

Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence also known as domestic violence is a complex type of violence perpetrated within an interpersonal and most often intimate relationship. Intimate partner violence includes many different behaviors such as sexual violence, physical violence, emotional abuse and economic abuse. Not only is intimate partner violence harmful to the victim, the impact of this type of violence has economic costs as well as long-term health and other costs. IPV is also a factor for over half of female homicides. Several studies have found the lifetime economic burden of IPV runs well over \$100,000 per female victim and about \$23,000 per male victim.¹ **Using the national average for lifetime economic burden of IPV for 2018 victimization calculates to over \$5.2 billion dollars for Ohio.** The Ohio Domestic Violence Network emphasizes the need to prevent perpetration of IPV in order to reduce victimization rates and the associated costs of intimate partner violence.

Statistics

According to the 2018 America's Health Rankings, Ohio ranked 32 in IPV lifetime prevalence for women over 18 with 38% of Ohio women experiencing some form of IPV in their lifetime.² In 2018, there were 65,845 incidence of domestic violence. The overall victimization rate was 837.5 according to OCJS.³ The Ohio Attorney General's Office also compiles an annual report on domestic violence dispute calls.⁴ In 2018 there were a total of 75,466 domestic dispute calls and of those 38,475 (51%) ended with a domestic violence charge.⁵

The Ohio Domestic Violence Network conducts in depth research of domestic violence fatalities in Ohio each year since 2015. The fatalities report for 2018 indicated 91 fatalities that included victims, perpetrators and third party interveners in the incident. A third of the cases involved multiple fatalities including children, pregnant women, perpetrators and police officers.

Disparities

The data reported on the Attorney General's website includes demographic information for both victims and perpetrators.⁶ African Americans are over represented in both the perpetrator and victim domestic violence data as they are only 14.3% of Ohio's population in 2018, but account for a third of the offenders and more than 28% of the victims. Hispanics are underrepresented in the data as they are 3.9% of the population in 2018 and about 2% of both the offenders and victims of domestic violence. Asians are also underrepresented in the Attorney General's data as they are 3% of Ohio's 2018 population and constitute only .5% of the perpetrators and victims of domestic violence.

Barriers

- Victims of Crime Act funding from the federal government, which supports domestic violence services continues to be reduced. This funding is from fees assessed and is not tax payer money.
- The State of Ohio spends \$.09 per capita for domestic violence services when surrounding states spend at least \$1.00.
- Although Ohio is implementing several promising intimate partner violence prevention practices, domestic and intimate partner violence are promoted by systemic disparities and social norms. To prevent intimate partner violence, we must focus on the root causes that are systemic and often embedded in and reinforced by the culture.
- The IPV victimization rate has increased over the years of review by about 4%. This trend needs to be prevented from increasing even more.
- We know that data collection is flawed when it comes to IPV victimization and perpetration. At both state and national levels more data is needed on the characteristics of perpetrators and the context within which perpetration occurs.

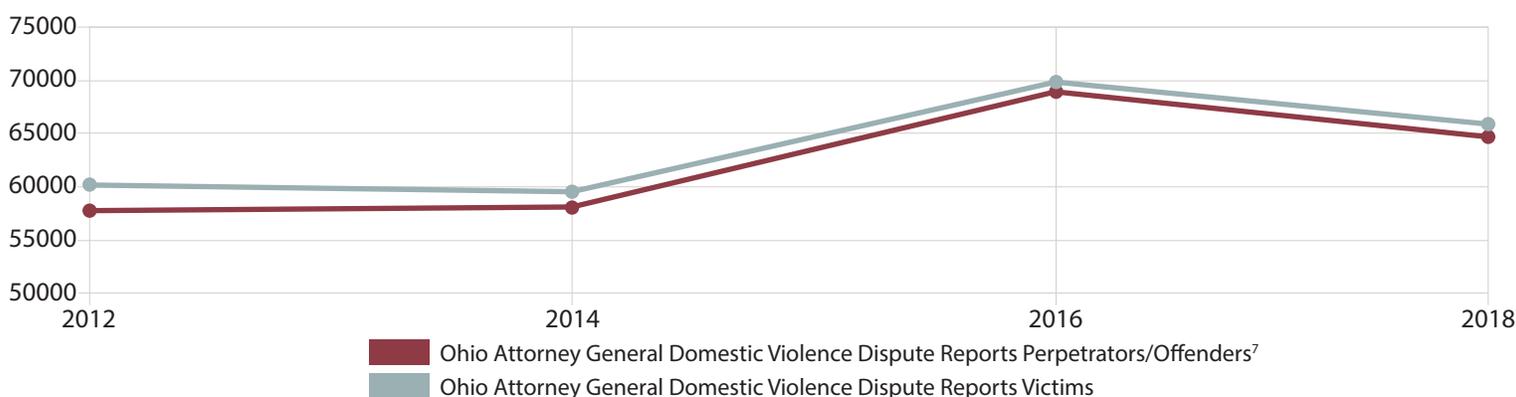
Disparities Demographics

This table reports the 2018 demographics for both victims and perpetrators.

Offenders / Perpetrators (n=64,693)			
Race		Age	
Asian	0.5%	0-17	8.2%
African American	32.6%	18-40	65.2%

Victims (n=65,845)			
Race		Age	
Asian	0.5%	0-17	6.9%
African American	28.2%	18-40	62.4%

Ohio Attorney General Domestic Violence Dispute Reports



Remedies

- Increase funding for domestic violence services including prevention at the state and federal level.
- Prevention services should be considered core services and funding for prevention needs to become more in line with what is spent on victim services.
- More information on IPV perpetrators is needed so we can further understand the factors associated with perpetration and create a prevention lens that examines perpetration.



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References can be found online at www.odvn.org/Ohio-Measures-Up.

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