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Esperanza: This organization is a leader in the domestic violence movement and a national resource center for the Prevention of Domestic and Sexual Violence, FaithTrust Institute is an interreligious, educational resource that addresses
sexual and domestic violence issues. Futures Without Violence: Striving to reach new audiences and transform social norms, the organization trains professionals such as doctors, nurses, athletic coaches, and judges on improving responses to violence and abuse. National Center for Victims of Crime (NCVC): NCVC is a nonprofit organization that
serves victims of all types of crime, including intimate partner violence. National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV): NCADV is a membership organization of domestic violence coalitions and service programs. National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence: The center has supports health care practitioners, administrators and
systems, domestic violence experts, survivors, and policy makers at all levels as they improve health cares response to domestic violence (NNEDV): NNEDV is a membership and advocacy organization of state domestic violence coalitions that provides legislative and policy advocacy, training, technical
assistance, and funds to domestic violence advocates through the NNEDV Fund. National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV): The center is a comprehensive source of information on the many issues related to domestic violence. A wide range of free, comprehensive, and individualized technical assistance information, training, and
resource materials can be accessed from the website. National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC): NSVRC provides leadership in preventing and responding to sexual violence Against Women Prevention Research Center; The center provides
information to scientists, practitioners, advocates, grassroots organizations, and any other professionals or lay persons interested in current topics related to violence against Sexual Assault), features an online public Listserv,
prevention wiki, podcasts, and frequent web-based forums that provide prevention experts with a vehicle for analyzing and discussing ongoing efforts to prevent a unified national effort committed to enhancing the capacity of state/territory domestic violence coalitions.
and community-based domestic violence programs to advance a comprehensive national prevention, Awareness, and Resource Center (SPARC): SPARC is a federally funded project providing education and resources about
the crime of stalking. SPARC aims to enhance the response to stalking by educating the professionals tasked with keeping stalking victims safe and holding offenders accountable. Ujima, Inc: The National Center on Violence Against Women in the Black Community serves as a national, culturally specific services issue resource center to provide
support to and be a voice for the Black Community in response to domestic, sexual and community violence. Workplaces Respond to Domestic and Sexual Violence: A National Resource Center: Workplaces Respond to Domestic and Sexual Violence Respond to Domestic Respond t
domestic violence, sexual harassment and violence, trafficking, and stalking impacting the workplace. World Health Organization (WHO) Violence Against Women: This WHOs webpage includes data on sexual and intimate partner violence prevalence and risk and protective factors, key strategies for prevention, factsheets and infographics,
publications, and other resources. World Health Organization/World Report on Violence and Health Organizations Multi-country Study on Womens Health and Domestic Violence
against Women: This report from 2005 presents initial results based on interviews with 24,000 women. Report findings document the prevalence of intimate partner violence, sexual abuse during childhood and forced first
sexual experience. The report concludes with 15 recommendations to strengthen national commitment and action on violence against mennanagement. Domestic violence against mennanagement mentangement mentangement mentangement.
expendabilityMalicious castrationInvoluntary penis removalShame-strokeGroom kidnappingKillingAndrocidePatricideAvunculicideHomicide statistics by genderSexual assault and rapeRapePrison rapeStatutoryMale rapeSexual violenceEstimatesRelated topicsDiscrimination against menReverse sexismProsecution of gender-
targeted crimesMen's rights movementGynocentrismMasculist views on violence against womenVtePart of a series onViolence against womenVtePart of a series onVtePart of a series o
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cuttingInfibulationFoot bindingOther issuesGaslightingDating abuseDomestic violenceoutlinemanagementand pregnancyForced abortionForce-feedingForced marriageForced abortionForce-feedingForced marriageForced pregnancyForced sterilisationIntimate partner violenceMarriage by abductionMarry-your-rapist lawOnline gender-based violenceRaptioSexual
bullyingToxic masculinityWitch trialsInternational legal frameworkDEDAWCEDAWVDPADEVAWBelm do ParMaputoIstanbulRelated topicsProsecution of gender-targeted crimesWomen's shelter25 November6 FebruaryBy countrySex and the lawVictimologyViolence against LGBT peoplevteIntimate partner violence (IPV) is domestic violence by a
current or former spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other spouse or partner [1][2] IPV can take a number of forms, including physical, verbal, emotional, economic and sexual abuse. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines IPV as "any behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual
harm to those in the relationship, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviors."[3]:page 89 IPV is sometimes referred to simply as battery, or as spouse or partner abuse.[4]The most extreme form of IPV is termed intimate terrorism, coercive controlling violence, or simply coercive control. In
such situations, one partner is systematically violent and controlling. This is generally perpetrated by men against women, and is the most likely of the types to require medical services and the use of a women's shelter.[5][6][4] Resistance to intimate terrorism, which is a form of self-defense, and is termed violent resistance, is usually conducted by
women.[7][8]Studies on domestic violence against men suggest that men are less likely to report domestic violence perpetrated by their female intimate partners.[9][10] Conversely, men are more likely to suffer serious injury as a result.[14]The most common but less
injurious form of intimate partner violence is situational couple violence (also known as situational violence), which is conducted by men and women nearly equally, [6][4][7] and is more likely to occur among younger couples, including adolescents (see teen dating violence) and those of college age. [7][15]Physical violence against a woman in
Benin.Percentage of women who experienced violence by an intimate partner, 2016[16]Intimate partner violence occurs between two people in an intimate relationship or former relationship. It may occur between heterosexual or homosexual couples and victims can be male or female. Couples may be dating, cohabiting or married and violence can
occur in or outside of the home.[7]Studies in the 1990s showed that both men and women could be abusers or victims of domestic violence.[nb 1] Women are more likely to act violently in retaliation or self-defense and tend to engage in less severe forms of violence than men whereas men are more likely to act violently in retaliation or self-defense and tend to engage in less severe forms of violence.[nb 1] Women are more likely to act violently in retaliation or self-defense and tend to engage in less severe forms of violence.[nb 1] Women are more likely to act violently in retaliation or self-defense and tend to engage in less severe forms of violence.[nb 1] Women are more likely to act violently in retaliation or self-defense and tend to engage in less severe forms of violence.
women. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines intimate partner violence as "any behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship that causes physical psychological psyc
and older have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence are profound. Intimate partner violence is without and older have experienced physical or sexual abuse from an intimate partner violence is
associated with increased rates of substance abuse amongst the victims, including tobacco use. Those who are victims of intimate partner violence have a higher risk of unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted
infection, including HIV. This is thought to be due to forced or coerced sex and reproductive coercion (ie. removing a condom during sex or blocking the woman's access to contraception). [20] Children whose parent experiences intimate partner violence are more likely to become victims of IPV themselves or become perpetrators of violence later in
life.[20]Injuries that are frequently seen in victims of IPV include contusions, fractures (especially of the head, neck and face), strangulation injuries (a strong predictor of future serious injury or death), concussions and traumatic brain injuries (a strong predictor of future serious injury or death), concussions and traumatic brain injuries.[20]RegionPercentGlobal30%Africa36.6%Eastern Mediterranean37%European25.4%South-East
Asia37.7%The Americas29.8%East Asia24.6%The U.S. Preventive Services for those who screen positive.[21]Some of the most studied IPV screening tools were the Hurt, Insult, Threaten, and
Scream (HITS),[22] the Woman Abuse Screening Tool/Woman Abuse Screening Too
physicians and family practice offices, and since then has been evaluated in diverse outpatient settings. Internal reliability are acceptable. Generally, sensitivity of this measure (there is a short form of the WAST that consists of the
first two items only). It was originally developed for family physicians, but subsequently has been tested in the emergency department. It has been found to have good internal reliability and acceptable concurrent validity.[25]The PVS is a three-item measure scored on a yes/no scale, with positive responses to any question denoting abuse. It was
developed as a brief instrument for the emergency department. [25] The AAS is a five-item measure scored on a yes/no scale, with positive responses to any question denoting abuse. It was created to detect abuse perpetrated against pregnant women. The screening tool has been tested predominantly with young, poor women. It has acceptable test
retest reliability.[25]The Danger Assessment-5 screening tool can assess for risk of severe injury or death in women experiencing intimate partner violence. A "yes" response to two or more questions suggests a high risk of severe injury or death in women experiencing intimate partner violence. The five questions ask about an increasing frequency of abuse over
the past year, use of weapons during the abuse, and if the abuse, if the victim believes their partner is capable of killing them, the occurrence of choking during the abuse, and if the abuse, and if the abuse, if the victim believes their partner is capable of killing them, the occurrence of choking during the abuse, and if the abuse is a supplication of the abuse is a supplication of the abuse.
from the original CTS: the CTS2 (an expanded and modified version of the original CTS)[27] and the CTSPC (CTS Parent-Child).[28] The CTS is one of the most widely criticized domestic violence measurement instruments due to its exclusion of context variables and motivational factors in understanding acts of violence.[29][30] The National Institute
of Justice cautions that the CTS may not be appropriate for IPV research "because it does not measure control, coercion, or the motives for conflict tactics."[31] The Index of Spousal Abuse, popular in medical settings,[32] is a 30-item self-report scale created from the CTS. Another assessment used in research to measure IPV is the Severity of
Violence Against Women Scales (SVAWS). This scale measures how often a woman experiences violent behaviors by her partner.[33]Main articles: Ambivalent Sexism Theory found that individuals who endorse sexist attitudes show a higher
acceptance of myths that justify intimate partner violence compared to those who do not. Both students and adults with a more traditional conceptions. Researchers Rollero and Tartaglia found that two dimensions of ambivalent
sexism are particularly predictive of violence myth: hostility toward women and benevolence toward men. They both contribute to legitimizing partner violence and this, in turn, leads to undervaluing the seriousness of the abuse.[34]Various studies have been conducted that link beliefs in myths of romantic love to greater probability of cyber-control
 and the existence of our soul mate who is our only one true love.[35]A notice from the National Institute of Justice noted that women who had children by age 21 were twice as likely to be victims of intimate partner violence as women who
 were not mothers at that age. Men who had children by age 21 were more than three times as likely to be people who abuse compared to men who were not fathers at that age. Many male abusers are also substance abusers. More than two-thirds of males who commit or attempt homicide against a partner used alcohol, drugs, or both during the
employment. Finally, many victims had mental health troubles. Almost half of the women reporting serious domestic violence also meet the criteria for major depression; 24 percent suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder, and 31 percent from anxiety. [36] The I Theory (pronounced I-cubed) explains intimate partner violence as an interaction of three
processes: instigation, impellance, and inhibition.[37] According to the theory, these three processes determine the likelihood that a conflict would escalate into violence. Instigation refers to the initial provocation or triggering action by a partner, such as infidelity or rejection. The effect of these current events is then shaped by impellance and
 inhibition. Impelling factors increase the likelihood of violence. Examples of impelling factors include poor communication, and abuse history. Inhibiting factors decrease the likelihood of violence by overriding the aggressive impulses. Examples of inhibiting factors
include empathy, lack of stress, economic prosperity, self-control, and punishment for aggression. Weak instigating triggers, weak impelling factors, and strong inhibiting factors lead to low risk of intimate partner violence. The I Theory is useful when describing not only heterosexual male-to-female violence, but violence across other relationship
types as well, such as male-to-male, female-to-male, female-to-male, female-to-male, female-to-male, female-to-male, female-to-male, and female-to-male, femal
of violence, motives of perpetrators, and the social and cultural context based upon patterns across numerous incidents and motives of the perpetrator. [39] The United States Centrol (CDC) also divides domestic violence into types. [43][44] Intimate terrorism, or coercive controlling violence (CCV), occurs when one partner in a
relationship, typically a man, uses coercive control and power over the other partner, [4][45][46] using threats, intimidation, and isolation. CCV relies on severe psychological abuse for controlling purposes; when physical abuse for controlling purposes; when physical abuse occurs it too is severe.[46] In such cases, "[o]ne partner, usually a man, uses coercive control and power over the other partner, usually a man, controls virtually every aspect of the victim's, usually a man, controls virtually every aspect of the victim's, usually a man, uses coercive control and power over the other partner, [4][45][46] using threats, intimidation, and isolation.
