

New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository
A Program of the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs

In response to a 1996 VAWA funded statewide assessment on the sources and availability of domestic violence and sexual assault data in New Mexico, the New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository (Central Repository) was established in 1999 to house collected, standardized, annual data from statewide law enforcement agencies, service provider agencies and the courts on the crimes of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The data are analyzed annually and two reports are published: *Sex Crimes in New Mexico* and *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico*. These reports can be found on the Coalition website (www.nmcsap.org), at the following link: <http://nmcsap.org/resources/reports/>, as well as the NM Crime Victims Reparation website (www.cvrc.state.nm.us), at the following link: <http://www.cvrc.state.nm.us/wp-content/uploads/4O1vzQ9J.pdf>.

New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository
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Domestic Violence in New Mexico

Like sexual assault, since the year 2000, the Central Repository has published an annual report called *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico*. It reports on the incidents of reported domestic violence by statewide law enforcement. Not every law enforcement agency reports to us, but those that do represent 95% of the New Mexico population.

In a three-year trends analysis of our data from 2014-2016, there was an average of 18,520 cases of domestic violence each year that were reported to statewide law enforcement agencies. This represents a 1.7% decrease from the average number of law enforcement-identified domestic violence incidents reported each year (18,839) during the previous three-year span (2011-2013).

The Central Repository also captures data on survivors who go to statewide domestic violence service providers.

Domestic violence in New Mexico In 2015:

The chart below reveals that from 2015-2016 there was an 11% increase in the number of domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement, a 16.5% decrease in the number of adult victims who received services from statewide domestic violence service providers, a 7.5% increase in the number of offenders receiving treatment, and a negligible difference (<1%) in the number of children served by statewide service provider agencies.

New Mexico	2015	2016	Change	
			Increase	Decrease
Domestic violence Incidents Reported to Law Enforcement	17,757	19,746	11%	
Domestic Violence Adult Victims Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers	7,643	6,385		16.5%
Children Served by Domestic Violence Service Providers	2,742	2,719		0.08%
Offenders Receiving Treatment	1,419	1,526	7.5%	

In 2016, of the adult victims served, 91% of victims were female and 80% of all adult victim' offenders were male.

Over half (59%) of law enforcement domestic violence cases involved the use of one or more weapons; and 42% involved victim injury. Law enforcement reported that children were present at 29% of the domestic violence incidents, and a total 6,779 children were present during the incidents that occurred in 2016.

Service providers reported that children were present at one-third (32%) of the domestic violence incidents of their adult victims. Two-thirds (66%) of the children present were under age 13, most (36%), of these under age 6.

One-third (35%) of the adult victims served by statewide service providers were physically injured in their domestic violence incidents; 14% reported experiencing forced or coerced sexual activity from the offender. In Bernalillo County, most domestic violence victims with injury are referred to the Albuquerque SANE Collaborative for a medical exam and photo documentation. In a recent examination of domestic violence

cases from Albuquerque SANE, 93% of survivors suffered one or more injuries and over one-third (39%) of these survivors were victims of strangulation.

Children victim-witness reports identified 23% of children who experienced physical abuse from the current offender of the adult victim and 11% who experienced sexual abuse from the current offender of the adult victim.

Intimate Partner Violence

In the NISVS State Report, intimate partners include "...current or former spouses, boyfriends/girlfriends, dating partners, or sexual partners." Additionally, they state that, "Intimate partner violence can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy".

The types of intimate-partner victimizations captured by NISVS include sexual violence, stalking, physical violence, psychological aggression, and control of reproductive or sexual health.

It is not possible to measure change from our baseline rate of lifetime intimate partner violence as was found in the 2005 Survey of Violence Victimization in New Mexico (SVV) to the rate found in the NISVS State Report because of a difference in the way intimate partner violence was operationally defined in the two surveys. However, in the NISVS State Report, the national rate of lifetime intimate partner violence and a rate for each state is provided.

