q11 – In 2010, was any of your property damaged or vandalized?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	30% (N = 6)	23% (N = 6)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	22% (N = 2)	27% (N = 4)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	17% (N = 8)	21% (N = 14)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	31% (N = 9)	15% (N = 7)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	30% (N = 7)	4% (N = 1)

Q12 – In 2010, did anyone use or attempt to use your credit cards, debit cards, bank account numbers, or personal checks to make purchases or obtain money without your permission or knowledge?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	15% (N = 3)	15% (N = 4)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	11% (N = 1)	40% (N = 6)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	17% (N = 8)	18% (N = 12)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	21% (N = 6)	19% (N = 9)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	4% (N = 1)	8% (N = 2)

Q13 – In 2010, did anyone use or attempt to use your personal information (like your name, address or SSN) without your permission?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	20% (N = 4)	12% (N = 3)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	0% (N = 0)	7% (N = 1)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	9% (N = 4)	10% (N = 7)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	0% (N = 0)	6% (N = 3)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	13% (N = 3)	4% (N = 1)

APPENDIX - REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Q14 – Victim of a scam or fraud in 2010 (aggregated)		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	70% (N = 14)	81% (N = 21)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	78% (N = 7)	93% (N = 14)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	80% (N = 37)	77% (N = 52)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	24% (N = 7)	21% (N = 10)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	13% (N = 3)	12% (N = 3)

Q23 – Stalking in 2010 (aggregated)		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	50% (N = 10)	46% (N = 12)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	44% (N = 4)	60% (N = 9)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	37% (N = 17)	49% (N = 33)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	55% (N = 16)	46% (N = 22)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	44% (N = 10)	48% (N = 12)

Q16 – In 2010, did anyone take something from you by using force – such as by a stick-up, mugging or threat?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	5% (N = 1)	4% (N = 1)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	0% (N = 0)	7% (N = 1)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	0% (N = 0)	0% (N = 0)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	3% (N = 1)	4% (N = 2)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	0% (N = 0)	0% (N = 0)

APPENDIX - REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Q17 – In 2010, did anyone injure you with a knife, gun or weapon OTHER THAN hands, fists, or feet?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	0% (N = 0)	0% (N = 0)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	0% (N = 0)	0% (N = 0)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	2% (N = 1)	2% (N = 1)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	0% (N = 0)	0% (N = 0)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	4% (N = 1)	0% (N = 0)

Q18 – In 2010, did anyone hit, attack or beat you up using their hands, fists or feet?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	10% (N = 2)	0% (N = 0)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	11% (N = 1)	7% (N = 1)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	7% (N = 3)	9% (N = 6)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	14% (N = 4)	23% (N = 11)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	13% (N = 3)	12% (N = 3)

Q19 – In 2010, did anyone threaten, with or without a weapon, to hit, attack, or beat you up?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	15% (N = 3)	23% (N = 6)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	33% (N = 3)	13% (N = 2)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	11% (N = 5)	10% (N = 7)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	14% (N = 4)	25% (N = 12)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	26% (N = 6)	12% (N = 3)

APPENDIX - REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Q20 – In 2010, did anyone try to or actually coerce or force you into any unwanted sexual contact such as touching, grabbing, or fondling, not including sexual intercourse?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	0% (N = 0)	19% (N = 5)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	0% (N = 0)	13% (N = 2)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	0% (N = 0)	6% (N = 4)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	0% (N = 0)	13% (N = 6)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	0% (N = 0)	0% (N = 0)

Q21 – In 2010, did anyone try to or actually force you to have unwanted sexual intercourse with them?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	5% (N = 1)	12% (N = 3)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	0% (N = 0)	7% (N = 1)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	0% (N = 0)	4% (N = 3)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	0% (N = 0)	8% (N = 4)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	0% (N = 0)	4% (N = 1)

APPENDIX - REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Q22 – In your lifetime, has anyone ever tried to or actually coerced or forced you to have unwanted sexual intercourse with them?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	10% (N = 2)	62% (N = 16)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	0% (N = 0)	53% (N = 8)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	9% (N = 4)	46% (N = 31)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	24% (N = 7)	52% (N = 25)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	13% (N = 3)	52% (N = 13)

Q25 – In your lifetime, has a current or former spouse, significant other, partner, boyfriend or girlfriend, harmed you with an object or weapon, or pushed, shaken, slapped, kicked, punched, hit or choked you?		
	Domestic Violence Victims	
	Males	Females
Minneapolis or St. Paul Female (N = 26) Male (N = 20)	45% (N = 9)	73% (N = 19)
Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 15) Male (N = 9)	44% (N = 4)	47% (N = 7)
Suburbs of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Rochester or St. Cloud Female (N = 68) Male (N = 46)	37% (N = 17)	63% (N = 43)
Town/Small City Female (N = 48) Male (N = 29)	48% (N = 14)	65% (N = 31)
Rural Area Female (N = 25) Male (N = 23)	52% (N = 12)	60% (N = 15)



END NOTES

- ¹ <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=609.2242>. Note that the 2010 Minnesota Crime Victim Survey poses questions related to all defined parts of Minnesota's domestic abuse law except interfering with an emergency call.
- ² Respondents who said that a current or former spouse or intimate partner was responsible for committing a person offense or some specific property offense against them, or they directly indicated that a current or former intimate partner harmed them with an object or weapon, pushed, shook, kicked, punched, hit, strangled, or choked them. Also included in the definition of 2010 domestic violence victims were respondents who said that a current or former intimate partner tried to control them by stealing, smashing, destroying their things, throwing objects or punching walls.
- ³ This question focuses on the systems or persons that victims of domestic violence may turn to for support. It does not reflect every option for support or help available to a victim, nor does it reflect everything a domestic violence victim does to keep safe.
- ⁴ This question was also added in direct response to feedback from the 2007 survey. This question was designed to capture those respondents who may be experiencing domestic violence that is not physical, but still considered a crime.
- ⁵ Because this survey is designed to capture all crime, this question is designed to capture assault, which includes but is not limited to domestic violence. For this question, respondents could indicate a variety of perpetrators, including a significant other. The survey also contains a question directly asking respondents if they were harmed by a significant other (see page 3). This seeming redundancy is important to ensure that respondents, who might not consider their domestic violence victimization a criminal assault, have another opportunity to report their experience.



NOTES



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