INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE SURVEILLANCE

UNIFORM DEFINITIONS AND RECOMMENDED DATA ELEMENTS

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Division of Violence Prevention

CDC

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE SURVEILLANCE
UNIFORM DEFINITIONS AND
RECOMMENDED DATA ELEMENTS

VERSION 2.0

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INTRODUCTION

The Problem of Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a significant public health problem. The most recent data, from the 2011 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), indicate that over 10 million women and men in the United States experience physical violence each year by a current or former intimate partner. Further, over 1 in 5 women (22.3%) and nearly 1 in 7 men (14.0%) have experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime, translating to nearly 29 million U.S. women and nearly 16 million U.S. men.[1] Data from NISVS also show that nearly 1 in 11 women (8.8%) have been raped by a current or former intimate partner at some point in their lives.[1] Finally, approximately 9.2% of women and 2.5% of men have been stalked by an intimate partner in their lifetime.[1]

In addition to the immediate impact, intimate partner violence has lifelong consequences. A number of studies have shown that beyond injury and death, victims of IPV are more likely to report a range of negative mental and physical health outcomes that are both acute and chronic in nature.[2,3] During the past decade, a number of studies have also improved our understanding of the biologic response to acute and chronic stress that links IPV with negative health outcomes.[2,3] In addition, there are a number of behavioral factors that are likely to play a role in the link between IPV and adverse health outcomes as victims of IPV are more likely to smoke, engage in heavy/binge drinking, report HIV risk factors, and endorse other unhealthy behaviors.[3]

Prior to NISVS, there was no established mechanism for ongoing public health surveillance that provided national- and state-level IPV data. Those interested in knowing the incidence and prevalence of IPV had to rely on one-time data collection efforts or data from multiple data systems utilizing differing definitions and methods of data collection. Obtaining accurate and reliable estimates of the number of individuals affected by violence is complicated by a number of factors. Many of these data sources were created and maintained for purposes other than monitoring the scope of the problem. For example, law enforcement agencies collect information about violence against women for the purpose of apprehending and bringing charges against the perpetrator(s) of the violence; these agencies are likely to record fewer details about the victim. Hospitals collect information primarily for providing optimal patient care and for billing purposes, and thus may record few or no details about the perpetrator of the violence, even if they recognize or record the violence at all.[4] The process of bringing together data from multiple systems is one way to arrive at better estimates of the number of women and men who are victims of violence. However, use of multiple data systems can present logistical challenges and threats to the reliability of the data because, for some incidents, information from the victim will appear in multiple data systems (e.g., both police and hospital data), whereas for other incidents victim information will only appear in one data system (e.g., the victim seeks emergency department treatment but does not file a police report).

In addition to these logistical challenges, there are social barriers to obtaining accurate IPV surveillance data. These barriers include the sensitive nature of the topic; the guilt and shame that inhibit self-identification by victims and perpetrators; and the lack of training, fear of repercussions, and other concerns that inhibit agency personnel from recording reports of IPV in official records, even when cases are identified. Furthermore, only a small fraction of all IPV victims ever seek help from either the criminal justice or the health care system.

The task of obtaining surveillance information is further complicated by the repetitive nature of the violence in many violent relationships. As a result, it is difficult to determine if the counts obtained reflect the number of *individuals* affected or the number of *incidents* of violence. This difficulty is compounded by the necessity of relying on multiple data sources. Police may file and treat each assault separately, even if all incidents were caused by the same perpetrator, whereas hospitals may record repeated incidents in the same patient file.

Inconsistent definitions of IPV limit the ability of the field to prevent and respond to the problem in a number of ways. First, without an agreed-upon definition about what should and should not be counted as IPV, we are unable to gauge the magnitude of the problem and determine the resources needed for prevention and response. Second, it limits our ability to identify those groups at highest risk who might benefit from focused intervention or increased services. Third, it limits our ability to monitor changes in the incidence and prevalence of IPV over time which, in turn, limits our ability to monitor the effectiveness of violence prevention and intervention activities. Higher quality and more timely incidence and prevalence estimates have the potential to be of use to a wide audience, including policymakers, researchers, public health practitioners, victim advocates, service providers, and media professionals.

History of CDC Activities Related to the Development of Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements

Recognizing the need to improve the quality of the available IPV data, the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), initiated a process to promote consistency in the use of terminology and data collection related to IPV. In 1999, the NCIPC published Version 1.0 of *Intimate Partner Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements* (RDE).[5] Version 1.0 was developed through an extensive consultative process beginning with an Expert Panel convened in March 1996 (Appendix 1). A number of external reviewers were also consulted, including federal and international partners, state health department representatives, professional and medical organizations, coalitions, and researchers.

The Need for Revisions to the Definitions and Data Elements

Many changes have occurred in the IPV field since the first edition of the definitions document was created. These changes impact the components of an IPV data collection system and the prevention approaches that follow. One example that demonstrates the need for revisions relates to stalking. At the time in which the first IPV definitions were developed there was some disagreement in the field regarding whether stalking should be treated as a distinct component of violence against women (and in this case, IPV). Recommendations from a 1998 "Workshop on Building Data Systems for Monitoring and Responding to Violence Against Women," were that stalking should be considered a component of violence and abuse against women (VAAW), but there was no consensus on whether stalking should be included in the narrower category of violence against women (VAW), considered psychological/emotional abuse, or its own distinct category.[6] Since that time the amount of scholarship on stalking has increased and stalking is more commonly studied as part of IPV. CDC's National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, which began data collection in 2010 and is planned as an ongoing surveillance system, measures stalking by any perpetrator, and classifies it as a component of IPV, similar to the National Violence Against Women Survey of the mid-1990's.

Additionally, since the development of the first edition of the IPV uniform definitions and recommended data elements document, there has been recognition in the field regarding the evolution of how young adults and teens describe their dating partners. While this most centrally impacts the separate but related issue of dating violence measurement, it is important to examine and potentially update the definition of an intimate partner in light of these changes. Additionally, there is ongoing debate about how to distinguish between certain victim-perpetrator relationships, specifically among intimate partners; for example, the term "date" can refer to a wide range of relationships, including an intimate partner or an acquaintance. Also, with regard to a "completed sex act," questions have been raised as to the importance of including the roles of the victim and perpetrator (i.e., who penetrated whom). Finally, with the technological advances over the last decade, more attention has been placed on Internet-based relationships, and it is unclear how the changes in access brought about by new technologies are impacting violence victimization experiences. These and other questions (described below) were explored in this revision.

It is also important to note that Version 1.0 of the uniform definitions document discussed the debate about a lack of clarity regarding the term "violence against women," noting that "the term has been used to describe a wide range of acts." While the current terminology used in this document focuses primarily on the more narrow term "intimate partner violence," the same issues remain regarding the lack of clarity about the specific acts that should be included as part of the terminology of the definition, as well as the specific relationship types that might be classified as "intimate."

The Revision Process

Version 1.0 of the IPV Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements provided the foundation for Version 2.0. While many items in the CDC Uniform Definitions have been modified and updated, much of the original text written by the original authors remains intact. CDC convened a panel of 11 experts in October 2010 to discuss and provide recommendations for revising the previously published sexual violence (SV) and IPV uniform definition documents. The goal was to have representation from researchers and practitioners as well as experts who could speak to both IPV and SV (even if some primarily specialize in only one of the areas). In addition, experts who served on one or both of the previous panels/external groups were included to help provide historical context. The in-person panel included more researchers than practitioners due to the need

for expertise and experience in current definitional issues and measurement. After the in-person meeting the 11 panelists reviewed and provided final input to the revised document. To ensure that the proposed changes were relevant to practitioners and service providers, we also sought input from 12 leaders in the practice field and 7 provided comments and suggestions.

There were eight key issues discussed and considered by the in-person expert panel that were relevant to the IPV definitions document. These were: 1) whether (and how) to include unwanted non-physical pressured sex, 2) whether (and how) to include sexual harassment, 3) how to define a date given changes in labels used by younger populations, 4) whether (and how) to include stalking in the intimate partner violence definitions, 5) how to distinguish between a date, a dating partner and an intimate partner, 6) whether to expand the meaning of "completed sex act" to identify who penetrates whom, 7) whether to expand the definition of psychological/emotional abuse and explore whether it requires the presence of other violence by an intimate partner, and 8) whether (and how) to update the Recommended Data Elements.[2,3] Discussions with the expert panel started with these eight issues and expanded into other topics that resulted in additional changes to the documents.

Public Health Surveillance

Public health surveillance involves ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of data related to a health-related event.[7] The ultimate purpose of public health surveillance is to direct public health action in an effort to reduce morbidity and mortality, and improve overall health.[7] A foundational aspect of any public health surveillance system is developing a standard case definition for the health outcome under surveillance. The use of a standard case definition is one key factor needed to ensure that information is collected in a systematic fashion. A high quality case definition improves the comparability of the health-related event reported from different sources of data, such as comparisons among geographic areas, or the ability to compare data over time.[7] Further, a consistent definition is critical in order to monitor trends over time.[8]

"Record-based" Surveillance Versus "Survey" Surveillance

Record-based surveillance involves systematic, ongoing collection, analysis, and interpretation of existing data from sources such as emergency departments, police departments, or domestic violence shelters.[7] These data have typically been collected for other agency-related purposes, but can later be extracted and used for public health surveillance purposes. In addition to allowing examination of trends over time, these data are typically inexpensive to collect given that the information already exists. Some also refer to this as archival data collection.

Surveillance using population-based surveys involves collecting data directly from individuals. For surveillance purposes, surveys are repeated (e.g., annually, biennially) and collect information from individuals using systematic data collection from a representative sample of the population of interest. Because surveys do not rely upon already existing information, they allow flexibility in the number of questions and the level of detailed information that is collected. Furthermore, unlike surveillance using records, survey surveillance provides the opportunity to gather information from those who have experienced IPV and from individuals who have not for purposes of comparison. However, surveys are typically more expensive to conduct relative to surveillance collected via record reviews or through use of administrative data systems.

For record-based IPV surveillance, data collectors are encouraged to gather information from appropriate agencies in their jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, police records, domestic violence shelters and hospitals. In gathering this information, data collectors should be aware of several major issues. Health care providers, domestic violence shelters and other victim service agencies are under strict bounds of confidentiality; therefore, access to their records will likely be limited. Many health care and service agencies are overburdened and may not have the available staff to either remove unique identifiers or gather information from the records themselves. With respect to medical records, many victims do not seek medical care. Furthermore, if victims do seek medical care or other services, they may not disclose their experiences and are thus, not identified as IPV victims in most medical or other records. Finally, if victims do disclose information, personnel may not always gather or document all of the information that is important for IPV surveillance. For these and other reasons, information about IPV in existing records is frequently limited and this may have implications for the representativeness of the data.

An example of data that would be difficult to obtain using record-based surveillance methods are changes in psychological or mental health after IPV. For many victims there can be significant short- and long-term mental and physical health consequences associated with the experience of IPV.[8-10] Information related to the psychological functioning or long-term health problems of victims may not be collected from victims at the time of an agency intake. This is particularly true if victims state that the reason for their visit is due to an injury such as a bruise or a broken bone without explicitly mentioning IPV. In addition, if this type of information is collected, it is generally not collected in a systematic fashion that would allow for meaningful examination of such data. Documentation of adverse mental and physical health outcomes is important for demonstrating that IPV has wide-reaching effects beyond just the immediate injury or psychological distress that is often self-evident. For these reasons, complementing record-based surveillance with ongoing population-based surveys can allow for the collection of data that is frequently unavailable in agency records.

Contents, Purpose and Scope of this Document

This document is the second version of *Intimate Partner Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements* (RDEs) originally published in 1999.The document is intended for use by individuals and organizations interested in gathering public health surveillance data on IPV. This document has been designed to promote and improve the consistency of IPV surveillance across organizations. The definitions and data elements in this document are recommendations only and are not intended as mandates. Furthermore, the contents of this document do not represent *instruments* to be used for either record or survey surveillance. Rather, the definitions and data elements can be used to *create* measures and instruments for surveillance. When creating instruments, it is important to clearly communicate the definitions of IPV for the person abstracting data from records or to use behaviorally specific measures that reflect the definitions of IPV in surveys. The definition of IPV separates the experience into multiple, discrete violence types. However, it is important to note that victims do not necessarily experience IPV in the way that the definitions categorize these experiences. To address this issue, the RDEs that describe incidents of IPV allow for multiple types of IPV to be recorded and ascribed to the same incident.

Many of the RDEs included in this document are focused on collecting information pertaining to the most recent perpetrator (which is likely to be the focus of shelters, hospitals, police records and other service providers) as well as the first ever experience. However, data collectors may focus their efforts on a wider, or more limited, set of violence experiences. Examples include gathering information on all perpetrators over one's lifetime, on all perpetrators in the past 12 months, or on the most severe episode of violence experienced by a victim.

The RDEs should not be viewed as measures or specific questions that should be asked. Furthermore, an RDE may reflect the combination of multiple pieces of information (i.e., questions in a survey). For example, to obtain adequate information for the RDE "*3.301 Stalking by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime,*" information needs to be gathered regarding the victim's experience of multiple stalking behaviors and whether the experience of these stalking behaviors resulted in the victim being fearful.

This document includes three major sections:

- **Uniform Definitions for Intimate Partner Violence**

- **Data Elements for Record-based and Survey Surveillance of Intimate Partner Violence**

- **Recommended Data Elements for Intimate Partner Violence, which includes:**
    - ° Identifying Information;
    - ° Victim Demographics;
    - ° Victim's Experience of IPV;
    - ° Most Recent Violent Episode Perpetrated by an Intimate Partner.

For each data element, the following categories of information are listed:

- **Description** or **Definition** of the data element;

- Uses of the data element and **Type of Surveillance** for which it is recommended;

- Data Type and maximum allowed **Field Length**;

- **Field Values** and **Coding Instructions** that designate recommended coding specification and valid data entries.

For some data elements, the following additional categories are listed:

- **Discussion** of conceptual or operational issues;

- **Repetition**, an indication of when it is appropriate to include all answers that may apply;

- **Data Standards** or **Guidelines** used to define the data element and its field values;

- **Other References** consulted in developing the data element.

Notes on the Use of the Uniform Definitions and the Recommended Data Elements

The Uniform Definitions are used throughout the Recommended Data Elements. The definitions are likely to be useful for a wide range of policymakers, researchers, public health practitioners, victim advocates, service providers, and media professionals seeking to clarify discussions about IPV. However, most terms in the Uniform Definitions are defined in only a general sense, and researchers and other users may need to further refine them.

Dating violence, and more specifically teen dating violence, is an emerging area of study that is similar in many respects to adult intimate partner violence. Although the definitions in this document often focus on and refer to elements of IPV that are specific to adults, the Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements can also be used for the purpose of teen dating violence surveillance.

Additionally, IPV, as specified in the Uniform Definitions and used throughout the Recommended Data Elements, refers to victim/perpetrator relationships among current or former intimate partners. For ease of presentation, the words "current and former" are not always used to qualify the term intimate partner violence but are always implied when the term is used. Note that the document was written to enable data collection for both female and male IPV victims.

