

## Partner Violence Statistics

It's everybody's business.

- Intimate partner violence is a serious problem in the United States. In a report released in July 2000, the Justice Department and Centers for Disease Control found that nearly 25 percent of women, and seven percent of men say they have been raped or assaulted by a current or former partner.
- On September 25, 2007, CAEPV, Liz Claiborne and Safe Horizon released a groundbreaking survey on corporate executive and employee awareness of the impact of domestic violence in the workplace. Surprisingly, the survey shows that a significant majority of corporate executives from the nation's largest companies and their employees recognize the harmful and extensive impact of domestic violence in the workplace, yet only 13% of corporate executives think their companies should address the problem. The attitudes of executives differ dramatically from an overwhelming majority of employees (84%) who believe that corporations should be a part of the solution to addressing domestic violence.
- Although nearly 2 in 3 corporate executives (63%) say that domestic violence is a major problem in our society and 55% of these executives cite its harmful impact on productivity in their companies, a majority of top executives seem to have blinders on when it comes to seeing the reality of domestic violence victims working in their own companies. (*Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence, September 2007*)
- According to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, intimate partner violence victims lose a total of nearly 8.0 million days of paid work -- the equivalent of more than 32,000 full-time jobs - - and nearly 5.6 million days of household productivity as a result of the violence. (*Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States, US Centers for Disease Control. Report released April 28, 2003*)
- According to an October 2005 survey released by CAEPV, 21% of full-time working adults in the US are victims of domestic violence. Sixty-four percent of these victims reported their ability to work "significantly" to "somewhat" affected by domestic violence. In the same survey, 44% of co-workers were personally aware of a situation where domestic violence impacted the workplace.
- This 2005 CAEPV survey also found that 31% of co-workers obliged to cover for a victim of domestic violence by performing his or her work or offering excuses for his or her absence and 27% reported "extremely frequently" to "somewhat frequently" having had to do the victim's work for them. In addition, 38% of co-workers were "extremely" to "somewhat concerned" for their own safety when they found out a co-worker was a victim. (*Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence, October 2005*)
- The health-related costs of rape, physical assault, stalking, and homicide by intimate partners exceed \$5.8 billion each year. This total includes both direct medical and mental health care services and productivity losses. (*Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States, US Centers for Disease Control. Report released April 28, 2003*)

- A study released by the Maine Department of Labor in February of 2004 found that over three-quarters of batterers used workplace resources at least once to express remorse or anger, check up on, pressure, or threaten the victim. 74% had easy access to their intimate partner's workplace, with 21% of offenders reporting that they contacted the victim at the workplace in violation of a no contact order. 48% of offenders had difficulty concentrating at work, with 19% of offenders reporting a workplace accident or near miss from inattentiveness due to pre-occupation with their relationship.
- According to a survey released by Liz Claiborne Inc. in 2002, 68% of corporate leaders surveyed say that a company's financial performance would benefit if domestic violence were addressed among its employees. 50% of corporate leaders surveyed report that domestic violence has had a harmful effect on their own organization's insurance and medical costs and one-third (32%) say their company's bottom line performance has been damaged.
- According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) system data for calendar year 2003, homicides were the second leading cause of death of the job for women, and 5% of the 119 workplace homicides of women in that year were attributed to a current or former husband or boyfriend.

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