a woman's, life."[citation needed] Johnson reported in 2001 that 97% of the perpetrators of intimate terrorism were men.[7]Intimate partner violence may involve sexual, sadistic control,[7] economic, physical,[47] emotional and psychological abuse. Intimate terrorism is more likely to escalate over time, not as likely to be mutual, and more likely to
involve serious injury.[39] The victims of one type of abuse are often the victims of other types of abuse tend to be cumulative.[48]
Because this type of violence is most likely to be extreme, survivors of intimate terrorism are most likely to require medical services and the safety of shelters. [4][7] Consequences of physical or sexual intimate terrorism include chronic pain, gastrointestinal and gynecological problems, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and death. [49] Other
 mental health consequences are anxiety, substance abuse, and low-self esteem. Abusers are more likely to have witnessed abuse as children than those who engage in situational couple violence. [50] Intimate terrorism batterers include two types: "Generally-violent-antisocial" and "dysphoric-borderline". The first type includes people with general
psychopathic and violent tendencies. The second type includes people who are emotionally dependent on the relationship.[51] Violence by an individual against their intimate partner is often done as a way for controlling the partner, even if this kind of violence by an individual against their intimate partner is often done as a way for controlling the partner, even if this kind of violence by an individual against their intimate partner is often done as a way for controlling the partner.
perpetrated by victims against their partners who have exerted intimate terrorism and violent resistance, 96% of the violent resistance, 96% of the violent resistance, 96% of the violent resistance are women.[7] VR can occur as an instinctive reaction in response to an initial attack or a defense mechanism after prolonged instances of violence.[54] This relationships of intimate terrorism and violent resistance, 96% of the violent
 form of resistance can sometimes become fatal if the victim feels as though their only way out is to kill their partner. [54]See also: Teen dating violence situational couple violence, also called common couple violence, is not connected to general control behavior, but arises in a single argument where one or both partners physically lash out at the
other.[7][39] This is the most common form of intimate partner violence, particularly in the western world and among young couples, and involves women and 56% of the time by men.[7]Johnson states that situational couple violence.
involves a relationship dynamic "in which conflict occasionally gets 'out of hand,' leading usually to 'minor' forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence, and rarely escalating into serious or life-threatening forms of violence into serious or life-threatening forms of violence in the serious or life-thr
an attempt to control a partner.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience situational couple violence in their relationships.[56] Situational couple violence in their relationships.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience situational couple violence in their relationships.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience situational couple violence in their relationships.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience situational couple violence in their relationships.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience situational couple violence in their relationships.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience situational couple violence in their relationships.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience situational couple violence in their relationships.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience situational couple violence in their relationships.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience in their relationships.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience in their relationships.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience in their relationships.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience in the second of the second of the second of their relationships.[56] It is estimated that approximately 50% of couples experience in the second of the secon
pulling. Frequency: Less frequent than partner terrorism, occurring once in a while during an argument or disagreement. Severity: Milder than intimate terrorism, very rarely escalates to more severe abuse, generally does not include injuries that were serious or that caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital. Mutuality: Violence may be equally does not include injuries that were serious or that caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital. Mutuality: Violence may be equally does not include injuries that were serious or that caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to be admitted to a hospital of the caused one partner to
expressed by either partner in the relationship. Intent: Occurs out of anger or frustration rather than as a means of gaining control and power over the other partners are violent, and non-reciprocal violence, in which one partner is violent. [43][44] Of the four types,
situational couple violence and mutual violent control are reciprocal, while intimate terrorism is non-reciprocal. Violent resistance on its own is non-reciprocal, but is reciprocal when in response to intimate terrorism. Part of a series on Violence against men Issues Domestic violence against men Issues 
castrationMale expendabilityMalicious castrationInvoluntary penis removalShame-strokeGroom kidnappingKillingAndrocidePatricideAvunculicideFratricideAvunculicideFratricideAvunculicideFratricideAvunculicideFratricideAvunculicideFratricideAvunculicideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratricideFratrici
of gender-targeted crimesMen's rights movementGynocentrismMasculist views on violenceSentencing disparityViolence against womenvteIn the 1970s and 1980s, studies using large, nationally representative samples resulted in findings indicating that women were as violent as men in intimate relationships. [57] This information diverged
significantly from shelter, hospital, and police data, initiating a long-standing debate, termed "the gender symmetry debate". One side of this debate argues that men and women perpetrate IPV at about equal rates (gender symmetry
perspective).[59] However, research on gender symmetry acknowledges asymmetrical aspects of IPV, which show that men use more violent and often deadly means of IPV.[12][60] Older conflict tactics scale (CTS) methodology was criticized for excluding two important facets in gender violence: conflict-motivated aggression and control-motivated
aggression.[61] For example, women commonly engage in IPV as a form of self-defense or retaliation.[12]Research has shown that the nature of the abuse inflicted by men, in that it is generally not used as a form of control and does not cause the same levels of injury or fear of the
abusive partner.[62] Scholars state these cases should not be generalized and each couple's specificities must be assessed.[63] A 2016 meta-analysis indicated that the only risk factors for the perpetration of intimate partner violence as a child, alcohol use, male demand, and female
withdrawal communication patterns. [64] The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that in the United States, 41% of women and 26% of men experience intimate partner violence within their lifetime. [65] See also: Duluth modelWhile both women and 26% of men experience intimate partner violence within their lifetime.