As you use the Recommended Data Elements, keep in mind the following points:

- The goals of IPV surveillance are to obtain an estimate of the number of people who are affected by IPV during a specified time period (e.g., lifetime, past 12 months) and to describe the characteristics of people affected, the duration and frequency of IPV experienced, and the consequences (e.g., injuries, need for services, fear for safety). Given that simplicity is an important surveillance system attribute for obtaining high quality data,[7] and given the complexity in understanding the complete picture of a violent interaction between two people, judgment is required to distinguish between data elements that are desirable and those that might possibly be collected. Desirable data elements that are not feasible to collect as part of a surveillance system will need to be collected in other ways.

- No single agency is likely to collect all of the recommended data elements. Consequently, some surveillance systems, such as the National Violent Death Reporting System, combine data from a number of sources (e.g., death certificates, coroner/medical examiner records, law enforcement reports) in order to provide a more complete description of a violent event.[11]

- The Recommended Data Elements include four discrete types of violence: physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and psychological aggression. One violent episode may contain all four types of violence. Although the definition of IPV separates the experiences into multiple, discrete violence types, victims may not necessarily experience IPV in the way that the definitions categorize these experiences. To address this the Recommended Data Elements that describe episodes of IPV allow for multiple forms of IPV to be recorded related to the same episode.

- Each Recommended Data Element is numbered for convenience of presentation and for easy reference. Each data element includes a code set that specifies recommended coding values and instructions for what to do when the data element is not applicable for a particular victim. The data elements can be gathered in any order and can be obtained from one or more data sources for any given victim of IPV.

- The data elements are not meant to be "administered" as a survey or a questionnaire nor are they mandatory elements. Instead, they are presented as information to be gathered, as appropriate and when available from data sources in the jurisdictions that gather such information. It is likely that record-based surveillance efforts may not have access to all elements that are listed.

What is New in This Version?

The revisions to this document were primarily framed around the key issues that were discussed with the panel and described above. For example, we have updated our definitions to reflect input from the panel and changes in the field (e.g., recognition that stalking is a critical component of IPV). We have also simplified the response options regarding the number of episodes that have occurred for a particular form of violence (0 episodes, 1 episode, 2 or more episodes). This reflects the difficulty in providing the exact number of times that a particular behavior was experienced during a given time period, particularly for record-based surveillance in which the most recent episode is typically the focus. Additionally, the reader will find explicit mention of the use of technology to perpetrate stalking and non-contact forms of sexual violence (e.g. use of GPS for tracking, or sexually explicit text messages). A significant number of changes were also made to how psychological aggression (formerly labeled psychological abuse) is defined. Among the changes is the addition of "control of reproductive or sexual health," "gaslighting," and "exploitation of vulnerability."

With regard to the Recommended Data Elements, this revised version includes a few additional elements, including an element about "significant life disruptions" caused or aggravated by victimization experiences, and an element related to "negative physical health conditions" that may be associated with victimization experiences. Additionally, a definition of tactics (e.g., administering alcohol, false promises) used to perpetrate SV has also been included as part of the sexual violence definition.

Confidentiality and Safety

Confidentiality and safety are of paramount importance in the surveillance of IPV, as is true for all research on violence. No data should be collected or stored that would in any way jeopardize a victim's safety. In developing a surveillance system for IPV it is important to maintain confidentiality of respondents and ensure the safety of victims. The issue of confidentiality must be balanced with the need for data linkage across multiple data sets. This could be accomplished with the use of unique identifiers. Unique identifiers are important to link information from separate data sources (e.g., domestic violence shelters, law enforcement, hospitals). Unique identifiers are also needed to reduce duplication of information collected and to identify repeat visits by the same person. This document does not suggest the use of names or social security numbers as unique identifiers. Unique identifiers can be created by using different data components such that the information can be linked to a particular person but cannot be traced back to that person.

Surveillance systems that measure IPV through surveys need to address ethical issues related to collecting this type of sensitive information.[12] Among the steps necessary in ensuring respondent safety:

- Graduated informed consent in which the topic of the survey is revealed only to the respondent, in order to decrease the possibility of reprisal by a potential perpetrator living with the respondent.

- Well-trained interviewers who are able to skillfully ask about sensitive issues in a respectful manner in order to build rapport and maximize the comfort of the respondent.

- Developing and implementing a detailed protocol for interviewers to follow should a respondent become distressed.

- Explicit instructions by interviewers to respondents that they may skip any question or immediately stop the survey at any time, especially if the respondent should feel their safety is at risk.

- Efforts to connect respondents who are victims to needed services, particularly if they indicate distress in the course of participation.

Next Steps and Suggestions From the Panel

Although the focus here is on *surveillance* and measurement issues, the panel identified other important areas in need of focus. Many changes have occurred in the field of IPV since the first edition of the definitions document was created. These changes impact the components of an IPV data collection system and the prevention approaches that follow. The IPV Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements have been updated to more appropriately capture recent developments in understanding the magnitude, extent, and burden of IPV. We encourage others to use these definitions, which can be applied to the conduct of record-based surveillance and survey surveillance in a broad range of community and institutional settings (e.g., metropolitan areas, counties, state and national data, health clinics, hospitals). Although this document is focused on public health surveillance, the panel identified other important IPV-related areas in need of focus, such as further exploration of fear as a component of the stalking definition, identifying risk factors at the outer levels of the social ecology (i.e., community and societal level factors), as well as identifying protective factors at all levels of the social ecology.

Prospective users of this document are invited to contact CDC to discuss their plans for evaluating or using some or all of the recommended data elements. Lessons learned through field use and evaluation will be a valuable source of input for subsequent revisions, but all comments and suggestions for improving this document are welcome.

Please send questions or suggestions for improving this document to:

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INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE:
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Intimate Partner Violence and Associated Terms

Intimate Partner Violence—Overall Definition
Intimate partner violence includes physical violence, sexual violence, stalking and psychological aggression (including coercive tactics) by a current or former intimate partner (i.e., spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, dating partner, or ongoing sexual partner).

Intimate Partner
An intimate partner is a person with whom one has a close personal relationship that may be characterized by the partners' emotional connectedness, regular contact, ongoing physical contact and sexual behavior, identity as a couple, and familiarity and knowledge about each other's lives. The relationship need not involve all of these dimensions.

Intimate partner relationships include current or former:

- spouses (married spouses, common-law spouses, civil union spouses, domestic partners)

- boyfriends/girlfriends

- dating partners

- ongoing sexual partners

Intimate partners may or may not be cohabiting. Intimate partners can be opposite or same sex. If the victim and the perpetrator have a child in common and a previous relationship but no current relationship, then by definition they fit into the category of former intimate partner. States differ as to what constitutes a common-law marriage. Users of the Recommended Data Elements will need to know what qualifies as a common-law marriage in their state.

Physical Violence
Physical violence is defined as the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm. Physical violence includes, but is not limited to: scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shaking, hair-pulling, slapping, punching, hitting, burning, use of a weapon (gun, knife, or other object), and use of restraints or one's body, size, or strength against another person. Physical violence also includes coercing other people to commit any of the above acts.

Sexual Violence
Sexual violence is defined as a sexual act that is committed or attempted by another person without freely given consent of the victim or against someone who is unable to consent or refuse. It includes: forced or alcohol/drug facilitated penetration of a victim; forced or alcohol/drug facilitated incidents in which the victim was made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else; nonphysically pressured unwanted penetration; intentional sexual touching; or non-contact acts of a sexual nature. Sexual violence can also occur when a perpetrator forces or coerces a victim to engage in sexual acts with a third party.

Sexual violence involves a lack of freely given consent as well as situations in which the victim is unable to consent or refuse:

- *Consent*
  Words or overt actions by a person who is legally or functionally competent to give informed approval, indicating a freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact.

- *Inability to Consent*
  A freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact could not occur because of the victim's age, illness, mental or physical disability, being asleep or unconscious, or being too intoxicated (e.g., incapacitation, lack of consciousness, or lack of awareness) through their voluntary or involuntary use of alcohol or drugs.

- *Inability to Refuse*
  Disagreement to engage in a sexual act was precluded because of the use or possession of guns or other non-bodily weapons, or due to physical violence, threats of physical violence, intimidation or pressure, or misuse of authority.

Sexual violence is divided into the following types:

- Completed or attempted forced penetration of a victim

- Completed or attempted alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration of a victim

- Completed or attempted forced acts in which a victim is made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else

- Completed or attempted alcohol/drug-facilitated acts in which a victim is made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else

- Non-physically forced penetration which occurs after a person is pressured verbally or through intimidation or misuse of authority to consent or acquiesce

- Unwanted sexual contact

- Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences

Penetration
Penetration involves physical insertion, however slight, of the penis into the vulva; contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus; or physical insertion of a hand, finger, or other object into the anal or genital opening of another person.

- Penetration of Victim

  ° *Penetration of the Victim by Force* - Includes completed or attempted unwanted vaginal (for women), oral, or anal insertion through use of physical force or threats to physically harm toward or against the victim. Examples include pinning the victim's arms, using one's body weight to prevent movement or escape, use of a weapon or threats of use, and assaulting the victim.

  ° *Penetration of Victim by Alcohol/drug-facilitation* - Includes completed or attempted unwanted vaginal (for women), oral, or anal insertion when the victim was unable to consent due to being too intoxicated (e.g., incapacitation, lack of consciousness, or lack of awareness) through their voluntary or involuntary use of alcohol or drugs.

- Victim was Made to Penetrate

  ° *Victim was Made to Penetrate a Perpetrator or Someone Else by Force* - Includes times when the victim was made, or there was an attempt to make the victim, sexually penetrate a perpetrator or someone else without the victim's consent because the victim was physically forced or threatened with physical harm. Examples include pinning the victim's arms, using one's body weight to prevent movement or escape, use of a weapon or threats of use, and assaulting the victim.

  ° *Victim was Made to Penetrate a Perpetrator or Someone Else by Alcohol/drug-facilitation* - Includes times when the victim was made, or there was an attempt to make the victim, sexually penetrate a perpetrator or someone else without the victim's consent because the victim is unable to provide consent due to being too intoxicated (e.g., incapacitation, lack of consciousness, or lack of awareness) through their voluntary or involuntary use of alcohol or drugs.

Nonphysically pressured unwanted penetration
Victim was pressured verbally or through intimidation or misuse of authority to consent or acquiesce to being penetrated. Examples include being worn down by someone who repeatedly asked for sex or showed they were unhappy; feeling pressured by being lied to, or being told promises that were untrue; having someone threaten to end a relationship or spread rumors; and sexual pressure due to someone using their influence or authority (this is not an exhaustive list).

Unwanted Sexual Contact
Intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person without his or her consent, or of a person who is unable to consent or refuse. Unwanted sexual contact can be perpetrated against a victim or by making a victim touch the perpetrator. Unwanted sexual contact could be referred to as sexual harassment in some contexts (e.g., school or workplace).

Non-Contact Unwanted Sexual Experiences
Sexual violence that does not include physical contact of a sexual nature between the perpetrator and the victim. This occurs against a person without his or her consent, or against a person who is unable to consent or refuse. Some acts of non-contact unwanted sexual experiences occur without the victim's knowledge. This type of sexual violence can occur in many different venues (e.g., school, workplace, in public, or through technology).

Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences includes acts such as:

- Unwanted exposure to sexual situations - pornography, voyeurism, exhibitionism (this is not an exhaustive list)

- Verbal or behavioral sexual harassment - making sexual comments, spreading sexual rumors, sending unwanted sexually explicit photographs, or creating a sexually hostile climate, in person or through the use of technology (this is not an exhaustive list)

- Threats of SV to accomplish some other end such as threatening to rape someone if he or she does not give the perpetrator money; threatening to spread sexual rumors if the victim does not have sex with them (this is not an exhaustive list)

- Unwanted filming, taking or disseminating photographs of a sexual nature of another person (this is not an exhaustive list)

Tactics
Methods used by the perpetrator to coerce someone to engage in or be exposed to a sexual act. The following are tactics used to perpetrate SV (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Use or threat of physical force toward a victim in order to gain the victim's compliance with a sexual act (e.g., pinning the victim down, assaulting the victim)

- Administering alcohol or drugs to a victim in order to gain the victim's compliance with a sexual act (e.g., drink spiking)

- Taking advantage of a victim who is unable to provide consent due to intoxication or incapacitation from voluntary consumption of alcohol, recreational drugs, or medication

- Exploitation of vulnerability (e.g., immigration status, disability, undisclosed sexual orientation, age)

- Intimidation

- Misuse of authority (e.g., using one's position of power to coerce or force a person to engage in sexual activity)

- Economic coercion, such as bartering of sex for basic goods, like housing, employment/wages, immigration papers, or childcare

- Degradation, such as insulting or humiliating a victim

- Fraud, such as lies or misrepresentation of the perpetrator's identity

- Continual verbal pressure, such as when the victim is being worn down by someone who repeatedly asks for sex or, for example, by someone who complains that the victim doesn't love them enough

- False promises by the perpetrator (e.g., promising marriage, promising to stay in the relationship, etc.)

- Nonphysical threats such as threats to end a relationship or spread rumors

- Grooming and other tactics to gain a child's trust

- Control of a person's sexual behavior/sexuality through threats, reprisals, threat to transmit STD's, threat to force pregnancy, etc.

Stalking
A pattern of repeated, unwanted, attention and contact that causes fear or concern for one's own safety or the safety of someone else (e.g., family member, close friend).

Stalking acts by a perpetrator can include, but are not limited to:

- Repeated and unwanted phone calls, voice messages, text messages, pages, and hang-ups

- Repeated and unwanted emails, instant messages, or messages through websites (e.g., Facebook)

- Leaving cards, letters, flowers, or presents when the victim doesn't want them

- Watching or following from a distance

- Spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system (GPS)

- Approaching or showing up in places (e.g., home, work, school) when the victim does not want to see them

- Leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find

- Sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim by letting them know they (perpetrator) had been there

- Damaging the victim's personal property, pets or belongings

- Harming or threatening to harm the victim's pet

- Making threats to physically harm the victim

Criteria for stalking victimization: Victim must have experienced multiple stalking tactics or a single stalking tactic multiple times by the same perpetrator and:

- felt fearful[i] or

- believed that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior

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i. Legal statutes vary regarding the requirement of victim fear during a stalking episode. Similarly, there is debate in the stalking field about the necessity of requiring a criterion of fear in measures of stalking prevalence. If a criterion of fear is used, it is also not clear how much fear is required to be considered a victim of stalking. In stalking situations, victims may vary in their assessment of the danger of the situation and consequently report varying levels of fear, such as low or no fear even if the situation would cause a "reasonable person" to feel afraid. Some in the field have used other ways of capturing similar constructs of fear.

Psychological Aggression
Use of verbal and non-verbal communication with the intent to: a) harm another person mentally or emotionally, and/or b) exert control over another person.