The chart below shows that the national rate of lifetime intimate partner violence for women (37.3%) differs insignificantly from the rate for New Mexico women (37.6%); and New Mexico's rate of 37.6% for women, ranks 23rd in the country. Similarly, the national rate of lifetime intimate partner violence for men, is 30.9%. The rate for New Mexico men is 33.3%; and New Mexico's rate of 33.3% for men, ranks 16th in the country.

Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence	U.S.	New Mexico	New Mexico's Rank
Women	37.3%	37.6%	23rd
Men	30.9%	33.3%	16th

Nationally, 6.6% of women and 6.4% of men reported being a victim of intimate partner violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. There was no statistically reliable estimate provided for New Mexico men and women during the preceding 12 months.

So, while we don't have an annual rate of intimate partner violence for New Mexico women, if we used the national annual rate to estimate the number of intimate partner violence victims among adult women in New Mexico in 2012, it would mean that there were an estimated 52,816 adult women victims of intimate partner violence that year (800,247 women [18 and over] x 6.6%).

Similarly, if we used the national rate to estimate the number of intimate partner violence victims among adult men in New Mexico in 2012, it would mean that there were an estimated 49,322 adult men victims of intimate partner violence that year (770,669 x 6.4%). The estimated total number of adult intimate partner violence victims therefore would be 102,138. It is interesting to note that statewide law enforcement agencies in 2012, reported a total of 18,825 domestic violence victims which includes the expanded relationships of violence by intimate partners and others stated in the Crimes Against a Household Member Act statute.

(Source: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012)

Stalking

The NISVS defined stalking as follows: “Stalking victimization involves a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics used by a perpetrator that is both unwanted and causes fear or safety concern in the victim.” Further, “...a person was considered a stalking victim if they experienced multiple stalking tactics or a single stalking tactic multiple times by the same perpetrator and felt very fearful, or believed that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator’s behavior.”

Specific stalking tactics measured include:

- Unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups;
- Unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media;
- Unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents;
- Watching or following from a distance, spying with a listening device, camera, or global positions system (GPS);
- Approaching or showing up in places, such as the victim’s home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted;
- Leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and
- Sneaking into victims’ home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victims know the perpetrator had been there.

Additionally, survey respondents that were identified as possible stalking victims were asked about two other stalking tactics:

- Damaged personal property or belongings, such as in their home or car; and
- Made threats of physical harm

The chart below shows: 1) the baseline rate of lifetime stalking of women and men in New Mexico obtained from the SVV in 2005, 2) the rate of stalking in New Mexico that was found in the NISVS State Report, and 3) the rate of stalking nationally. A comparison of lifetime stalking among New Mexico women shows a 6% decrease from the 2005 SVV to NISVS State Report; and 0.9% decrease in lifetime stalking among New Mexico men. The NISVS rate of lifetime stalking nationally for women is 15.8% compared to women in New Mexico (19%) and ranks New Mexico 6th in the country. Likewise, the NISVS rate of lifetime stalking nationally for men is 5.3% compared to men in New Mexico (6.1%) and ranks New Mexico 9th out of the 15 states for which a statistically reliable estimate was provided.

Lifetime Stalking	2005 SVV New Mexico Rate	2010-2012 NISVS New Mexico Rate	2010-2012 National Rate	New Mexico’s Rank
Women	25%	19.0%	15.8%	6th
Men	7%	6.1%	5.3%	9th

Nationally, 4.2% of women reported being stalked in the 12 months preceding the survey. There was no statistically reliable estimate provided for men nationally, or New Mexico men and women during the

preceding 12 months. So, while we don't have an annual rate of stalking for New Mexico women, if we used the national annual rate to estimate the number of women stalking victims in New Mexico in 2012, it would mean that there were an estimated 33,610 women stalking victims that year (800,247 women [18 and over] x 4.2%). It is interesting to note that statewide law enforcement agencies in 2012 reported a total of 68 stalking cases, regardless of gender.

(Source: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012)