upon women,[67][68] who are also much more likely to suffer injuries as a result, in both heterosexual and same-sex relationships.[14] Although men and women commit equivalent rates of unreported minor violence via situational altercation, more severe perpetration and domestic battery tends to be committed by men.[60][13][11] This is based on
newer CTS methodology as opposed to older versions that did not take into account the contexts in which violence takes place. [69] A 2008 systematic review published in journal of Violence and Victims found that despite less serious altercation or violence being equal among both men and women, more serious and violent abuse was perpetrated by
men. It was also found that women's use of physical violence was more likely motivated by self-defense or fear whereas men's use of violence was motivated by control.[12] A 2010 systematic review published in the journal of Trauma Violence was motivated by control.
response to their partner's violence.[70] A 2011 review published in the journal of Aggression and Violent behavior found differences in the methods of abuse employed by men and women, suggesting that men were more likely to "beat up, choke or strangle" their partners, whereas women were more likely to "throw something at their partner, slap
kick, bite, punch, or hit with an object".[60]Researchers such as Michael S Kimmel have criticized CTS methodology in assessing relations between gender violence. Kimmel argued that the CTS excluded two important facets in gender violence. Kimmel argued that the CTS excluded two important facets in gender violence.
of family conflict (such as an argument) while the latter is using violence as a tool for control. Kimmel also argued that the CTS failed to assess for the severity of the injury, sexual assaults and abuse from ex-partners or spouses.[61]Women generally suffer more severe and long-lasting forms of partner abuse than men, and men generally have more
opportunities to leave an abusive partner than women do.[14] Researchers have found different outcomes in men and women in response to such abuse. A 2012 review from the journal Psychology of Violence found that women suffered from over-proportionate numbers of injuries, fear, and posttraumatic stress as a result of partner violence.[71] The
review also found that 70% of female victims felt frightened as a result of violence perpetrated by their partners whereas 85% of male victims expressed "no fear" in response to such violence. [71] Lastly, IPV correlated with relationship satisfaction for women but it did not do so for men. [71] According to government statistics from the US Department of the correlated with relationship satisfaction for women but it did not do so for men. [71] According to government statistics from the US Department of the correlated with relationship satisfaction for women but it did not do so for men. [71] According to government statistics from the US Department of the correlated with relationship satisfaction for women but it did not do so for men. [71] According to government statistics from the US Department of the correlated with relationship satisfaction for women but it did not do so for men. [71] According to government statistics from the US Department of the correlated with relationship satisfaction for women but it did not do so for men. [71] According to government statistics from the US Department of the correlated with relationship satisfaction for women but it did not do so for men. [71] According to government statistics from the US Department of the correlated with relationship satisfaction from the correla
of Justice, male perpetrators constituted 96% of federal prosecution on domestic violence from 2003 to 2012 found that 76% of domestic violence was committed against women and 24% was committed against men.[73] According to the United Nations Office on
Drugs and Crime, the percentage of victims killed by their spouses or ex-spouses was 77.4% for women and 22.6% for men in 2008 in selected countries across Europe. [74] Globally, men's perpetration of intimate partner violence against women and 22.6% for men in 2008 in selected countries across Europe.
and Guatemala all support the idea of men reacting violently towards their partners when their masculinity is threatened by changing gender roles.[75][76][77] Recent scholarship draws attention to the complexity of interactions between conceptions of masculinity and factors such as colonialism, racism, class and sexual orientation in shaping
attitudes toward intimate partner violence around the world. [78]See also: Domestic violence against men Gender symmetry. The theory that women perpetrate intimate partner violence of gender symmetry was presented in the 1975 U.S.
National Family Violence Survey carried out by Murray A. Straus and Richard J. Gelles on a nationally representative sample of 2,146 "intact families." The survey found 11.6% of men and 3.8% of women had experienced "severe" IPV.[79][80]:333These
unexpected results led Suzanne K. Steinmetz to coin the controversial term "battered husband syndrome" in 1977.[81] Ever since the publication of Straus and Gelles' findings, other researchers into domestic violence have disputed whether gender symmetry really exists.[80][82][58][83] Sociologist Michael Flood writes, "there is no 'gender
directional or reciprocal pattern of abuse, with one study concluding that 70% of assaults involve mutual acts of violence.[43] According to Ko Ling Chan in a literature review of IPV, studies generally support the theory of gender symmetry if "no contexts, motives, and consequences are considered".[60]A 2008 systematic review found that while men
and women perpetrate roughly equal levels of the less harmful types of domestic violence, termed "situational couple violence is more likely than men's violence to be motivated by self-
defense and fear, whereas men's physical violence is more likely than women's to be driven by control motives."[88]A 2010 systematic review found that women's perpetration of IPV is often a form of violent male partners, and that it was often difficult to distinguishing
between self-defense and retaliation in such contexts.[70]A 2013 review of evidence from five continents found that when partner abuse is defined broadly (emotional abuse, any kind of hitting, who hits first), it is relatively even. However, when the review examined who is physically harmed and how seriously, expresses more fear, and experiences more fear, and experienc
subsequent psychological problems, domestic violence primarily affects women. A sample from Botswana demonstrated higher levels of mental health consequences were found.