Psychologically aggressive acts are not physical acts of violence, and in some cases may not be perceived as aggression because they are covert and manipulative in nature. Nevertheless, psychological aggression is an essential component of intimate partner violence for a number of reasons. First, psychological aggression frequently co-occurs with other forms of intimate partner violence and research suggests that it often precedes physical and sexual violence in violent relationships.[13] Second, acts of psychological aggression can significantly influence the impact of other forms of intimate partner violence (e.g., the fear resulting from being hit by an intimate partner will likely be greater had the intimate partner previously threatened to kill the victim). Third, research suggests that the impact of psychological aggression by an intimate partner is every bit as significant as that of physical violence by an intimate partner.[14] However, further work needs to be done related to the measurement of psychological aggression, particularly how to determine when psychologically aggressive behavior crosses the threshold into psychological abuse.[ii]

Psychological aggression can include, but is not limited to:

- Expressive aggression (e.g., name-calling, humiliating, degrading, acting angry in a way that seems dangerous).

- Coercive control (e.g., limiting access to transportation, money, friends, and family; excessive monitoring of a person's whereabouts and communications; monitoring or interfering with electronic communication (e.g., emails, instant messages, social media) without permission; making threats to harm self; or making threats to harm a loved one or possession).

- Threat of physical or sexual violence (e.g., "I'll kill you;" "I'll beat you up if you don't have sex with me;" brandishing a weapon)—use of words, gestures, or weapons to communicate the intent to cause death, disability, injury, or physical harm. Threats also include the use of words, gestures, or weapons to communicate the intent to compel a person to engage in sex acts or sexual contact when the person is either unwilling or unable to consent.

- Control of reproductive or sexual health (e.g., refusal to use birth control; coerced pregnancy terminations).

- Exploitation of victim's vulnerability (e.g., immigration status, disability, undisclosed sexual orientation).

- Exploitation of perpetrator's vulnerability (e.g., perpetrator's use of real or perceived disability, immigration status to control a victim's choices or limit a victim's options). For example, telling a victim "if you call the police, I could be deported."

- Gaslighting (i.e., "mind games") – presenting false information to the victim with the intent of making them doubt their own memory and perception.

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ii. The most recent IPV definitions expert panel discussed how to best define the continuum of psychological aggression and how to best delineate the point at which psychological aggression becomes psychological abuse. One suggestion was to define psychological abuse as a pattern of psychologically aggressive acts that result in a negative impact upon the victim. However, the panel was not able to decide how to define a pattern of psychologically aggressive acts and how to define the impact or set of impacts that suggest psychological abuse.

Victim
Person who is the target of IPV.

Perpetrator
Person who inflicts the IPV.

Violent Episode
A single act or series of acts of violence that are perceived to be connected to each other and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. A violent episode may involve single or multiple types of violence (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and/or psychological aggression).

Most Recent Violent Episode Perpetrated by An Intimate Partner
For victims who have had only one violent intimate partner, the most recent violent episode perpetrated by that intimate partner; for victims who have had more than one violent intimate partner, the violent episode perpetrated most recently, by the violent partner who committed it. Thus, *the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner* may have been perpetrated by someone other than the victim's current or most recent intimate partner. For example, if a woman has been victimized by both her ex-husband and her current/most recent boyfriend, questions about the most recent violent episode would refer to the episode involving whichever intimate partner victimized her most recently, not necessarily the one with whom she is currently or most recently in a relationship.

Pattern of Violence
The way that violence is distributed over time in terms of frequency, severity, or type of violent episode (i.e., physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and/or psychological aggression).

Terms Associated with the Circumstances and Consequences of Violence

Control of Reproductive or Sexual Health
Includes controlling or attempting to control a partner's reproductive health or decision making. This also includes SV behaviors by the perpetrator that increase the risk for sexually transmitted disease and other adverse sexual health consequences (e.g., unintended and frequent pregnancies). Examples include not allowing the use of birth control, coerced or forced pregnancy terminations, and forced sterilization because of abuse.[15]

Disability
The Americans with Disabilities Act defines a disability as "a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities."[16] Major life activities include, but are not limited to, caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, seeing, hearing, eating, sleeping, walking, standing, lifting, bending, speaking, breathing, learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, maintaining emotional stability, communicating, and working.[17]

Illness
An abnormal process in which aspects of the social, physical, emotional, or intellectual condition and function of a person are diminished or impaired compared with that person's previous condition.[15] An illness can be a short- or long-term condition.

Law Enforcement
Police, as well as tribal authorities, prison authorities, and campus authorities (not an exhaustive list).

Medical Health Care

- *Inpatient*: Treatment by a physician or other health care professional related to the physical health of the victim who has been admitted to a hospital.

- *Outpatient:* Treatment by a physician or other health care professional related to the physical health of the victim who has not been admitted to a hospital or other health care institution. Includes treatment in an emergency department.

Mental Health Care
Includes individual or group care by a psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, or other counselor related to the mental health of the victim. It may involve inpatient or outpatient treatment. Mental health care excludes substance abuse treatment. It includes pastoral counseling if such counseling is specifically related to the mental health of the victim.

Physical Injury
Any physical harm, including death, occurring to the body resulting from exposure to thermal, mechanical, electrical, or chemical energy interacting with the body in amounts or rates that exceed the threshold of physiological tolerance, or from the absence of such essentials as oxygen or heat. Examples of physical injury include bruises, cuts, burns, broken bones and head injuries.

Physical Violence
Physical violence is defined as the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm. Physical violence includes, but is not limited to: scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shaking, hair-pulling, slapping, punching, hitting, burning, use of a weapon (gun, knife, or other object), and use of restraints or one's body, size, or strength against another person. Physical violence also includes coercing other people to commit any of the above acts.

Psychological Functioning
The intellectual, developmental, emotional, behavioral, or social role functioning of the victim. Changes in psychological functioning can be either temporary (i.e., persisting for 180 days or less), intermittent, or chronic (i.e., likely to be of an extended and continuous duration persisting for a period greater than 180 days).

Examples of changes in psychological functioning include increases in or development of anxiety, depression, insomnia, eating disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, dissociation, inattention, memory impairment, self-medication, self-mutilation, sexual dysfunction, hypersexuality, and attempted or completed suicide.

Sexual Trafficking
The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act. In order for a situation to be considered trafficking, it must have at least one of the elements within each of the three criteria of: process, means, and goal. If one condition from each criterion is met, the result is trafficking. For adults, victim consent is irrelevant if one of the means is employed. For children, consent is irrelevant with or without the means category.[19]

- Process: Recruitment, transportation, transferring, harboring, or receiving

- Means: Threat, coercion, abduction, fraud, deceit, deception, or abuse of power

- Goal: Prostitution, pornography, violence/sexual exploitation, or involuntary sexual servitude

An example in the context of intimate partner violence includes a perpetrator forcing his wife or girlfriend into commercial sex work.

Substance Abuse
Abuse of alcohol or other drugs. This also includes alcohol or other drug dependence.

Substance Abuse Treatment
Any treatment related to alcohol or other drug use, abuse, or dependence.

RECOMMENDED DATA ELEMENTS FOR RECORD-BASED AND SURVEY SURVEILLANCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

I. RECORD-BASED SURVEILLANCE

Record-based surveillance, or archival data collection, that utilizes more than one data source requires a unique identifier to link information from separate data sources to each other, to reduce duplication of information collected, and to identify repeat visits by the same person.

1.101   Case ID

1.102   Data Source

1.103   Date of First Agency Documentation

2.101   Birth Date of Victim

2.102   Sex of Victim

2.103   Race of Victim

2.104   Ethnicity of Victim

2.105   Primary Language of Victim

2.106   Disability Status of Victim

2.107   Sexual Orientation of Victim

2.108   Trans, Transgender, or Transsexual Identity of Victim

2.109   Marital Status of Victim

2.110   City, State, and County of Victim's Residence

3.101   Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.102   History of Multiple Episodes of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.103   Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 months

3.104   History of Multiple Episodes of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.201   Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.202   History of Multiple Episodes of Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.203   Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.204   History of Multiple Episodes of Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.301   Stalking by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.302   History of Multiple Episodes of Stalking by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.303   Stalking by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.304   History of Multiple Episodes of Stalking by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.401   Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.402   Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

4.101   Type(s) of Violence in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.102   Date of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.103   Date of Agency Documentation of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

II. SURVEY SURVEILLANCE

Survey surveillance involves ongoing and systematic data collection from a representative sample of the population of interest for analysis and interpretation, collecting data directly from individual who may have been affected by the condition under surveillance.

1.101   Case ID

2.101   Birth Date of Victim

2.102   Sex of Victim

2.103   Race of Victim

2.104   Ethnicity of Victim

2.105   Primary Language of Victim

2.106   Disability Status of Victim

2.107   Sexual Orientation of Victim

2.108   Trans, Transgender, or Transsexual Identity of Victim

2.109   Marital Status of Victim

2.110   City, State, and County of Victim's Residence

2.111   Negative Physical Health Conditions in Lifetime

3.101   Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.102   History of Multiple Episodes of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.103   Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.104   History of Multiple Episodes of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.201   Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.202   History of Multiple Episodes of Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.203   Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.204   History of Multiple Episodes of Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.301   Stalking by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.302   History of Multiple Episodes of Stalking by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.303   Stalking by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.304   History of Multiple Episodes of Stalking by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.401   Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.402   Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

4.101   Type(s) of Violence in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.102   Date of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.104   City, State, and County of Occurrence of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.105   Victim's Pregnancy Status at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

RECOMMENDED DATA ELEMENTS
FOR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE SURVEILLANCE

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Recommended Data Elements

1.101   Case ID

1.102   Data Source

1.103   Date of First Agency Documentation

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE:
UNIFORM DEFINITIONS AND RECOMMENDED DATA ELEMENTS

1.101　　CASE ID

Description/Definition
A required, unique identification code used by those compiling IPV surveillance data.

Uses
Ensures that entered or accessed records correspond with the proper victim. It also facilitates data linkage for administrative and research purposes.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
To protect victim privacy and confidentiality, access to this data element must be limited to authorized personnel. Case ID may be assigned by the agency compiling IPV surveillance data, or it may be an identifier previously assigned by the contributing data source. Case ID may or may not be identical to the identifier created to allow linkage across multiple sources.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CX - extended composite ID with check digit (20). See Technical Notes.

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions
Component 1 is the identifier.
Component 2 is the check digit.
Component 3 is the code indicating the check digit scheme employed.
Components 4-6 are not used unless needed for local purposes.

Enter the primary identifier used by the facility to identify the victim in Component 1. If none or unknown is applicable, then enter "" or unknown in Component 1, and do not make entries in the remaining components. Components 2 and 3 are for optional use when a check digit scheme is employed.

Example, when M11 refers to the algorithm used to generate the check digit:
Component 1 = 1234567
Component 2 = 6
Component 3 = M11

Data Standards or Guidelines
Health Level 7, Version 3.0[20]

1.102   DATA SOURCE

Description/Definition
Agency or source from which IPV surveillance information is abstracted.

Uses
Identifies the agency or organization that supplied data for this victim. It will enable linkage of multiple within-agency contacts for the same victim.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance

Discussion
No single agency is likely to collect all of the data elements recommended. As a consequence, it is likely that anyone setting up a surveillance system will need to combine data from a number of sources (e.g., health care records *and* police records) using a relational database. This will allow information on data elements to be gathered from each data source used. The mechanics of how to set up relational databases are not discussed in this document. A unique identifier will need to be created to allow for linkage across all data sources included. This identifier may or may not be identical to the data element *1.101 Case ID*.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60)

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	Emergency department
02	Other hospital department
03	Other non-hospital health care, including mental health
04	Police/Sheriff/Law enforcement
05	Prosecutor/District attorney
06	Other court-related or criminal justice-related agency
07	Women's shelter/Domestic or family violence program
08	Rape crisis center
09	Telephone hotline for victim services, other than those provided by a women's shelter, domestic or family violence program, or rape crisis center
10	Other victim service agencies
11	Other social service agencies, other than victim service agencies
12	Coroner or medical examiner
13	Vital statistics office within state health department
14	Other agency or data source

Sometimes a women's shelter, domestic or family violence program, or rape crisis center also provides telephone hotline services for victims. If such telephone hotlines are the data source, code as 07 or 08.

1.103   DATE OF FIRST AGENCY DOCUMENTATION

Description/Definition
Date when the agency providing data to the IPV surveillance system first documented IPV victimization for this person.

Uses
Can be used in conjunction with data element *2.101 Birth Date of Victim* to calculate the victim's age at the time of first agency documentation of IPV victimization for this person.

It can also be used in conjunction with *4.103 Date of Agency Documentation of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* to determine if agency documentation of any IPV victimization preceded agency documentation of most recent violent episode.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance

Discussion
It is possible that the victim will have contacts with an agency that precede agency recognition or documentation of IPV victimization or that precede other disclosure of IPV (e.g., victims often wait to disclose violence to health care practitioners until they trust and feel comfortable with their providers). This data element reflects the date when the IPV victimization was first documented in the records of the agency providing data to the IPV surveillance system. If documentation of IPV results from routine screening or other disclosure, there may be no specific violent episode related to the date of documentation.

If there has been no agency documentation of IPV victimization prior to the most recent violent episode, then this data element will be identical to *4.103 Date of Agency Documentation of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*.

Data Type (and Field Length)
TS — time stamp (26).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions
See the definition of TS in the Technical Notes at the end of this document.

Other References
ASTM[21]

VICTIM DEMOGRAPHICS

Recommended Data Elements

2.101   Birth Date of Victim

2.102   Sex of Victim

2.103   Race of Victim

2.104   Ethnicity of Victim

2.105   Primary Language of Victim

2.106   Disability Status of Victim

2.107   Sexual Orientation of Victim

2.108   Trans, Transgender, or Transsexual Identity of Victim

2.109   Marital Status of Victim

2.110   City, State, and County of Victim's Residence

2.111   Negative Physical Health Conditions in Lifetime

2.101   BIRTH DATE OF VICTIM

Description/Definition
Date of birth of the victim.

Uses
Can be used to calculate the victim's age, and to distinguish between victims with the same name.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
If date of birth is not known, the year can be estimated from the victim's age. *Birth Date of Victim* can be used in conjunction with data element *4.102 Date of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* to calculate the victim's age at the time that episode occurred. This data element can also be used in conjunction with data element *4.103 Date of Agency Documentation of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* to calculate victim's age at that time.

Data Type (and Field Length)
TS-time stamp (26).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions
Year, month, and day of birth are entered in the format YYYYMMDD. For example, a birth date of August 12, 1946, would be encoded as 19460812.

See method recommended under TS-time stamp in the Technical Notes at the end of this document for estimating victim's age.

Data Standards or Guidelines
ASTM[21], *Health Level 7, Version 3.0*[20], *Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status*[22]

2.102 SEX OF VICTIM

Description/Definition
Sex of victim.

Uses
Standard demographic and identifying information.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information. Implementation guidance for these standards is available from DHHS.[21]

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Male
2	Female
3	Other (Specify)
9	Unknown or undetermined

Data Standards or Guidelines
ASTM[21], Health Level 7, Version 3.0[20], Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status[22]

2.103   RACE OF VICTIM

Description/Definition
Race of victim.

