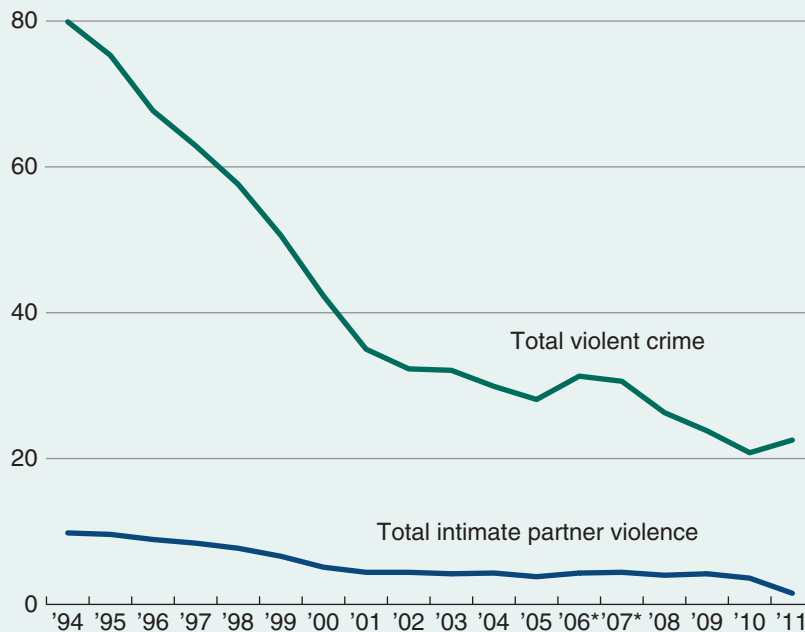


**FIGURE 9.4**

Total Violent Crime and Intimate Partner Violence, 1993–2011  
(Rate per 1,000 Persons Age 12 or Older)



Note: Estimates based on two-year rolling averages beginning in 1993. Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault committed by current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

\* Due to methodological changes, use caution when comparing 2006 NCVS criminal victimization estimates to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007*, NCJ 224390, BJS website, December 2008, for more information. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2010.

spouses after a longer exposure of women to German norms and values concerning gender equality” (p. 88).

It is also notable that the World Health Organization (2004) estimated annual economic costs in the United States due to intimate partner violence at about \$13 billion. One bit of good news is that intimate partner violence has dropped significantly in the United States in recent years (see Figure 9.4), showing a 72% drop between 1994 and 2011.

#### THINK ABOUT IT:

1. Why do you think that regions of the world with more permissive attitudes regarding females have higher rates of intimate violence toward them?
2. How do you think such societies with more liberating policies toward women could reduce the increase in their rates of domestic victimization?

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2013). *Intimate partner violence, 1993–2011*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice; Van Dijk, J. (2008). *The world of crime*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE; World Health Organization. (2004). *The economic dimensions of interpersonal violence*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.