[89]Main article: Sexual violence by intimate partners varies by country, with an estimated 15 million adolescent girls surviving forced sex worldwide. In some countries forced sex, or marital rape, often occurs with other forms of domestic violence, particularly physical abuse. [citation needed]Due to the high
prevalence and devastating consequences of IPV, approaches to decrease and prevent violence from re-occurring is of utmost importance. Initial police response and arrest is not always enough to protect victims from recurrence of abuse; thus, many states have mandated participation in batterer intervention programs (BIPs) for men who have been
charged with assault against an intimate partner. [90] Most of these BIPs are based on the Duluth model and incorporate some cognitive behavioral techniques. The Duluth model is one of the most common current interventions for IPV. It represents a psycho-educational approach that was developed by paraprofessionals from information gathered
from interviewing battered women in shelters and using principles from feminist and sociological frameworks.[91] One of the main components used in the Duluth model is the 'power and control wheel', which conceptualizes IPV as one form of abuse to maintain male privilege. Using the 'power and control wheel', the goal of treatment is to achieve
behaviors that fall on the 'equality wheel' by re-educate men and by replacing maladaptive attitudes held by men.[91]Cognitive behavior and include skills training such as anger management, assertiveness, and
relaxation techniques.[82]Overall, the addition of Duluth and CBT approaches results in a 5% reduction in IPV.[92][93] This low reduction in IPV.[92][93] Th
behavior (ACTV) is a newly developed Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)-based program. Developed by domestic violence researcher Amie Zarling and tolerate uncomfortable feelings so that they can stop themselves from
exploding into rage.[95]Initial evidence of the ACTV program has shown high promise: Using a sample 3,474 men who were arrested for domestic assault and court-mandated to a BIP (either ACTV or Duluth/CBT), Zarling and colleagues showed that compared with Duluth/CBT participants, significantly fewer ACTV participants acquired any new
charges, domestic assault charges, or violent charges, or violent charges on average in the one year after treatment than Duluth/CBT participants also acquired significantly fewer charges on average in the one year after treatment than Duluth/CBT participants. [95] Psychological therapies for women probably reduce the resulting depression and anxiety, however it is unclear if these approaches properly address recovery
from complex trauma and the need for safety planning.[96]Some estimates show that as many as 50% of couples who experience IPV engage in some form of reciprocal violence.[61] Nevertheless, most services address offenders and survivors separately. In addition, many couples who have experienced IPV decide to stay together. These couples may
present to couples or family therapy. In fact, 37-58% of couples who seek regular outpatient treatment have experienced physical assault in the past year. [97] In these cases, clinicians are faced with the decision as to whether they should accept or refuse to treat these couples. Although the use of conjoint treatment for IPV is controversial as it may be refused by since the couples are faced with the decision as to whether they should accept or refuse to treat these couples.
present a danger to victims and potentially escalate abuse, it may be useful to others, such as couple's therapy (BCT) is a cognitive-behavioral approach,
typically delivered to outpatients in 15-20 sessions over several months. Research suggests that BCT can be effective in reducing IPV when used to treat co-occurring addictions, which is important work because IPV and substance abuse and misuse frequently co-occurring addictions, which is important work because IPV and substance abuse and misuse frequently co-occurring addictions, which is important work because IPV and substance abuse and misuse frequently co-occurring addictions, which is important work because IPV and substance abuse and misuse frequently co-occurring addictions, which is important work because IPV and substance abuse and misuse frequently co-occurring addictions, which is important work because IPV and substance abuse and misuse frequently co-occurring addictions.
based program whose goal is to teach couples conflict containment skills. Physical aggression couples treatment (PACT) is a modification of DCCP, which includes additional psychoeducational components designed to improve relationship quality, including such things as communication skills, fair fighting tactics, and dealing with gender differences
sex, and jealousy. [99] The primary goal of domestic violence focused couples treatment (DVFCT) is to end violence with the additional goal of helping couples improve the quality of their relationships. It is designed to be conducted over 18 weeks and can be delivered in either individual or multi-couple group format. [99] [100] Advocacy interventions
have also been shown to have some benefits under specific circumstances. Brief advocacy may provide short-term mental health benefits and reduce abuse, particularly in pregnant women.[101]Home visitation programs for children from birth up to two years old, with included screening for parental IPV and referral or education if screening is
positive, have been shown to prevent future risk of IPV.[20] Universal harm reduction education to patients in reproductive and adolescent healthcare settings has been shown to decrease certain types of IPV.[20] Universal harm reduction education to patients in reproductive and adolescent healthcare settings has been shown to decrease certain types of IPV.[20] Universal harm reduction education to patients in reproductive and adolescent healthcare settings has been shown to decrease certain types of IPV.[20] Universal harm reduction education to patients in reproductive and adolescent healthcare settings has been shown to decrease certain types of IPV.[20] Universal harm reduction education to patients in reproductive and adolescent healthcare settings has been shown to decrease certain types of IPV.[20] Universal harm reduction education to patients and adolescent healthcare settings has been shown to decrease certain types of IPV.[20] Universal harm reduction education to patients and adolescent healthcare settings has been shown to decrease certain types of IPV.[20] Universal harm reduction education to patients and the patients are the the pati
partnersInfo-graphic on intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention available on Wikimedia Commons<sup>1</sup> Straus, Gelles, and Steinmetz 1980; Steinmetz 1977/1978. Connie Mitchell
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is an issue that affects vast numbers of women throughout all nations of the world. [...] Although there are cases in which men against women [...] In addition, violence used by men against female partners tends female partners tends from the control of the world. [...] Although there are cases in which men against female partners tends from the control of the world. [...] Although there are cases in which men against women [...] In addition, violence used by men against female partners tends from the control of the world. [...] Although there are cases in which men against female partners tends from the control of the world. [...] Although there are cases in which men against female partners tends from the control of the world. [...] In addition, violence used by men against female partners tends from the control of the world. [...] Although th