Uses
Standard demographic and identifying information on victim. Data on race are used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research. Although the biological significance of race has been scientifically questioned, data on race retain use, albeit limited, in public health surveillance and epidemiologic, clinical, and health services research.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Race is a concept used to differentiate population groups largely on the basis of physical characteristics transmitted by descent. Racial categories are neither precise nor mutually exclusive, and the concept of race lacks clear scientific definition. The common use of race in the United States draws upon differences not only in physical attributes, but also in ancestry and geographic origins. The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information.[21] The DHHS coding categories provide more extensive information than the minimum categories recommended by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).[23] For comparison purposes, the DHHS categories can be aggregated into the five OMB categories. Specifically, the DHHS codes 1 through 3 correspond to the OMB categories of White, Black or African-American, and American Indian or Alaska Native, respectively. Combining codes 4 through 10 creates the OMB category of Asian and combining the codes 11 through 14 creates the OMB category of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
More than one code is allowed for multiple racial categories.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	White
02	Black or African American
03	American Indian or Alaska Native
04	Asian Indian
05	Chinese
06	Filipino
07	Japanese
08	Korean
09	Vietnamese
10	Other Asian (specify)
11	Native Hawaiian
12	Guamanian or Chamorro
13	Samoan
14	Other Pacific Islander (specify)
15	Other race (specify)
99	Unknown

Data Standards or Guidelines

Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status[22]

Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity[23]

Other References

Core Health Data Elements (National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics)[24]

2.104 ETHNICITY OF VICTIM

Description/Definition
Ethnicity of victim. Hispanic or Latino ethnicity refers to a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term "Spanish origin" can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."

Uses
Standard demographic and identifying information for victim. Data on ethnicity are used in public health surveillance and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information. Implementation guidance for these standards is available from DHHS.[22]

Ethnicity is a concept used to differentiate population groups on the basis of shared cultural characteristics or geographic origins. A variety of cultural attributes contribute to ethnic differentiation, including language, patterns of social interaction, religion, and styles of dress. However, ethnic differentiation is imprecise and fluid. It is contingent on a sense of group identity that can change over time and that involves subjective and attitudinal influences. Since 1977, the Federal government has sought to standardize data on race and ethnicity among it's agencies. The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) *Statistical Policy Directive Number 15: Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting*[23] was developed to meet Federal legislative and program requirements, and these standards are used widely in the public and private sectors. The directive provides two basic ethnic categories — *Hispanic or Latino and Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin* — but states that collection of ethnicity data need not be limited to these categories. However, any additional reporting that uses more detail must be organized in such a way that the additional categories can be aggregated into the two basic groups. OMB prefers that data on race and ethnicity be collected separately. The use of a Hispanic category in a combined race/ethnicity makes it impossible to distribute persons of Hispanic ethnicity by race, and therefore, reduces the utility of the five basic racial categories by excluding from them persons who would otherwise be included.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Yes, if multiple ethnic categories apply.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano(a).
2	Yes, Puerto Rican.
3	Yes, Cuban.
4	Yes, another Hispanic, Latino/a or Spanish origin.
5	No, not of Hispanic or Latino origin.
9	Unknown whether of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Data Standards or Guidelines
Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status[22]

Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity[23]

Other References
Core Health Data Elements (National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics)[24]

2.105   PRIMARY LANGUAGE OF VICTIM

Description/Definition
Primary language of the victim.

Uses
Standard demographic and identifying information for victim. Data on primary language can be used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information.[22]

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	English
2	Spanish
3	Chinese
4	Tagalog
5	French
6	Vietnamese
7	German
8	Korean
9	Russian
10	Arabic
11	Italian
12	Portuguese
13	Polish
14	French Creole
15	Hindi
16	Japanese
17	Persian
18	Urdu
19	Gujarati
20	Greek
55	Other (specify)
99	Unknown

Data Standards or Guidelines

Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status[22]

Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity[23]

2.106   DISABILITY STATUS OF VICTIM

Description/Definition
Disability status of the victim.

Uses
Standard demographic and identifying information for victim. Data on disability can be used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information.[22]

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Yes.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Deaf, difficulty hearing
2	Blind, difficulty in seeing even with glasses
3	Mental or emotional condition resulting in serious difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions, or running errands
4	Physical condition resulting in difficulty in walking, dressing or bathing, or running errands
5	Other (specify)
9	Don't Know/Unknown

Data Standards or Guidelines
Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status[22]

Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity[23]

2.107   SEXUAL ORIENTATION OF VICTIM

Description/Definition
Sexual orientation of the victim.

Uses
Standard sociodemographic information. Data on sexual orientation are used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Prior surveys have shown that the prevalence of intimate partner violence varies by self-identified sexual orientation.[25] This data element does not establish whether a particular episode involved opposite-sex or same-sex intimate partners. However, the combination of data elements *2.102 Sex of Victim* and *4.302 Sex of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* can be used to identify whether the most recent episode involved opposite-sex or same-sex intimate partners.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Heterosexual, or Straight
2	Lesbian
3	Gay
4	Bisexual
5	Other (specify)
9	Unknown

2.108　　　TRANS, TRANSGENDER, OR TRANSSEXUAL IDENTITY OF VICTIM

Description/Definition
Whether or not the victim identifies as trans, transgender or transsexual.

Uses
Data on transgender identity can be used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Few studies have evaluated the prevalence of IPV experienced by individuals with a transgender identity, but available information suggests there is an association between transgender identity and violence victimization, particularly sexual violence victimization.[26]

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Trans, transgender or transsexual
2	Not trans, transgender or transsexual
9	Unknown

2.109   MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM

Description/Definition
Victim's legal marital status at the time when the agency or survey providing data to the IPV surveillance system first documented IPV victimization for this person.

Uses
Risk of victimization may vary by legal marital status. Marital status may change over the course of a relationship, particularly a violent relationship. For consistency, we recommend recording the victim's marital status at the time the agency or survey providing data to the IPV surveillance system first documented IPV victimization for this person.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Some unmarried partners may be cohabiting. In some states this may qualify as common-law marriage. See also data element *4.108 Cohabitation of Victim and Perpetrator at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	*Separated*. A person legally separated.
2	*Divorced*. A person divorced and not remarried.
3	*Married*. A person currently married. (Includes living together and not living together.) Classify civil unions or common-law marriage as married.
4	*Single/Never Married*. A person who has never been married or whose only marriages have been annulled.
5	*Widowed*. A person widowed and not remarried.
9	*Unknown/not stated*.

Data Standards or Guidelines
Core Health Data Elements (National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics)[24]

2.110   CITY, STATE, AND COUNTY OF VICTIM'S RESIDENCE

Description/Definition
City, state, and county of the victim's residence at the time the agency or survey providing data to the IPV surveillance system first documented IPV victimization for this person.

Uses
Allows examination of the correspondence between the location of the victim's residence, the perpetrator's residence, and the location of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner, and may have implications for intervention strategies.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Additional information (e.g., street address, zip code) can easily be added as components of this element if data linkage across data sources is desired. However, to protect privacy and confidentiality, access to this level of detail must be limited to authorized personnel. The need for victim safety and confidentiality must be taken into account if the full extended version of this data element is used.

In conjunction with data elements *4.104 City, State, and County of Occurrence of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence and 4.309 City, State, and County of Residence of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*, this data element allows examination of the correspondence between the victim's residence, the perpetrator's residence, and the location of the most recent violent episode.

Data Type (and Field Length)
XAD — extended address (106).

Repetition
No.

Field Values
Component 3 is the city.
Component 4 is the state or province.
Component 9 is the county/parish code.
Example: Component 3 = Lima
Component 4 = OH
Component 9 = 019

The state or province code entered in Component 4 should be entered as a two-letter postal abbreviation. The county/parish code should be entered in Component 9 as the 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards code. See XAD — extended address in the Technical Notes at the end of this document for additional information on other possible components of this data element. The numbering of these components (3, 4, and 9) is consistent with the numbering of components used elsewhere for full XAD coding.

Data Standards or Guidelines
Health Level 7, Version 3.0[20]

2.111   NEGATIVE PHYSICAL HEALTH CONDITIONS IN LIFETIME

Description/Definition
Negative lifetime physical health conditions.

Uses
Prior research has established an association between IPV and a range of physical health conditions and health behaviors, such as joint disease, current asthma, activity limitations, HIV risk factors, current smoking, heavy/binge drinking, and not having had a checkup with a doctor in the past year.[3] This data element allows for an examination of a range of health conditions that may be associated with victim status.

Type of Surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
This element will not indicate a causal link between victim status and health conditions. Examples of health conditions that may be examined are: asthma, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), diabetes, high blood pressure, frequent headaches, chronic pain, difficulty sleeping, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). Examples of health behaviors that may be examined include: smoking, drug use, alcohol abuse, HIV risk factors, regular doctor visits, and overeating.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
May want to collect data on multiple health conditions.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*Victim was known NOT to have experienced physical health conditions* in lifetime
1	*Victim was known to have experienced physical health conditions* in lifetime
9	*Unknown what, if any, physical health conditions* ever experienced in lifetime

VICTIM'S EXPERIENCE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

There is variability in how intimate partner violence has been conceptualized, with some researchers combining physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and psychological aggression, and others treating these as discrete categories. Because prevention strategies for different types of violence may differ, we suggest separating these categories for surveillance purposes.

We recognize, however, that multiple types of violence may occur in a single episode. An IPV surveillance system should be designed to record each type of violence that occurs to a given victim, even if multiple types occur within a single episode. Thus, these data elements cannot provide information about the co-occurrence of different types of violence within each episode. However, data element *4.101 Type(s) of Violence in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* does allow collection of such information for the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER

Recommended Data Elements

3.101   PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN LIFETIME

Description/Definition
Occurrence of physical violence by an intimate partner in the victim's life.

Uses
Allows differentiation of physical violence from sexual violence, stalking, or psychological aggression by an intimate partner. It provides information that can be used to calculate lifetime prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
This data element cannot provide a count of the total number of discrete violent episodes, nor can it provide information about the co-occurrence of different types of violence within each episode. However, data element *4.101 Type(s) of Violence in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* does allow collection of such information for the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No known episodes of physical violence by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime
1	*Physical violence by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime
9	*Unknown if physical violence by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime

If any episode of physical violence also involved other types of violence (sexual violence, stalking, psychological aggression), the episode should be recorded in data elements for each of those types of violence, as well.

3.102 HISTORY OF MULTIPLE EPISODES OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN LIFETIME

Description/Definition
Indicates whether the victim has experienced more than one episode of physical violence by an intimate partner in the victim's lifetime.

Uses
Provides a measure of whether a victim has been revictimized with regard to physical violence by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Recall that the definition of a violent episode is "A single act or series of acts of violence that are perceived to be connected to each other, and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. A violent episode may involve single or multiple types of violence (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression, stalking)."

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No history of multiple episodes of physical violence by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime
1	*History of multiple episodes of physical violence by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime
9	*Unknown if multiple episodes of physical violence by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime

If, for the data element *3.101 Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime*, there was a response of "0" (No known episodes of physical violence by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime) or "9" (Unknown if physical violence by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime), then this data element should not be used.

3.103   PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Description/Definition
Occurrence of physical violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

Uses
Provides information that can be used to calculate 12-month prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Recall that the definition of a violent episode is "A single act or series of acts of violence that are perceived to be connected to each other, and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. A violent episode may involve single or multiple types of violence (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression, stalking)."

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60)

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No known episodes of physical violence by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months
1	*Physical violence by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months
9	*Unknown if physical violence by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months

If, for the data element *3.101 Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime*, there was a response of "0" (No known episodes of physical violence by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime) or "9" (Unknown if physical violence by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime), then this data element should not be used.

3.104   HISTORY OF MULTIPLE EPISODES OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Description/Definition
Occurrence of more than one episode of physical violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

Uses
Provides a measure of whether a victim has been revictimized in the past 12 months with regard to physical violence by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Recall that the definition of a violent episode is "A single act or series of acts of violence that are perceived to be connected to each other, and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. A violent episode may involve single or multiple types of violence (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression, stalking)."

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No history of multiple episodes of physical violence by an intimate partner occurred in the past 12 months*
1	*History of multiple episodes of physical violence by an intimate partner occurred in the past 12 months*
9	*Unknown if multiple episodes of physical violence by an intimate partner occurred in the past 12 months*

If, for the data element *3.103 Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months*, there was a response of "0" (No known episodes of physical violence by an intimate partner occurred in the past 12 months) or "9" (Unknown if physical violence by an intimate partner occurred in the past 12 months), then this data element should not be used.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER

Recommended Data Elements

3.201   Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.202   History of Multiple Episodes of Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.203   Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.204   History of Multiple Episodes of Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.201   SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN LIFETIME

Description/Definition
Occurrence of sexual violence by an intimate partner in victim's lifetime.

Uses
Allows differentiation of sexual violence by an intimate partner from physical violence, stalking, or psychological aggression by an intimate partner. It provides information that can be used to calculate lifetime prevalence of sexual violence by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Repetition
Yes, if more than one type of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Discussion
This data element cannot provide a count of the total number of discrete sexual violence episodes, nor can it provide information about the co-occurrence of different types of violence within each episode. However, data element *4.101 Type(s) of Violence in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* does allow collection of such information for the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner. Because the definition of sexual violence includes a number of distinct categories, the codes allow information to be collected separately for each of the categories.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No known sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime
1	*Being penetrated by an intimate partner, however slight, without the victim's consent*, or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse, in lifetime
2	*An attempted (non-completed) penetration by an intimate partner, without the victim's consent* or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse, in lifetime
3	*Being made to penetrate an intimate partner or someone else without the victim's consent,* or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse, in lifetime
4	*An attempt by an intimate partner to make a victim penetrate the intimate partner or someone else without the victim's consent*, or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse, in lifetime
5	*Unwanted sexual penetration by an intimate partner that occurs after a person is pressured in a nonphysical way to consent or acquiesce*, in lifetime
6	*Unwanted sexual contact by an intimate partner*, in lifetime
7	*Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences by an intimate partner*, in lifetime
8	*Sexual violence by an intimate partner, type unspecified*, in lifetime
9	*Unknown if any category of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred*, in lifetime

If any episode of sexual violence also involved other types of violence (physical violence, stalking, or psychological aggression), the episode should be recorded in data elements for each of those types of violence, as well. If the response is code "9" (Unknown if any category of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime), then codes "0" through "8" should not be used.

3.202 HISTORY OF MULTIPLE EPISODES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN LIFETIME

Description/Definition
Indicates whether the victim has experienced more than one episode of sexual violence by an intimate partner in lifetime.

Uses
Provides a measure of whether a victim has been revictimized with regard to sexual violence by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Recall that the definition of a violent episode is "A single act or series of acts of violence that are perceived to be connected to each other, and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. A violent episode may involve single or multiple types of violence (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression, stalking)." Although the definition of intimate partner sexual violence includes a number of distinct categories, the codes here combine information across categories.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*History of multiple episodes of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime
1	*No history of multiple episodes of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime*
9	*Unknown if multiple episodes of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime

If, for the data element *3.201 Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime*, there is a response of "0" (No known sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime) or "9" (Unknown if any category of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime), then this data element should not be used.

