Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

Michigan 2010 Statistics

41.8% of women have been the victim of IPV in their lifetime.¹

Of those women:

32.8% reported fear or concern for their safety

27.9% reported Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder symptoms

22.8% had an injury and/or needed medical care

Data Source:
1. National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2010

For more information:
www.cap.vaw.msu.edu
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What Is the Problem?
United States Statistics:
- 24% women have been the victim of severe physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime, compared to 14% of men.¹
- 81% of women who were victims of rape, stalking, or physical violence by an intimate partner, reported significant short- and long-term health impacts, compared to 35% of men.¹
- Of those with lifetime intimate partner violence (IPV), 36% of female and 16% of male victims reported a need for at least one IPV-related service (e.g., housing or legal services).¹

What Is One Solution?
The Community Advocacy Project (CAP) is an evidence-based program created to help female survivors of intimate partner violence re-gain control of their lives. Developed by Dr. Cris M. Sullivan, Director, Michigan State University Research Consortium on Gender-based Violence, the intervention increases battered women’s access to needed community resources and support.

Program Components
- Family-centered model and a strengths-based, survivor-driven approach
- 10-week intervention, 4-6 hours/week, occurs in the home and community locations
- Phases: assessment, implementation, monitoring, secondary implementation, and completion
- Delivered by trained female undergraduate students
- Primary aims:
  ♦ help women protect themselves and their children from further violence
  ♦ generate and mobilize community resources women report needing

Evaluation
Participants were randomized into: 1) an experimental group that received free advocacy services or 2) a control group that received services as usual. Women were followed for two years and reported on psychological abuse, violence from partners and ex-partners, quality of life, depression, social support, and their effectiveness obtaining resources in the community.¹

Evidence of Effectiveness
- Immediate: The advocacy group reported being significantly more effective in reaching their goals compared to women in the services-as-usual (control) group.ᵃᵇ
- Short-term: The advocacy group reported lower rates of further physical violence and depression and higher quality of life and social support compared to the controls.ᵃ
- Long-term: Quality of life for the advocacy group consistently improved post-intervention and explained the intervention’s positive effects on social support at the 12-month follow-up, and access to resources and re-abuse at the 24-month follow-up.ᶜ

Publications