to be much more severe than that used by women against men. Mullender and Morley state that 'Domestic violence against women is the most common form of family violence against women, Claudia; Stckl, Heidi (2013), "Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights: addressing violence against women, Claudia; Stckl, Heidi (2013), "Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights: addressing violence against women, Claudia; Stckl, Heidi (2013), "Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights: addressing violence against women, Claudia; Stckl, Heidi (2013), "Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights: addressing violence against women, Claudia; Stckl, Heidi (2013), "Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights: addressing violence against women, Claudia; Stckl, Heidi (2013), "Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights: addressing violence against women, Claudia; Stckl, Heidi (2013), "Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights: addressing violence against women, Claudia; Stckl, Heidi (2013), "Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights: addressing violence against women, Claudia; Stckl, Heidi (2013), "Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights: addressing violence against women, Claudia; Stckl, Heidi (2013), "Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights addressing violence against women, Claudia; Stckl, Heidi (2013), "Protection of sexual and reproductive health rights addressing violence against women, addressing violence against wom
Tarantola, Daniel; Annas, George J.; etal. (eds.), Health and human rights in a changing world, Routledge, pp.780781, ISBN 978-1-136-68863-8, archived from the original on May 6, 2016, Intimate male partners are most often the main perpetrators of violence against women, a form of violence known as intimate partner violence, 'domestic' violence
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violence: provider perspectives". Affilia. 32 (2): 171187. doi:10.1177/0886109916689785. S2CID151641161. Media related to Intimate partner violence at Wikimedia CommonsRetrieved from "partner violence (IPV), also called domestic violence, is generally described as abuse asserts power and control over the other.IPV is often thought of as physical violence, yet other types of abuse used to harm or control intimate partners:IPV is Physical Violence and Psychological Algorithms.	within the context of an intimate partner relationship, where one partner buseIPV is common. It affects millions of people in the United States each
year. For example: About 41% of women and 26% of men have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and reported some form of IPV-related impact, according to the CDC. Over 61 million women and 53 partner in their lifetime. 44% of lesbian women and 61% of bisexual women have experienced physical violence, rape, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, according to the Human Rights Campaign 27% of gay men have experienced IPV in their lifetimes. Physical violence is what another type of physical force. Psychological aggression is the use of verbal and non-verbal communication to harm another person. IPV is Coercion and Controlling Behaviors Intimate partner violence is a pattern of the partner of the par	en a person hurts or tries to hurt a partner by hitting, kicking, or using
numerous tactics of abuse to maintain control and instill fear. Physical and sexual violence can be part of this pattern of abuse and may reinforce other controlling behavior. Types of controlling behavior can include the abusive partner: Insisting on knowing the partners location a suspicious of infidelity Attempting to keep the partner from seeing friends Ignoring or treating the partner indifferently Restricting contact with her family Expecting the partner to ask permission before seeking health care IPV is Sexual Abuse and Rape 33% of sexual violence is controlling behavior.	at all timesBeing angry if their partner speaks to someone elseBeing immitted by a current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend, according
to data from RAINN. This violence can have a devastating long-term impact on victims. 81% of women who experienced rape, stalking, or physical violence from an intimate partner reported injuries or symptoms of PTSD. 33% of men who survived abuse report the same impacts degradation and humiliation. These sexual acts include: Unwanted, nonconsensual, or coerced sex actsForced or denial of contraception and abortionSex after childbirth or during illnessUnwanted intercourse during menstruationSex during sleepSexual humiliation and degradat accusations of infidelity)Make-up sex following physical assault or perceived infidelityVirginity and vaginal inspectionsCommercial sexual exploitation of partnersInfibulation and other mutilationSex through trick, fraud, or misrepresentationSexual abuse by proxy or viewing/actions.	cionSexually proprietary behaviors (jealousy, nagging about sex, and
conditioned on sexNonconsensual sex with 3rd parties, animals, or objectsIPV is Reproductive CoercionReproductive coercion, violence against a partners reproductive health or decision-making, is an all-too-common form of abuse. A 2023 survey of abuse survivors conducted by were pressured to become pregnant by a current or former partner used or threatened violence while they were pressured or forced to have sex or other sexual activity when they did not want to. By contrast, 42% or	the National Domestic Violence Hotline found that 23% of respondents f respondents who experienced reproductive coercion said they have
never reached out for support. Reproductive coercion takes different forms, including: Demanding unprotected sexSabotaging birth controlForcing their partner to have an abortion, or preventing them from getting one Anything from intimidation to rape Pregnancy can be a dange escalates during pregnancy. IPV is Stalking Observers often discount stalking because it may not include immediate physical assaults against victims, yet 1 in 6 women and 1 in 19 men in the US have been the victim of stalking in which they feared that they or a loved one would by a current or former intimate partner. For men, 41% of victims were stalked by a partner. Stalking behaviors convey an implicit threat of violence and harm to victims that third parties may not identify as stalking or perceive the potential violence to victims posed by stalkers. To	be harmed or killed. Two out of three female stalking victims were stalked
is unwanted phone calls, voice, or text messages. In addition to receiving unwanted phone calls, stalking victims experienced high levels of other unwanted behaviors, such as: Being approached Being followed or watched Receiving unwanted texts, photos, and emails via social me including voice or text messages or hang-ups. More than half were approached, followed, or watched. Like abuse in general, not all stalking victims report their stalking victims are at elevated risk for severe violence. IPV is Economic Abuse Virtual Properties.	ediaThree-quarters of women reported receiving unwanted phone calls, ually all perpetrators of IPV impose various tactics of economic abuse on