3.203   SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Description/Definition
Occurrence of sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

Uses
Provides information that can be used to calculate 12-month prevalence of sexual violence by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Recall that the definition of a violent episode is "A single act or series of acts of violence that are perceived to be connected to each other, and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. A violent episode may involve single or multiple types of violence (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression, stalking)." Because the definition of sexual violence includes a number of distinct categories, the codes allow information to be collected separately for each of the categories.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Yes, if more than one type of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No known sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months
1	*Being penetrated by an intimate partner, however slight, without the victim's consent*, or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse, in the past 12 months
2	*An attempted (non-completed) penetration by an intimate partner, without the victim's consent* or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse, in the past 12 months
3	*Being made to penetrate an intimate partner or someone else without the victim's consent,* or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse, in the past 12 months
4	*An attempt by an intimate partner to make a victim penetrate the intimate partner or someone else without the victim's consent*, or involving a victim who is unable to consent or refuse, in the past 12 months
5	*Unwanted sexual penetration by an intimate partner that occurs after a person is pressured in a nonphysical way to consent or acquiesce,* in the past 12 months
6	*Unwanted sexual contact by an intimate partner,* in the past 12 months
7	*Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences by an intimate partner*, in the past 12 months
8	*Sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months, type unspecified,* in the past 12 months
9	*Unknown if any category of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred*, in the past 12 months

If the response is code "9" (Unknown if any category of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred in the past 12 months), then codes "0" through "8" should not be used.

If, for the data element 3.201 *Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime*, there is a response of "0" (No known sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime) or "9" (Unknown if sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime), then this data element should not be used.

3.204 HISTORY OF MULTIPLE EPISODES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Description/Definition
Indicates whether the victim has experienced more than one episode of sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

Uses
Provides a measure of whether a victim has been revictimized with regard to sexual violence by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Recall that the definition of a violent episode is "A single act or series of acts of violence that are perceived to be connected to each other, and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. A violent episode may involve single or multiple types of violence (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression, stalking)."

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No history of multiple episodes of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months
1	*History of multiple episodes of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months
9	*Unknown if multiple episodes of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months

If, for the data element *3.203 Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months*, there is a response of "0" (No known sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred in the past 12 months) or "9" (Unknown if any category of sexual violence by an intimate partner occurred in the past 12 months), then this data element should not be used.

STALKING BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER

Recommended Data Elements

3.301   STALKING BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN LIFETIME

Description/Definition
Occurrence of stalking by an intimate partner in victim's lifetime.

Uses
Allows differentiation of stalking by an intimate partner from physical violence, sexual violence, and psychological aggression by an intimate partner. It provides information that can be used to calculate lifetime prevalence of stalking by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Recall that the definition of a violent episode is "A single act or series of acts of violence committed by the same perpetrator(s) that are perceived to be connected to each other, and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. A violent episode may involve single or multiple types of violence (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression, stalking)."

By definition, stalking involves the experience of multiple stalking behaviors or a single stalking behavior experienced multiple times. Consequently, the experience of a stalking behavior can only be classified as an episode of stalking if there has been at least one previous stalking behavior experienced by the same perpetrator.

This data element cannot provide a count of the total number of discrete stalking episodes, nor can it provide information about the co-occurrence of different types of violence within each episode. However, data element *4.101 Type(s) of Violence in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* does allow collection of such information for the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No known episodes of stalking by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime
1	*Stalking by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime
9	*Unknown if stalking by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime

If any episode of stalking also involved other types of violence (physical violence, sexual violence, or psychological aggression), the episode should be recorded in data elements for each of those types of violence, as well as being recorded for stalking.

3.302 HISTORY OF MULTIPLE EPISODES OF STALKING BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN LIFETIME

Description/Definition
Indicates whether the victim has experienced more than one episode of stalking by an intimate partner in lifetime.

Uses
Provides a measure of whether a victim has been revictimized with regard to stalking by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Recall that the definition of a violent episode is "A single act or series of acts of violence committed by the same perpetrator(s) that are perceived to be connected to each other, and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. A violent episode may involve single or multiple types of violence (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression, stalking)."

By definition, stalking involves the experience of multiple stalking behaviors or a single stalking behavior experienced multiple times. Consequently, the experience of a stalking behavior can only be classified as an episode of stalking if there has been at least one previous stalking behavior experienced by the same perpetrator.

Generally, multiple stalking behaviors committed by the same perpetrator should be classified as multiple episodes unless they are separated by a sufficiently brief amount of time (to be defined by the data collector). For example, receiving multiple unwanted phone calls on separate days should likely be considered multiple episodes, but receiving multiple unwanted phone calls within a span of several hours should likely be considered a single episode.

This data element cannot provide a count of the total number of discrete stalking episodes, nor can it provide information about the co-occurrence of different types of violence within each episode. However, data element *4.101 Type(s) of Violence in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* does allow collection of such information for the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No history of multiple episodes of stalking by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime
1	*Yes, history of multiple episodes of stalking by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime
9	*Unknown if multiple episodes of stalking by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime

If, for the data element *3.301 Stalking by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime* there was a response of "0" (No known episodes of stalking by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime) or "9" (Unknown if stalking by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime), then this data element should not be used.

3.303   STALKING BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Description/Definition
Occurrence of stalking by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

Uses
Provides information that can be used to calculate 12-month prevalence of stalking by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Recall that the definition of a violent episode is "A single act or series of acts of violence committed by the same perpetrator(s) that are perceived to be connected to each other, and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. A violent episode may involve single or multiple types of violence (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression, stalking)."

By definition, stalking involves the experience of multiple stalking behaviors or a single stalking behavior experienced multiple times. Consequently, the experience of a stalking behavior can only be classified as an episode of stalking if there has been at least one previous stalking behavior experienced by the same perpetrator.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No known episodes of stalking by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months
1	*Stalking by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months
9	*Unknown if stalking by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months

If, for the data element *3.301 Stalking by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime* there was a response of "0" (No known episodes of stalking by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime) or "9" (Unknown if stalking by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime), then this data element should not be used.

3.304 HISTORY OF MULTIPLE EPISODES OF STALKING BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Description/Definition
Indicates whether the victim has experienced more than one episode of stalking by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

Uses
Provides a measure of whether a victim has been revictimized with regard to stalking by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Recall that the definition of a violent episode is "A single act or series of acts of violence committed by the same perpetrator(s) that are perceived to be connected to each other, and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. A violent episode may involve single or multiple types of violence (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression, stalking)."

By definition, stalking involves the experience of multiple stalking behaviors or a single stalking behavior experienced multiple times. Consequently, the experience of a stalking behavior can only be classified as an episode of stalking if there has been at least one previous stalking behavior experienced by the same perpetrator.

Generally, multiple stalking behaviors committed by the same perpetrator should be classified as multiple episodes unless they are separated by a sufficiently brief amount of time (to be defined by the data collector). For example, receiving multiple unwanted phone calls on separate days should likely be considered multiple episodes, but receiving multiple unwanted phone calls within a span of several hours should likely be considered a single episode.

This data element cannot provide a count of the total number of discrete stalking episodes, nor can it provide information about the co-occurrence of different types of violence within each episode. However, data element *4.101 Type(s) of Violence in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* does allow collection of such information for the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No history of multiple episodes of stalking by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months
1	*Yes, history of multiple episodes of stalking by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months
9	*Unknown if multiple episodes of stalking by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months

If, for the data element *3.303 Stalking by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months*, there was a response of "0" (No known episodes of stalking by an intimate partner occurred in the past 12 months) or "9" (Unknown if stalking by an intimate partner occurred in the past 12 months), then this data element should not be used.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER

Recommended Data Elements

3.401   Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime

3.402   Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months

3.401   PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN LIFETIME

Description/Definition
Occurrence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner in lifetime.

Uses
Allows differentiation of psychological aggression from physical violence, sexual violence, or stalking. It provides information that can be used to calculate lifetime prevalence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
This data element cannot provide a count of the total number of discrete violent episodes, nor can it provide information about the co-occurrence of different types of violence within each episode. However, data element *4.101 Type(s) of Violence in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*, does allow collection of such information for the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No known episodes of psychological aggression by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime
1	*Psychological aggression by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime
9	*Unknown if psychological aggression by an intimate partner occurred* in lifetime

If any episode of psychological aggression also involved other types of violence (physical violence, sexual violence, or stalking), the episode should be recorded for each of those types of violence, as well as being recorded for psychological aggression.

3.402 PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Description/Definition
Occurrence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

Uses
Provides information that can be used to calculate 12-month prevalence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
This data element cannot provide a count of the total number of discrete violent episodes, nor can it provide information about the co-occurrence of different types of violence within each episode. However, data element *4.101 Type(s) of Violence in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*, does allow collection of such information for the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No known episodes of psychological aggression by an intimate partner occurred* in the past 12 months
1	*Psychological aggression by an intimate partner* occurred in the past 12 months
9	*Unknown if psychological aggression by an intimate partner* occurred in the past 12 months

If, for data element *3.401 Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime*, there is a response of "0" (No known episodes of psychological aggression by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime) or "9" (Unknown if psychological aggression by an intimate partner occurred in lifetime), then this data element should not be used.

MOST RECENT VIOLENT EPISODE PERPETRATED BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER

A violent episode is a single act or series of acts of violence that are perceived to be connected to each other and that may persist over a period of minutes, hours, or days. A violent episode may involve single or multiple types of violence (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and/or psychological aggression).

For victims who have had only one violent intimate partner, the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner refers to the most recent violent episode perpetrated by that intimate partner. For victims who have had more than one violent intimate partner, the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner refers to the violent episode perpetrated most recently by whichever intimate partner committed that act of violence. Thus, the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner may have been perpetrated by someone other than the victim's current intimate partner. For example, if a woman has been victimized by both her ex-husband and her current boyfriend, questions about the most recent violent episode would refer to the episode involving whichever intimate partner victimized her most recently, not necessarily the one with whom she is currently in a relationship.

DETAILS OF MOST RECENT VIOLENT EPISODE

Recommended Data Elements

4.101   Type(s) of Violence in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.102   Date of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.103   Date of Agency Documentation of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.104   City, State, and County of Occurrence of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.105   Victim's Pregnancy Status at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.106   Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.107   Relationship of Victim and Perpetrator at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.108   Cohabitation of Victim and Perpetrator at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.109   Length of Intimate Relationship at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.110   Length of Time Relationship Had Been Violent

4.111   Pattern of Intimate Partner Violence in the Past 12 Months

4.112   Number of Children in Victim's Home at Time of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.113   Alcohol Use by Victim at Time of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.114   Drug Use by Victim at Time of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.101　TYPE(S) OF VIOLENCE IN MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Type(s) of violence experienced by the victim in the most recent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
Identifies all the types of violence that occurred in the most recent violent episode.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Although the IPV surveillance system cannot provide information about the co-occurrence of different types of violence across multiple violent episodes, this data element, by use of repeated coding, does provide information about each type of violence in the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

By definition, stalking involves the experience of multiple stalking behaviors or a single stalking behavior experienced multiple times. Consequently, the experience of a stalking behavior can only be classified as an episode of stalking if there has been at least one previous stalking behavior experienced by the same perpetrator.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Record-based surveillance: Yes, to record each type of violence for a single perpetrator.
Survey surveillance: Yes, to record each type of violence by one or more perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner involved *physical violence*
2	*Unknown* if most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner involved *physical violence*
3	Most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner involved *sexual violence*
4	*Unknown* if most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner involved *sexual violence*
5	Most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner involved *stalking*
6	*Unknown* if most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner involved *stalking*
7	Most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner involved *psychological aggression*
8	*Unknown* if most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner involved *psychological aggression*

4.102   DATE OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Date when the most recent episode of intimate partner violence ended.

Uses
Can be used in conjunction with *2.101 Birth Date of Victim* to calculate the victim's age at the time of the most recent violent episode. This data element can also be used in conjunction with *4.103 Date of Agency Documentation of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* to calculate the length of time between the occurrence of the violent episode and the time of agency contact.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
This data element provides information about the recency of the intimate partner violence, regardless of what form the violent episode took (e.g., physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression, stalking).

Data Type (and Field Length)
TS-time stamp (26).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions
Year, month, and day are entered in the format YYYYMMDD. For example, the date June 7, 1999, would be encoded as 19990607. See also TS in the Technical Notes at the end of this document.

Data Standards or Guidelines
ASTM[21] *and Health Level 7, Version 3.0*[20]

4.103 DATE OF AGENCY DOCUMENTATION OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Date when most recent episode of intimate partner violence was first documented by the agency providing data to the IPV surveillance system.

Uses
Can be used in conjunction with data element *2.101 Birth Date of Victim* to calculate the victim's age at the time of agency documentation of IPV victimization after the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner. Some research suggests that there may be a substantial delay between the occurrence of a violent episode and agency contact related to the violent episode. This data element allows measurement of the length of the delay between the violent episode and the agency documentation following that episode. It can be compared with data element *4.102 Date of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* to calculate the length of time between the time the violent episode ended and the time of agency documentation.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance

Discussion
Data element *1.103 Date of First Agency Documentation* records the date when the agency providing data to the IPV surveillance system first documented IPV victimization for this person, whereas data element *4.103 Date of Agency Documentation of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* records agency documentation of the most recent violent episode. If there has been no agency documentation of IPV victimization prior to the most recent violent episode, then this data element will be identical to *1.103 Date of First Agency Documentation*.

Data Type (and Field Length)
TS-Time Stamp (26).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions
See the definition of TS in the Technical Notes at the end of this document.

4.104 CITY, STATE, AND COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
City, state, and county of occurrence of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
Allows examination of the correspondence between the location of the victim's residence, the perpetrator's residence, and the location of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Additional information (e.g., street address, zip code) can easily be added as components of this element if data linkage across data sources is desired. However, to protect privacy and confidentiality, access to this level of detail must be limited to authorized personnel. Surveillance system users who do not convert street address to census block groups or encrypt addresses need to be aware that they may be acquiring the victim's street address when they acquire the street address of the place of occurrence of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner. The need for victim safety and confidentiality must be taken into account if the full extended version of this data element is used.

In conjunction with data elements *2.110 City, State, and County of Victim's Residence and 4.309 City, State, and County of Residence of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*, this data element allows examination of the correspondence between the victim's residence, the perpetrator's residence, and the location of the most recent violent episode.

Data Type (and Field Length)
XAD — extended address (106).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions
Component 3 is the city.
Component 4 is the state or province.
Component 9 is the county/parish code.

Example:
Component 3 = Lima
Component 4 = OH
Component 9 = 019

The state or province code entered in Component 4 should be entered as a two- letter postal abbreviation. The county/parish code should be entered in Component 9 as the 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards code. See XAD — extended address in the Technical Notes at the end of this document for additional information on other possible components of this data element. The numbering of these components (3, 4, and 9) is consistent with the numbering of components used elsewhere for full XAD coding.

Data Standards or Guidelines
Health Level 7, Version 3.0[20]

4.105   VICTIM'S PREGNANCY STATUS AT TIME OF THE MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Victim's pregnancy status at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
May assist in determining risk of adverse outcomes for mother or unborn child. May also be used to evaluate possible differences in risk related to pregnancy.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim *was not pregnant* at the time of most recent episode of intimate partner violence
1	Victim *was pregnant* at the time of most recent episode of intimate partner violence
9	*Unknown* if victim was pregnant at the time of most recent episode of intimate partner violence

If data element *2.102 Sex of Victim* is coded as "male," this data element should not be used.

4.106   NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS INVOLVED IN MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Indicates whether one or more perpetrators were involved in the most recent episode of intimate partner violence.

Uses
Violent episodes involving more than one perpetrator may differ from violent episodes involving only one perpetrator.

Type of Surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
None.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if separate episodes involving different perpetrators occurred.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	The most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner involved *1 perpetrator*
2	The most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner involved *2 or more perpetrators*
9	*Unknown* number of perpetrators were involved in most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner

4.107   RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR AT TIME OF THE MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
The victim's relationship to the perpetrator at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
Allows examination of other data elements in the context of the relationship between the victim and perpetrator.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
This data element is not designed to capture information about perpetrators other than the intimate partner who perpetrated the most recent violent episode.

For use in Record-based surveillance only the relationship to the perpetrator at the time of the most recent violent episode will be captured. For use in survey surveillance this data element will capture the relationship at the time of the most recent violent episode for each individual perpetrator during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	In the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner, the victim was the *spouse* of the perpetrator
2	In the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner, the victim was the *common-law spouse* of the perpetrator
3	In the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner, the victim was the *divorced spouse* of the perpetrator
4	In the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner, the victim was the *former common-law spouse* of the perpetrator
5	In the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner, the victim was the *separated spouse or separated common-law spouse* of the perpetrator
6	In the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner, the victim was the *girlfriend or boyfriend* of the perpetrator
7	In the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner, the victim was the *former girlfriend or former boyfriend* of the perpetrator
8	In the most recent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner, the victim was a *dating partner* of the perpetrator
9	In the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner, the victim was a *former dating* partner of the perpetrator

If the victim's relationship to the perpetrator has changed over time (e.g., girlfriend, wife, then ex-wife), the data element would be coded to reflect the victim's relationship to the perpetrator at the time of the most recent episode of violence. If there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the victim's relationship to the intimate partner who perpetrated the most recent violent episode. If the victim's relationship to the perpetrator during the most recent violent episode is a civil union they would be classified as a spouse (or divorced spouse if the civil union had been terminated).

The code set on the previous page can include current and former same-sex partners. This data element, in conjunction with the data elements *2.102 Sex of Victim and 4.302 Sex of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*, can be used to identify same-sex and heterosexual relationships. The code set above is limited to categories of intimate partner violence. If the IPV surveillance system is expanded to include violence by perpetrators other than intimate partners, the code set will also need to be expanded.

4.108 COHABITATION OF VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR AT TIME OF THE MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Victim and perpetrator's cohabitation status at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
Violent episodes involving intimate partners may differ depending on whether the victim and the perpetrator are living together.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Some cohabiting partners are not married (i.e., they may be separated, divorced, single, or widowed) or are in common-law marriages. See also data element *2.109 Marital Status of Victim*.

For use in Record-based surveillance the cohabitation status of victim and perpetrator will only be captured relative to the time of the most recent violent episode. For use in survey surveillance this data element will capture the cohabitation status at the time of the most recent violent episode for each individual perpetrator during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim *was known not to be cohabiting* with the perpetrator at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
1	Victim *was cohabiting* with the perpetrator at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
7	*Unknown* if victim was cohabiting with the perpetrator at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner

For record-based surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the victim's cohabitation status with the intimate partner who perpetrated the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the victim's cohabitation status for each intimate partner.

4.109   LENGTH OF INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP AT TIME OF THE MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Time between the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner and the time when the victim and perpetrator first became intimate partners, specified in months.

Uses
Some literature suggests that violence between intimate partners may increase in frequency and severity over time.[27]

This data element can be used in conjunction with data elements *4.110 Length of Time Relationship Had Been Violent and 4.111 Pattern of Intimate Partner Violence in the Past 12 Months*.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
This data element is designed to measure how long it has been since the victim and perpetrator first became intimate partners. Although the nature of a relationship may change (e.g., from a dating relationship to a marriage, from a marriage to a divorce, or an on-again/off-again relationship with multiple breakups), this data element focuses on the entire length of time that has elapsed since intimacy began (although not necessarily when sexual intimacy began). The data element does not focus on the length of time the partners have been in the most recent stage of the relationship (e.g., the time they have been divorced or married).

Data Type (and Field Length)
NM — numeric (4).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0001	Less than 1 month
XXXX	Months
9999	Unknown

For partial months, round to the nearest number of months. For half months, round up to the next highest number of months. Convert years to months by multiplying by 12 and then rounding if necessary, and add to the number of months in any partial year. For example, 5 1/2 years = (5.5 x 12) = 66 months; 4 years and 3 months = (4 x 12) + 3 = 48 + 3 = 51 months; 3 1/2 months is rounded to 4 months.

For record-based surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the length of the intimate relationship between the victim and the intimate partner who perpetrated the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months, code data on the length of the intimate relationship for each intimate partner.

4.110   LENGTH OF TIME RELATIONSHIP HAD BEEN VIOLENT

Description/Definition
The length of time, in months, between the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner and the first violent episode that involved the same partner.

Uses
Can be compared with *4.109 Length of Intimate Relationship at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence and 4.111 Pattern of Intimate Partner Violence in the Past 12 Months*.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
The length of time a relationship has been violent may be related to characteristics of the violent episode. For example, intimate partner violence may increase in frequency and severity over time.[27]

Data Type (and Field Length)
NM- numeric (4).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0001	Less than 1 month
XXXX	Months
9999	Unknown

For partial months, round to the nearest number of months. For half months, round up to the next highest number of months. Convert years to months by multiplying by 12 and then rounding if necessary, and add to the number of months in any partial year. For example, 5 1/2 years = (5.5 x 12) = 66 months; 4 years and 3 months = (4 x 12) + 3 = 48 + 3 = 51 months; 3 1/2 months is rounded to 4 months.

For record-based surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the length of time the relationship had been violent between the victim and the intimate partner who perpetrated the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the length of time the relationship had been violent between the victim and the intimate partner for each intimate partner.

4.111   PATTERN OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Description/Definition
For record-based surveillance, this data element records whether there was a change in the pattern of violence with the perpetrator of the most recent violent episode in the 12 months prior to the date of the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, this data element records whether there was a change in the pattern of violence with each perpetrator of violence in the previous 12 months relative to the most recent violent episode for each of these perpetrators.

Uses
Specifies whether the pattern of violence with the perpetrator of the most recent violent episode had changed in the past 12 months.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Some literature suggests that violence between intimate partners may increase in frequency or severity over time, or that the types of violence used by perpetrators may change.[26] As presently written, this data element measures whether changes in patterns of violence have occurred, but does not document the details of the change. Interested surveillance system users may wish to create additional data elements to document the nature of these changes in pattern. Recall that pattern of violence is defined as "The way that violence is distributed over time in terms of frequency, severity, or type of violent episode (i.e., physical violence, sexual violence, psychological aggression and/or stalking)."

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators in the past 12 months.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	This was the *only known violent episode* committed by the perpetrator of the most recent violent episode
1	There was *no change in the pattern of violence* during the 12 months prior to the date of the most recent violent episode
2	The *pattern of violence changed* during the 12 months prior to the date of the most recent violent episode
9	*Unknown if the pattern of violence changed* during the 12 months prior to the date of the most recent violent episode

For record-based surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on pattern of violence with the intimate partner who perpetrated the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the pattern of violence for each intimate partner.

4.112 NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN VICTIM'S HOME AT TIME OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
The number of children under age 18 who were living in the victim's home at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
Designed to collect information on the number of children living in the home of IPV victims, regardless of whether the children witnessed specific episodes of violence.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
The literature suggests that children exposed to violence in the family are at increased risk of a number of short- and long-term health outcomes in addition to being at greater risk of both victimization and perpetration of IPV as adolescents or adults.[28,29]

For use in record-based surveillance, the number of children in the victim's home will only be captured relative to the time of the most recent violent episode. For use in survey surveillance, this data element will capture the number of children in the victim's home at the time of the most recent violent episode for each individual perpetrator during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Data Type (and Field Length)
NM — numeric (2).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
00	There were *no children* under age 18 living in the victim's household at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
XX	*Number of children* under age 18 living in victim's household at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner (where XX stands for the number of children)
88	There were children under age 18 living in victim's household at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner, but it is *not known how many*
9	*Unknown* if children under age 18 were living in victim's household at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner

4.113 ALCOHOL USE BY VICTIM AT TIME OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Use of alcohol by the victim at the time of the most recent episode of intimate partner violence.

Uses
Documents the association between alcohol use and violence.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
None.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	The victim of intimate partner violence *did not consume alcohol prior to, or during, the most recent episode* of intimate partner violence
1	The victim of intimate partner violence *consumed alcohol prior to, or during, the most recent episode* of intimate partner violence
9	*Unknown* if the victim of intimate partner violence consumed alcohol prior to, or during, the most recent episode of intimate partner violence

For record-based surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the alcohol use of the victim at the time of the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months, code data on the alcohol use of the victim at the time of the most recent violent episode for each intimate partner.

4.114 DRUG USE BY VICTIM AT TIME OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Drug use by the victim at the time of the most recent episode of IPV.

Uses
Documents the association between drug use and violence.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
None.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	The victim of intimate partner violence *did not use drugs prior to, or during, the most recent episode* of intimate partner violence
1	The victim of intimate partner violence *used drugs prior to, or during, the most recent episode* of intimate partner violence
9	*Unknown* if the victim of intimate partner violence used drugs prior to, or during, the most recent episode of intimate partner violence

For record-based surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the drug use of the victim at the time of the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months, code data on the drug use of the victim at the time of the most recent violent episode for each intimate partner.

CONSEQUENCES TO VICTIM FOLLOWING MOST RECENT VIOLENT EPISODE

Recommended Data Elements

4.201   Physical Consequences to Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.202   Psychological Consequences to Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.203   Medical Care Received by Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.204   Mental Health Care Received by Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.205   Substance Abuse Treatment Received by Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.206   Significant Life Disruption(s) Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.207   Deaths Related to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.201 PHYSICAL CONSEQUENCES TO VICTIM ATTRIBUTED TO MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Physical consequences to the victim attributed to the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
Documents pregnancy, spontaneous abortion, sexually transmitted disease, HIV infection, physical injuries, disability, or fatality resulting from the most recent intimate partner violence episode.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
It is conceivable that there are other physical consequences of the violence. This data element documents only those consequences that are recognized.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Record-based surveillance: Yes, if the victim suffered more than one physical consequence.
Survey surveillance: Yes, If the victim suffered more than one physical consequence from an individual perpetrator, or more than one physical consequence across multiple intimate partners that perpetrated violence.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No known physical consequences* attributed to the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
1	*Pregnancy* attributed to the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
2	*Pre-existing pregnancy ended* due to the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
3	*STD* attributed to the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
4	*HIV infection* attributed to the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
5	*Non-fatal physical injury* received during the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
6	*Disability* attributed to the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
7	*Death due* to *injuries* received during or as a result of the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
8	*Other medical condition or physical consequence(s)* attributed to the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
9	*Unknown* if there are physical consequences to the victim attributable to the most recent episode of intimate partner violence

4.202   PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES TO VICTIM ATTRIBUTED TO MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Psychological consequences to the victim attributed to the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
Research demonstrates links between IPV and serious mental health consequences such as depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). It has also been linked to attempted and completed suicide.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*It is known that there are no psychological consequences* to the victim that are attributable to the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
1	*Psychological consequences* to the victim are attributable to the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
9	*Unknown* if there are psychological consequences to the victim attributable to the most recent episode of intimate partner violence

4.203 MEDICAL CARE RECEIVED BY VICTIM ATTRIBUTED TO MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Medical health care received by the victim following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
Documents the medical health care received by the victim.

Discussion
In addition to documenting the victim's medical care, this data element can be used as a proxy for injury severity, but it must be used in conjunction with data element *4.201 Physical Consequences to Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* to identify those victims who died prior to or during the course of receiving any medical care.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	The victim was *known not to have received any medical health care* following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
1	The victim received *outpatient medical health care* (e.g., emergency department or physician office visit), *but did not receive inpatient medical health care*, after the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
2	The victim received *outpatient medical health care* (e.g., emergency department or physician office visit), *and received inpatient medical health care*, after the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
3	The victim received *outpatient medical health care* (e.g., emergency department or physician office visit), *unknown if the victim received inpatient medical health care*, after the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
4	The victim received *no outpatient medical health care* (e.g., emergency department or physician office visit), but did receive *inpatient medical health care*, after the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
5	*Unknown* if the victim received *outpatient medical health care* (e.g., emergency department or physician office visit), but did receive inpatient medical health care, after the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
9	*Unknown* if the victim received any medical health care following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner

If the data element *4.201 Physical Consequences to Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* was coded "7" (Death due to injuries received during or as a result of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner), then this data element should be used to indicate any medical care related to the most recent violent episode that the victim received following the violent episode prior to death.

4.204   MENTAL HEALTH CARE RECEIVED BY VICTIM ATTRIBUTED TO MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Mental health care (excluding substance abuse treatment) received by the victim following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
Research demonstrates links between IPV and serious mental health consequences such as depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). It has also been linked to attempted and completed suicide.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
For use in record-based surveillance: this data element will capture only the mental health care received following the most recent violent episode. For use in survey surveillance: this data element will capture the mental health received following the most recent violent episode for each individual perpetrator during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	The victim *was known not to have received mental health care* (excluding substance abuse treatment) after the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
1	The victim received *outpatient mental health care* (excluding substance abuse treatment), *but did not receive inpatient mental health care*, after the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
2	The victim received *outpatient mental health care* (excluding substance abuse treatment), *and received inpatient mental health care*, after the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
3	The victim received *outpatient mental health care* (excluding substance abuse treatment), *unknown if the victim received inpatient mental health care*, after the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
4	The victim received *no outpatient mental health care* (excluding substance abuse treatment), but did receive *inpatient mental health care*, after the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
5	*Unknown* if the victim received *outpatient mental health care* (excluding substance abuse treatment), but *did receive inpatient mental health care*, after the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
9	*Unknown* if the victim received any mental health care (excluding substance abuse treatment) following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner

4.205   SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT RECEIVED BY VICTIM ATTRIBUTED TO MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
The substance abuse treatment received by the victim following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
Research demonstrates links between substance abuse and IPV victimization.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Record-based surveillance: Yes, if victim received more than one type of treatment for substance abuse.
Survey surveillance: Yes, if victim received more than one type of treatment for substance abuse due
to an individual perpetrator, or more than one type of treatment for substance abuse across multiple intimate
partners that perpetrated violence.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	The victim *was known not to have received substance abuse treatment* following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
1	The victim received *treatment for alcohol abuse* following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
2	The victim participated in *Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)* following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
3	The victim received *treatment for drug abuse* following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
4	The victim participated in *Narcotics Anonymous (NA)* following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
9	*Unknown* if the victim received any substance abuse treatment following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner

4.206　SIGNIFICANT LIFE DISRUPTION(S) ATTRIBUTED TO MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Significant life disruption(s) caused or aggravated by the most recent episode of IPV.

Uses
Allows an examination of a full range of possible significant life disruptions as a result of the most recent episode of IPV.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Data collectors may want to gather more detail on the types of significant life disruptions to determine differential effects of the various types.

Some disruptions will not be evident related to the most recent episodes of intimate partner violence (e.g., isolation), especially if the violence happened relatively recently. But it is important for surveillance mechanisms to try to track the multitude of life disruptions that may occur over time following intimate partner violence, such as missing work or school, having to relocate residence as a result of sexual violence, having to quit a job or quit school, being isolated or experiencing changes in support structure.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Yes, if more than one type of significant life disruption was known to be caused or aggravated by the most recent episode of intimate partner violence.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	Victim was *known not to have experienced significant life disruptions* caused or aggravated by the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
1	Victim was *known to have missed work,* caused or aggravated by the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
2	Victim was *known to have missed school,* caused or aggravated by the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
3	Victim was *known to have relocated residence,* caused or aggravated by the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
4	Victim was *known to have quit a job,* caused or aggravated by the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
5	Victim was *known to have quit school,* caused or aggravated by the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
6	Victim was *known to have been isolated or experienced a change in support structure,* caused or aggravated by the most recent episode of intimate partner violence
7	Victim was *known to have other significant life disruptions* caused or aggravated by the most recent episode of intimate partner violence (specify)
9	*Unknown* what, if any, *significant life disruptions* caused or aggravated by the most recent episode of intimate partner violence

4.207   DEATHS RELATED TO MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
All deaths associated with the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
Allows for tracking of episodes that result in intimate partner homicide or an intimate partner-related homicide. This could include, for example, the death of the perpetrator in cases of a homicide followed by the suicide of perpetrator or the death of a child or another family member killed during the violent episode.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Yes, if more than one death occurred as a result of the most recent violent episode.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	*No known deaths* resulted from the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
1	*Victim's death, by homicide*, resulted from the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
2	*Victim's death, self-inflicted*, resulted from the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
3	*Perpetrator's death, by homicide*, resulted from the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
4	*Perpetrator's death, self-inflicted*, resulted from the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
5	*Death of child/children* in the household resulted from the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
6	*Death of unborn child/children* resulted from the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
7	*Death of someone else* resulted from the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner
9	*Unknown* if any deaths resulted from the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner

If the data element *4.201 Physical Consequences to Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* was coded "7" (Death due to injuries received during or as a result of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner), then this data element must, at a minimum, be coded as "1" (Victim's death by homicide).

PERPETRATOR OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Recommended Data Elements

4.301   Birth Date of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.302   Sex of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.303   Race of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.304   Ethnicity of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.305   Primary Language of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.306   Disability Status of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.307   Sexual Orientation of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.308   Trans, Transgender, or Transsexual Identity of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.309   City, State, and County of Residence of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.310   Alcohol Use by Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.311   Drug Use by Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.312   Weapons Used by Perpetrator in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence

4.301   BIRTH DATE OF PERPETRATOR OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Date of birth of the perpetrator of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Uses
Can be used to calculate the perpetrator's age.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
None.

Data Type (and Field Length)
TS-time stamp (26).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators in the past 12 months.

Field Values/Coding Instructions
Year, month, and day of birth are entered in the format YYYYMMDD. For example, birth date of August 12, 1946, would be encoded as 19460812. See method recommended under TS-time stamp in the Technical Notes at the end of this document for estimating age of perpetrator of the most recent violent episode. If date of birth is not known, it can be estimated from the perpetrator's age. (See also Technical Notes at the end of this document.)

For record-based surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence)*, code data on the date of birth of the intimate partner who perpetrated the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months, code data on date of birth for each intimate partner.

Data Standards or Guidelines
ASTM[21] *and Health Level 7, Version 3.0*[20]

4.302   SEX OF PERPETRATOR OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Sex of the perpetrator of the most recent violent episode.

Uses
Allows identification of the sex of the perpetrator, and can be used to identify same-sex and heterosexual relationships.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information. Implementation guidance for these standards is available from DHHS.[22]

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators in the past 12 months.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Male
2	Female
3	Other
9	Unknown or undetermined

For record-based surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the sex of the intimate partner who perpetrated the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months, code data on the sex of each intimate partner.

Data Standards or Guidelines
ASTM[21], *Health Level 7, Version 3.0*[20], *Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status*[22]

Other References
Core Health Data Elements (National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics)[24]

4.303 RACE OF PERPETRATOR OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Race of perpetrator.

Uses
Standard demographic and identifying information on perpetrator. Data on race are used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

Although the biological significance of race has been scientifically questioned, data on race retain use, albeit limited, in public health surveillance and epidemiologic, clinical, and health services research.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance.

Discussion
Race is a concept used to differentiate population groups largely on the basis of physical characteristics transmitted by descent. Racial categories are neither precise nor mutually exclusive, and the concept of race lacks clear scientific definition. The common use of race in the United States draws upon differences not only in physical attributes, but also in ancestry and geographic origins. The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information.[22] The DHHS coding categories provide more extensive information than the minimum categories recommended by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).[23] For comparison purposes, the DHHS categories can be aggregated into the five OMB categories. Specifically, the DHHS codes 1 through 3 correspond to the OMB categories of White, Black or African-American, and American Indian or Alaska Native, respectively. Combining codes 4 through 10 creates the OMB category of Asian and combining the codes 11 through 14 creates the OMB category of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
More than one code is allowed for multiple racial categories.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
01	White
02	Black or African American
03	American Indian or Alaska Native
04	Asian Indian
05	Chinese
06	Filipino
07	Japanese
08	Korean
09	Vietnamese
10	Other Asian (specify)
11	Native Hawaiian
12	Guamanian or Chamorro
13	Samoan
14	Other Pacific Islander (specify)
15	Other race (specify)
99	Unknown

Data Standards or Guidelines

Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status[22]

Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity[23]

Other References

Core Health Data Elements (National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics)[24]

4.304 ETHNICITY OF PERPETRATOR OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Ethnicity of perpetrator. Hispanic or Latino ethnicity refers to a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term "Spanish origin" can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."

Uses
Standard demographic and identifying information for victim. Data on ethnicity are used in public health surveillance and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information. Implementation guidance for these standards is available from DHHS.[22]

Ethnicity is a concept used to differentiate population groups on the basis of shared cultural characteristics or geographic origins. A variety of cultural attributes contribute to ethnic differentiation, including language, patterns of social interaction, religion, and styles of dress. However, ethnic differentiation is imprecise and fluid. It is contingent on a sense of group identity that can change over time and that involves subjective and attitudinal influences. Since 1977, the Federal government has sought to standardize data on race and ethnicity among it's agencies. The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) *Statistical Policy Directive Number 15: Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting*[23] was developed to meet Federal legislative and program requirements, and these standards are used widely in the public and private sectors. The directive provides two basic ethnic categories — *Hispanic or Latino and Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin* — but states that collection of ethnicity data need not be limited to these categories. However, any additional reporting that uses more detail must be organized in such a way that the additional categories can be aggregated into the two basic groups. OMB prefers that data on race and ethnicity be collected separately. The use of a Hispanic category in a combined race/ethnicity makes it impossible to distribute persons of Hispanic ethnicity by race, and therefore, reduces the utility of the five basic racial categories by excluding from them persons who would otherwise be included.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Yes, if multiple ethnic categories apply.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano(a)
2	Yes, Puerto Rican
3	Yes, Cuban
4	Yes, another Hispanic, Latino/a or Spanish origin
5	No, not of Hispanic or Latino origin
9	Unknown whether of Hispanic or Latino origin

Data Standards or Guidelines

Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status[22]

Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity[23]

Other References

Core Health Data Elements (National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics 1996)[24]

4.305 PRIMARY LANGUAGE OF PERPETRATOR OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Primary language of perpetrator.

Uses
Standard demographic and identifying information for perpetrator. Data on primary language can be used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information.[22]

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	English
2	Spanish
3	Chinese
4	Tagalog
5	French
6	Vietnamese
7	German
8	Korean
9	Russian
10	Arabic
11	Italian
12	Portuguese
13	Polish
14	French Creole
15	Hindi
16	Japanese
17	Persian
18	Urdu
19	Gujarati
20	Greek
55	Other (specify)
99	Unknown

Data Standards or Guidelines

Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status[22]

Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity[23]

4.306 DISABILITY STATUS OF PERPETRATOR OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Disability status of perpetrator.

Uses
Standard demographic and identifying information for perpetrator. Data on disability can be used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) requires, to the extent possible, the standardized collection of race, ethnicity, primary language, sex, and disability status in all national population health surveys that use self-reported information.[22]

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Yes.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Deaf, difficulty hearing
2	Blind, difficulty in seeing even with glasses
3	Mental or emotional condition resulting in serious difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions, or running errands
4	Physical condition resulting in difficulty in walking, dressing or bathing, or running errands
5	Other (specify)
9	Don't Know/Unknown

Data Standards or Guidelines

Implementation Guidance on Data Collection Standards for Race, Ethnicity, Sex, Primary Language, and Disability Status[22]

Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity[23]

4.307 SEXUAL ORIENTATION OF PERPETRATOR OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Sexual orientation of perpetrator.

Uses
Standard sociodemographic information. Data on sexual orientation are used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services research.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Heterosexual, or Straight
2	Lesbian
3	Gay
4	Bisexual
5	Other (specify)
9	Unknown

4.308   TRANS, TRANSGENDER, OR TRANSSEXUAL IDENTITY OF PERPETRATOR OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Whether or not a perpetrator identifies as trans, transgender or transsexual.

Uses
Data on transgender identity can be used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, behavioral and social science, clinical, and health services.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
No.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
1	Trans, transgender or transsexual
2	Not trans, transgender or transsexual
9	Unknown

4.309   CITY, STATE, AND COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF PERPETRATOR OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
City, state, and county of residence of the perpetrator of the most recent episode of intimate partner violence, at the time of the event.

Uses
Allows examination of the correspondence between the location of the victim's residence, the perpetrator's residence, and the location of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
Additional information (e.g., street address, zip code) can easily be added as components of this element if data linkage across data sources is desired. However, to protect privacy and confidentiality, access to this level of detail must be limited to authorized personnel. Surveillance system users who do not convert street address to census block groups or encrypt addresses need to be aware that they may be acquiring the victim's street address when they acquire the perpetrator's street address. The need for victim safety and confidentiality must be taken into account if the full extended version of this data element is used. In conjunction with data elements *2.110 City, State, and County of Victim's Residence and 4.104 City, State, and County of Occurrence of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*, this data element allows examination of the correspondence between the victim's residence, the perpetrator's residence, and the location of the most recent violent episode.

Data Type (and Field Length)
XAD — extended address (106).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators in the past 12 months.

Field Values
Component 3 is the city.
Component 4 is the state or province.
Component 9 is the county/parish code.

Example: Component 3 = Lima
                Component 4 = OH
                Component 9 = 019

The state or province code entered in Component 4 should be entered as a two-letter postal abbreviation. The county/parish code should be entered in Component 9 as the 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards code. See XAD — extended address in the Technical Notes at the end of this document for additional information on other possible components of this data element. The numbering of these components (3, 4, and 9) is consistent with the numbering of components used elsewhere for full XAD coding.

For record-based surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the residence of the intimate partner who perpetrated the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months, code data on the residence of each intimate partner.

Data Standards or Guidelines
Health Level 7, Version 3.0[20]

4.310 ALCOHOL USE BY PERPETRATOR OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Use of alcohol by the perpetrator at the time of the most recent episode of intimate partner violence.

Uses
Documents the association between alcohol use and violence.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
None.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators in the past 12 months.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	The perpetrator of the most recent episode of intimate partner violence *did not consume alcohol prior to, or during, the most recent episode of intimate partner violence*
1	The perpetrator of the most recent episode of intimate partner violence *consumed alcohol prior to, or during, the most recent episode of intimate partner violence*
9	*Unknown* if the perpetrator of the most recent episode of intimate partner violence consumed alcohol prior to, or during, the most recent episode of intimate partner violence

For record-based surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the alcohol use of the intimate partner who perpetrated the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months, code data on the alcohol use of each intimate partner.

4.311 DRUG USE BY PERPETRATOR OF MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Drug use by the perpetrator at the time of the most recent episode of IPV.

Uses
Documents the association between drug use and violence.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
None.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Survey surveillance: Yes, if multiple perpetrators in the past 12 months.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	The perpetrator of the most recentepisode of intimate partner violence *did not use drugs prior to, or during, the most recent episode of intimate partner violence*
1	The perpetrator of the most recent episode of intimate partner violence *used drugs prior to, or during, the most recent episode of intimate partner violence*
9	*Unknown* if the perpetrator of the most recent episode of intimate partner violence used drugs prior to, or during, the most recent episode of intimate partner violence

For record-based surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the drug use of the intimate partner who perpetrated the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months, code data on the drug use of each intimate partner.

4.312   WEAPONS USED BY PERPETRATOR IN MOST RECENT EPISODE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Description/Definition
Weapons (including bodily force) used by the perpetrator in the most recent episode of intimate partner violence.

Uses
Severity and likelihood of injury and other serious consequences may be associated with weapon use.

Type of Surveillance
Record-based surveillance
Survey surveillance

Discussion
As presently written, "7" (Another type of weapon was used by the perpetrator in the most recent violent episode) designates weapons used other than those explicitly named in codes 1-6. Interested surveillance system users may wish to record information about additional weapon types.

Data Type (and Field Length)
CE — coded element (60).

Repetition
Record-based surveillance: Yes, if more than one weapon was used.
Survey surveillance: Yes, if more than one weapon was used by an individual perpetrator or if more than weapon was used across multiple intimate partners that perpetrated violence in the past 12 months.

Field Values/Coding Instructions

Code	Description
0	It is *known that no weapons or bodily force* was used by the perpetrator in the most recent violent episode
1	*Bodily force* was used by the perpetrator in the most recent violent episode
2	A *blunt object* was used by the perpetrator in the most recent violent episode
3	A *cutting or piercing instrument* was used by the perpetrator in the most recent violent episode
4	A *long gun* (e.g., shotgun, rifle) was used by the perpetrator in the most recent violent episode
5	A *handgun* was used by the perpetrator in the most recent violent episode
6	A *firearm, type unknown*, was used by the perpetrator in the most recent violent episode
7	*Another type of weapon* was used by the perpetrator in the most recent violent episode
9	*Unknown* if a weapon or bodily force was used by the perpetrator in the most recent violent episode

For record-based surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator (see data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence*), code data on the weapon use of the intimate partner who perpetrated the most recent violent episode. For survey surveillance, if there was more than one perpetrator in the past 12 months, code data on the weapon use of each intimate partner.

TECHNICAL NOTES

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE:
UNIFORM DEFINITIONS AND RECOMMENDED DATA ELEMENTS

TECHNICAL NOTES

The following Technical Notes are taken predominantly from *Data Elements for Emergency Department Systems (DEEDS), Release 1.0.*[30] These notes provide technical information about how the data elements in this document conform to the data types defined in *Health Level 7, Version 3.0*[20]; conventions for addressing missing, unknown, and null data values; and recommendations for dealing with data elements or components of data elements that do not apply to certain individuals. For more comprehensive information about the *HL7* data types and the technical terms used in these notes, please refer to *HL7, Version 3.0.*[20]

Data Types Used

CE — coded element

CX — extended composite ID with check digit

NM — numeric

TS — time stamp

XAD — extended address

SYMBOLS

In the data type descriptions that follow, these symbols are used to denote structural features of the data types or to indicate how entries are made in data fields.

<>   Angle brackets demarcate each component of a multicomponent data type. For example, the three components of the CE data type are represented as <identifier>, <text>, and <name of coding system>.

( )   Parentheses enclose the abbreviation of component data types. For example, in the CE data type description, (ST) specifies that the <identifier (ST)> component is a string data type.

^   The carat separates adjacent components of a multicomponent data type. For example, the CE data type is represented as <identifier (ST)>^<text (ST)>^< name of coding system (ST)>^.

[ ]   Square brackets specify a part of a component in which data entry is optional. For example, the [SS] in the TS — time stamp data type indicates that entering seconds is optional.

~   The tilde separates multiple occurrences of a single component. For example, if names were to be recorded, the tilde in the family name Rodriguez~Garcia indicates that the person has a compound name.

""   Double quotes represent null values in alphanumeric fields. For example, the entry of "" in the check digit component of the CX data type field would indicate that no check digit was used.

CE — coded element
Components:

       \<identifier (ST)>^\<text (ST)>^\<name of coding system (ST)>^

       \<alternate identifier (ST)>^\<alternate text (ST)>^\<name of alternate coding system (ST)>

This data type is composed of two parallel triplets, each of which specifies a coded identifier, a corresponding text descriptor, and a designation for the coding system from which the coded identifier is taken. The CE data type permits use of different coding systems to encode the same data. Components 1-3 comprise a triplet for the first code, and Components 4-6 comprise a triplet for the alternate code. For example, in the coding system used in this document, the code "2" (2 or more perpetrators) for data element *4.106 Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence* is coded:

       2^2 or more perpetrators

An entry "" or Unknown in Component 1, without entries in other components, indicates that the value for the entire data element is null or unknown.

CX — extended composite ID with check digit
Components:

       \<ID (ST)>^\<check digit (ST)>^

       \<code identifying the check digit scheme employed (ID)>^

       \<assigning authority (HD)>^\<identifier type code (IS)>^\<assigning facility (HD)>

This data type is used for certain fields that commonly contain check digits (e.g., internal agency identifier indicating a specific person, such as a patient or client). Component 1 contains an alphanumeric identifier. The check digit entered in Component 2 is an integral part of the identifier but is not included in Component 1. Component 3 identifies the algorithm used to generate the check digit. Component 4, \<assigning authority>, is the unique name of the system that created the identifier. Component 5, \<identifier type code>, is a code for the identifier type, such as MR for medical record number (see Table 0203 in *HL7, Version 3.0*[20]). Component 6, \<assigning facility>, is the place or location where the identifier was first assigned to the individual (e.g., University Hospital).

NM — numeric
An entry into a field of this data type is a number represented by a series of ASCII numeric characters consisting of an optional leading sign (+ or -), one or more digits, and an optional decimal point. In the absence of a + or - sign, the number is assumed to be positive. Leading zeros, or trailing zeros after a decimal point, are not meaningful. The only nonnumeric characters allowed are the optional leading sign and decimal point.

TS — time stamp
Form:

YYYY[MM[DD[HHMM[SS[.S[S[S[S]]]]]]]][+/-ZZZZ]

A data element of this type is string data that contains the date and time of an event. YYYY is the year, MM is the month, and DD is the day of the month. The time, HHMM, is based on a 24-hour clock in which midnight is 0000 and 2359 is 11:59 pm, and +/- ZZZZ is the offset from Greenwich Mean Time (for example -0500 is Eastern Daylight Time, and -0600 is Eastern Standard Time). If the optional +/-ZZZZ is missing, local time is assumed.

A TS data field should be left blank when the time of an event or the information is not recorded (missing data). As a convention (not an *HL7* standard), 99 can be used to indicate that this information is not known:

Entry	Description
Leave blank	Date/time not recorded
99	Date/time unknown
1996	Year known; remainder of date/time not recorded
199699	Year known, nothing else known
199608	Year and month known; remainder of date/time not recorded
19960899	Year and month known; nothing else known

Examples:

199608011600-0500	A complete date/time indicating EDT
199608011600-0600	A complete date/time indicating EST

For some events the exact date or time may be unavailable and an estimate is preferable to leaving the date/time blank or entering 99. For example, if the event is estimated to have occurred 4 days ago (assuming that today's date is June 6, 1997), then 1997060299 would be entered. If the event is estimated to have occurred about 3 months ago, then 19970399 would be entered.

XAD — extended address
Components:

<street address (ST)>^<other designation (ST)>^<city (ST)>^<state or province (ST)>^

<zip or postal code (ST)>^<country (ID)>^<address type (ID)>^

<other geographic designation (ST)>^<county/parish code (IS)>^<census tract (IS)>

Component 1, <street address>, contains the street address, rural route designation, or post office box. Component 2, <other designation>, qualifies the address (e.g., Apt 1). Component 3, <city>, is the city name. Component 4, <state or province>, is represented by the U.S. Postal Service code. Component 5, <zip or postal code>, takes the form 99999[-9999] for a zip code or has 6 alphanumeric characters for a Canadian postal code. Component 6, <country code>, is assumed to be USA if no entry is made. Component 7, <address type>, is coded as follows:

Entry	Description
C	Current or temporary
P	Permanent
M	Mailing
B	Business
O	Office
H	Home
F	Country of origin

Component 8, <other geographic designation>, is a user's choice that could include such designations as catchment area, EMS region, and health services area. Component 9, <county/ parish code>, represents the county or county equivalent in which the specified address is located (see *HL7* Table 0289 — County/Parish). Component 10, <census tract>, is a code that represents the census tract (or enumeration district) in which the specified address is located (see *HL7* Table 0288 — Census Tract).

Example:

    1234 Easy Street^Suite 123^San Francisco^CA^95123^USA^B^^SF

Design Considerations for Record System Implementers

Missing, Unknown, and Null Data Values. Missing, unknown, and null data values must be addressed consistently by surveillance system implementers. The following definitions and conventions are recommended:

Missing values are values that are either not sought or not recorded. In a computerized system, missing values should always be identifiable and distinguished from unknown or null values. Typically, no keystrokes are made, and as a result alphanumeric fields remain as default characters (most often blanks) and numeric fields are identifiable as never having had entries.

Unknown values are values that are recorded to indicate that information was sought and found to be unavailable. Various conventions are used to enter unknown values: the word "Unknown" or a single character value (9 or U) for the CE - coded element data type; 99 for two or more unknown digits for the TS - time stamp data type; and 9 or a series of 9s for the NM - numeric data type. Note: the use of Unknown, U, and 9s in this document to represent values that are not known is an arbitrary choice. Other notations may be used for unknown value entries.

Null values are values that represent none or zero or that indicate specific properties are not measured. For alphanumeric fields, the convention of entering "" in the field is recommended to represent none (e.g., no telephone number), and the absence of an inquiry requires no data entry (e.g., not asking about a telephone number results in missing data). For numeric fields, the convention of entering 8 or a series of 8s is recommended to denote that a measurement was not made, preserving an entry of zero for a number in the measurement continuum. Note: the use of "" and 8s in this document to represent null values is an arbitrary choice. Other notations may be used for null value entries.

Null or unknown values in multicomponent data types (i.e., CE, CX, and XAD) are indicated in the first alphanumeric component. For example, in an XAD data type, "" or Unknown would be entered in the <street name (ST)> component to indicate there was no address or that the address was not known, and no data would be entered in the remaining components.

Data Elements and Components That Are Not Applicable. Data entry is not required in certain fields when the data elements or their components do not pertain (e.g., victim's pregnancy status would not be applicable to male victims). Skip patterns should be used as needed to reduce data entry burdens.

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REFERENCES

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APPENDICES

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INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE:
UNIFORM DEFINITIONS AND RECOMMENDED DATA ELEMENTS

Appendix B

Summary of Recommended Data Elements

Data Element		Description/Definition	Surveillance Type	Data Type
Number	**Name**			
1.101	Case ID	A required, unique identification code used by those compiling IPV surveillance data	Record-based Survey	CX – extended composite ID with check digit
1.102	Data Source	Agency or source from which IPV surveillance information is abstracted	Record-based	CE – coded element
1.103	Date of First Agency Documentation	Date when the agency providing data to the IPV surveillance system first documented IPV victimization for this person	Record-based	TS – time stamp
2.101	Birth Date of Victim	Date of birth of the victim	Record-based Survey	TS – time stamp
2.102	Sex of Victim	Sex of victim	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
2.103	Race of Victim	Race of victim	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
2.104	Ethnicity of Victim	Ethnicity of victim. Hispanic or Latino ethnicity refers to a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term "Spanish origin" can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino"	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
2.105	Primary Language of Victim	Primary language of the victim	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
2.106	Disability Status of Victim	Disability status of the victim	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
2.107	Sexual Orientation of Victim	Sexual orientation of the victim	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
2.108	Trans, Transgender, or Transsexual Identity of Victim	Whether or not the victim identifies as trans, transgender or transsexual	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
2.109	Marital Status of Victim	Victim's legal marital status at the time when the agency or survey providing data to the IPV surveillance system first documented IPV victimization for this person	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
2.110	City, State, and County of Victim's Residence	City, state, and county of the victim's residence at the time the agency or survey providing data to the IPV surveillance system first documented IPV victimization for this person	Record-based Survey	XAD – extended address

Data Element		Description/Definition	Surveillance Type	Data Type
Number	Name			
2.111	Negative Physical Health Conditions in Lifetime	Negative lifetime physical health conditions	Survey	CE – coded element
3.101	Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime	Occurrence of physical violence by an intimate partner in the victim's life	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
3.102	History of Multiple Episodes of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime	Indicates whether the victim has experienced more than one episode of physical violence by an intimate partner in victim's lifetime	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
3.103	Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months	Occurrence of physical violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
3.104	History of Multiple Episodes of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months	Occurrence of more than one episode of physical violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
3.201	Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime	Occurrence of sexual violence by an intimate partner in victim's lifetime	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
3.202	History of Multiple Episodes of Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime	Indicates whether the victim has experienced more than one episode of sexual violence by an intimate partner in lifetime	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
3.203	Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months	Occurrence of sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
3.204	History of Multiple Episodes of Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months	Whether the victim has experienced more than one episode of sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
3.301	Stalking by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime	Occurrence of stalking by an intimate partner in victim's lifetime	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
3.302	History of Multiple Episodes of Stalking by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime	Indicates whether the victim has experienced more than one episode of stalking by an intimate partner in lifetime	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
3.303	Stalking by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months	Occurrence of stalking by an intimate partner in the past 12 months	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
3.304	History of Multiple Episodes of Stalking by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months	Indicates whether the victim has experienced more than one episode of stalking by an intimate partner in the past 12 months	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element

Data Element		Description/Definition	Surveillance Type	Data Type
Number	Name			
3.401	Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime	Occurrence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner in lifetime	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
3.402	Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner in the Past 12 Months	Occurrence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner (current or former) in the 12 months prior to the date the agency or survey providing data to the IPV surveillance system first documented IPV victimization for this person	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.101	Type(s) of Violence in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Type(s) of violence experienced by the victim in the most recent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.102	Date of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Date when the most recent episode of intimate partner violence ended	Record-based Survey	TS – time stamp
4.103	Date of Agency Documentation of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Date when most recent episode of intimate partner violence was first documented by the agency providing data to the IPV surveillance system	Record-based	TS – time stamp
4.104	City, State, and County of Occurrence of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	City, state, and county of occurrence of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based Survey	XAD – extended address
4.105	Victim's Pregnancy Status at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Victim's pregnancy status at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.106	Number of Perpetrators Involved in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Whether one or more perpetrators were involved in the most recent episode of intimate partner violence	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.107	Relationship of Victim and Perpetrator at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	The victim's relationship to the perpetrator at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.108	Cohabitation of Victim and Perpetrator at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Victim and perpetrator's cohabitation status at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element

Data Element		Description/Definition	Surveillance Type	Data Type
Number	**Name**			
4.109	Length of Intimate Relationship at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Time between the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner and the time when the victim and perpetrator first became intimate partners, specified in months	Record-based Survey	NM – numeric
4.110	Length of Time Relationship Had Been Violent	The length of time, in months, between the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner and the first violent episode that involved the same partner	Record-based Survey	NM – numeric
4.111	Pattern of Intimate Partner Violence in the Past 12 Months	Pattern of violence with the perpetrator of the most recent violent episode in the 12 months prior to the date of the most recent violent episode	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.112	Number of Children in Victim's Home at Time of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	The number of children under age 18 who were living in the victim's home at the time of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based Survey	NM – numeric
4.113	Alcohol Use by Victim at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Use of alcohol by the victim at the time of the most recent episode of intimate partner violence	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.114	Drug Use by Victim at Time of the Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Drug use by the victim at the time of the most recent episode of IPV	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.201	Physical Consequences to Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Physical consequences to the victim attributed to the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.202	Psychological Consequences to Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Psychological consequences to the victim attributed to the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.203	Medical Care Received by Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Medical health care received by the victim following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element

Data Element		Description/Definition	Surveillance Type	Data Type
Number	Name			
4.204	Mental Health Care Received by Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Mental health care (excluding substance abuse treatment) received by the victim following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.205	Substance Abuse Treatment Received by Victim Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	The substance abuse treatment received by the victim following the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.206	Significant Life Disruption(s) Attributed to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Significant life disruption(s) caused or aggravated by the most recent episode of IPV	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.207	Deaths Related to Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	All deaths associated with the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based	CE – coded element
4.301	Birth Date of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Date of birth of the perpetrator of the most recent violent episode perpetrated by an intimate partner	Record-based Survey	TS – time stamp
4.302	Sex of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Sex of the perpetrator of the most recent episode of IPV	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.303	Race of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Race of perpetrator	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.304	Ethnicity of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Ethnicity of perpetrator. Hispanic or Latino ethnicity refers to a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term "Spanish origin" can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.305	Primary Language of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Primary language of perpetrator	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element

Data Element		Description/Definition	Surveillance Type	Data Type
Number	Name			
4.306	Disability Status of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Disability status of perpetrator	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.307	Sexual Orientation of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Sexual orientation of perpetrator	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.308	Trans, Transgender, or Transsexual Identity of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Whether or not a perpetrator identifies as trans, transgender or transsexual	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.309	City, State, and County of Residence of Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	City, state, and county of residence of the perpetrator of the most recent episode of intimate partner violence, at the time of the event	Record-based Survey	XAD – extended address
4.310	Alcohol Use by Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Use of alcohol by the perpetrator at the time of the most recent episode of intimate partner violence	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.311	Drug Use by Perpetrator of Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Drug use by the perpetrator at the time of the most recent episode of IPV	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element
4.312	Weapons Used by Perpetrator in Most Recent Episode of Intimate Partner Violence	Weapons (including bodily force) used by the perpetrator in the most recent episode of intimate partner violence.	Record-based Survey	CE – coded element

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