their partners. Economic abuse by an intimate partner includes controlling a victims ability to acquire, use, manage, maintain, and dispose of economic resources. 27% of people in abusive relationships report experiencing financial abuse, according to a survey done by the Natio not limited to:Prevention and disruption of education or employmentInterference with transportationFailure to provide childcareCompromise of housingDeprivation of sleepDestruction of work clothes and/or job-related manualsDisposal of asset exploitationLimitation of communications with economic support networksWomen victims of IPV often suffer significant material deprivation as a consequence of economic abuse. Many low-income victims seeking domestic violence services report that abusive partners caused to	sTheft of incomeDenial of library or internet accessCommercial sexual
Economic abuse can also affect victims in higher-income families. Perpetrators can limit victim access to assets, e.g., by refusing to include victims as co-owners of real estate, vehicles, or businesses, by denying access to cash, checking accounts, savings or investments, by confidebt, or by theft or conversion of assets. Without assets, victims cannot achieve financial stability or escape from their abusers or poverty. IPV is Isolation Isolation is a common element of IPV, and abusive partners often intentionally separate their significant others from the peop	iscating victim earnings, by depriving access to insurance, by creating ole who care about them. Isolation can include a range of behaviors, such
as confinement, prohibition against social connections/support, interruption of employment/education, surveillance, and restriction of access to resources. Isolating victims may not rise to a criminal level except in kidnapping, hostage-taking, or false imprisonment. As a result, it in Danger of IPVDomestic violence, or intimate partner violence, is very common. You are not alone, and there is no reason to be ashamed. In 3 female murder victims are killed by an intimate partner. If you are experiencing IPV, please 911 immediately, or call the National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233. This post was originally published in 2021 and has been updated for 2025 using the most recent data, reports, studies, and statistics available. Content Source: National Center for Injury Prevention	e get help immediately.If you or someone you know is in danger of IPV, call
VD, Suarez NA, Lyons BH, & Thornton JE (2023). Dating Violence, Sexual Violence, and Bullying Victimization Among High School Students -Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 2021. MMWR supplements, 72(1), 6674. Foshee VA, McNaughton Reyes HL, Gottfredson NC psychological, behavioral, academic, and relationship consequences of dating abuse victimization among a primarily rural sample of adolescents. Journal of Adolescent Health; 53(6):723-729. Roberts TA, Klein JD, Fisher S. (2003). Longitudinal effect of intimate partner abuse on Medicine; 157(9):875-881. Exner-Cortens D, Eckenrode J, Rothman E. (2003). A longitudinal perspective on dati	high-risk behavior among adolescents. Archives of Pediatric Adolescent
of Public Health; 93(7):11041109. Intimate partner violence (IPV), also referred to as domestic abuse or domestic abuse or a spouses. In fact, it is estimated that in the United States, it is the most common but least reported crime. "People who experies of a spouse in the United States, it is the most common but least reported crime. "People who experies of a specific actions a specific actions and adverse nearth outcomes. Pediatrics; 131(1):71-78. Smith PH, white JW, Holland LJ. (2003). A longitudinal perspective on data of the properties of perspective of a specific actions and adverse nearth outcomes. Pediatrics; 131(1):71-78. Smith PH, White JW, Holland LJ. (2003). A longitudinal associations between teen dating violence victimization and adverse nearth outcomes. Pediatrics; 131(1):71-78. Smith PH, White JW, Holland LJ. (2003). A longitudinal perspective on data of the perspective of a specific actions are perspective on data of the perspective	e behavior that is meant to frighten, hurt, manipulate, or control someone.
abuse due to normalizing or minimizing harmful behaviors because of the complexity of abuse dynamics," says Yolanda Renteria, LPC. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that 1 in 4 women and 1 in 10 men in the United States have experienced some notes that approximately 20% of homicides are committed by intimate partners and that over 50% of the women murdered in the United States are killed by current or former male partners. This article explores the types, signs, causes, and impact of intimate partner violence. In include: Sexual abuse: Forcing an intimate partner to participate in a sex act without their explicit consent. Sexual abuse also includes any sexual contact between an adult and a partner who is below the age of 18. Physical abuse: Hurting or attempting to hurt someone by punch	ntimate partner violence can take many different forms, which can
grabbing, choking, or shoving them. Physical abuse also includes actions such as throwing things, banging doors, or punching walls. Emotional abuse: Undermining the persons self-worth by criticizing them constantly, gaslighting them, calling them names, isolating them from them from them from working or doing things they enjoy. Psychological abuse: Terrorizing the person, playing mind games with them, or threatening to harm them or their loved ones. Financial abuse: Maintaining control over joint finances, withholding access to money, and tracking the person.	heir family and friends, monitoring their activities, and trying to prevent ersons spending. Financial abuse also includes preventing an intimate
partner from working, studying, or taking other steps to become financially independent. Stalking: A pattern of behavior intended to harass, annoy, frighten, or harm the person. Stalking can involve behaviors such as phoning the person repeatedly, mailing them letters or gifts, for while they read thome or work. Online abuse: Using email, social media, dating apps, and other digital platforms to harass, abuse, stalk, threaten, bully, or manipulate an intimate partner. These are some of the indications that someone is a victim of intimate partner violence: Being behavior Becoming unresponsive and withdrawing into themselves Displaying changes in personality such as lower self-esteem and confidence Always checking in with their partner Being excessively worried about pleasing their partner Skipping out on social or work activities with	g agitated or visibly upsetDisplaying drastic or sudden changes in
injuries like black eyes, bruises, cuts, wounds, broken teeth, or fractured bonesMaking excuses for their injuries such as I fell, or I bumped into the doorBleeding or having bruises, bloodstains, or torn clothing around genital areas These are some of the factors that can lead to in Historically, many cultures have granted men a sense of ownership when it comes to women, allowing them to chastise or beat women if they deem necessary. In intimate relationships particularly, men were considered the custodians of womens sexuality and the familys honor,	ntimate partner violence, according to a 2018 study:Cultural factors: therefore any acts by a woman that were perceived as violating this sense
of honor were considered punishable. Social factors: Victims are often blamed for being abused, which can make it hard for others to speak up about being abused. Furthermore, womens voices continue to be underrepresented in media, politics, the judicial system, and other possible sometimes hesitate to intervene and help victims of intimate partner violence, and it is often considered to be a private family matter. Abusive partners are allowed more leniency than strangers who have committed similar crimes. Economic factors: Lower economic status is link Growing up in an abusive environment and having witnessed or experienced domestic abuse can make someone more likely to be abusive toward their intimate partners. This phenomenon is known as the cycle of abuse. Substance use: Frequently using substances such as drugs	xed to a greater risk of intimate partner violence. Environmental factors:
partner.Intimate partner violence can cause physical and psychological damage that persists long after the abuse ends. These are some of the effects of intimate partner violence:Injuries, which can be serious or fatal in some casesHearing or vision lossLasting physical damageS result in dangerous complications due to unsafe or illegal abortionsMental health conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, and substance use disordersPhysical health issues such as heart problems, digestive difficulties, reproductive issues,	Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)Unwanted pregnancies, which can nervous system conditions, and muscle and bone disordersLow self-
esteem and a feeling of being unwanted, powerless, hopeless, and ashamedTrust issues, difficulty with relationships, and a tendency to engage in risky behaviorsDifficulty functioning at work or school "People involved in partner violence are often stuck in a cycle that goes from dynamic often confuses victimssince they experience times when change seems possible. Over time, each stage of the cycle becomes shorter," says Renteria. Intimate partner violence is a major issue not just in the United States but around the world. It can be traumatic to expe lead to death. Its important to identify intimate partner violence, its important to remember that anyone can be considered.	rience and cause long-lasting physical and psychological damageor even
faith, or class. To learn more about Ignite Healthwise, LLC, visit webmdignite.com. 2024-2025 Ignite Healthwise, LLC. This information does not replace the advice of a doctor. Ignite Healthwise, LLC, disclaims any warranty or liability for your use of this information. Your use of we develop our content. Content Source: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control ReferencesSmith SG, Basile KC, & Kresnow M. (2022). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Stalking [4 MB, 32 Pages]. Atlanta, GA: National	of this information means that you agree to the Terms of Use. Learn how Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention. Fleming K, Newton T, Fernandez-Botran R, Miller J, Burns V. Intimate partner stalking victimization and posttraumatic stress symptoms in post-abuse women. Violence Against Women. 2013;18(12):1368-89. Reidy D, Smith-Darden J, Kernsmith P. Behavioral and men approach. Am J Prev Med. 2016;51(6):1007-14. Logan T. Examining stalking experiences and outcomes for men and women stalked by (ex)partners and non-partners. J Fam Violence. 2020,35:729-39. Dressing H, Kuehner C, Gass P. Lifetime prevalence and impact of stalking in partner violence refers to behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. This definition covers violence by both current and form	a European population. Br J Psychiatry. 2005;187(2):168-72.Intimate
range of lifetime prevalence estimates reported by studies in the database. These do not represent national or regional prevalence estimates. Use the buttons below to select different forms of intimate partner violence by country/area or by WHO region. The countries/areas in eabusePsychological abuseFinancial abuseAfrican RegionRegion of the AmericasEastern Mediterranean RegionBouth-East Asia RegionWestern Pacific RegionThe triangles show the relative importance of the potential consequences of intimate partner violence. These do not represent national or regional prevalence estimates. Use the buttons below to select different forms of intimate partner violence by country/area or by WHO region. The countries/areas in eabusePsychological abuseFinancial abuseAfrican RegionBouth-East Asia RegionWestern Pacific RegionThe triangles show the relative importance of the potential consequences of intimate partner violence.	ach WHO region can be found here. Physical abuse Sexual They are based on a measure of association (median odds ratios) between
intimate partner violence and the consequence in question across the relevant studies. Estimates based on a larger number of studies are likely to be more reliable. Health problemsPoor daily functioningMental and neurological disordersPregnancy terminationPoor general healt victimizationInternalizing behaviour problemsUnplanned pregnancyAttachment problemsOtherImpaired cognitive and academic performanceSee studiesHeight: Median odds ratioThe triangles show the relative importance of different risk factors for intimate partner violence. The intimate partner violence and the risk factor in question across the relevant studies. Estimates based on a larger number of studies are likely to be more reliable. Not all risk factors are found in all social and cultural contexts. Individual (victim)Refugee or asylum seekingNon-tra-	They are based on a measure of association (median odds ratios) between
(perpetrator)Ethnic minorityGamblingUnplanned or unwanted pregnancyAnger/hostilityOtherRelationshipMarital dissatisfactionReproductive coercionAdherence to traditional gender role normsDominance and control by one partnerOtherCommunityHigh rates of crimeDelinque violenceOtherSocietalExposure to war or political violenceSocial norms supportive of violenceOtherSee studiesHeight: Median odds ratioExamples of strategies and interventionsThis section contains examples of strategies and specific interventions with some evidence for effective formula of the control by one partnerOtherCommunityHigh rates of crimeDelinque violenceOtherSee studiesHeight: Median odds ratioExamples of strategies and interventionsThis section contains examples of strategies and specific interventions with some evidence for effective formula of the control by one partnerOtherCommunityHigh rates of crimeDelinque violenceOtherSee studiesHeight: Median odds ratioExamples of strategies and specific interventions with some evidence for effective formula of the control by one partnerOtherCommunityHigh rates of crimeDelinque violenceOtherSee studiesHeight: Median odds ratioExamples of strategies and specific interventions with some evidence for effective formula of the control by one partnerOtherCommunityHigh rates of crimeDelinque violenceOtherSee studiesHeight for the control by one partnerOtherCommunityHigh rates of crimeDelinque violenceOtherSee studiesHeight for the control by one partnerOtherCommunityHigh rates of crimeDelinque violenceOtherSee studiesHeight for the control by one partnerOtherCommunityHigh rates of crimeDelinque violenceOtherSee studiesHeight for the control by one partnerOtherCommunityHigh rates of crimeDelinque violenceOtherSee studiesHeight for the control by one partnerOtherCommunityHigh rates of crimeDelinque violenceOtherSee studiesHeight for the control by one partnerOtherCommunityHigh rates of crimeDelinque violenceOtherSee studiesHeight for the control by one partnerOtherCommunityHigh rates of crimeDelinque violenceO	ent peersSocial norms supportive of violenceHigh rates of tiveness. They have been chosen for illustrative purposes, and their
inclusion in Violence Info does not mean that WHO endorses them. Intervention with Microfinance for AIDS and Gender Equity (IMAGE) This programme targets women living in poor rural households, and combines a microfinance programme with training and skills-building ses beliefs, SASA! is a community mobilization intervention to prevent intimate partner violence and reduce HIV-risk behaviours. SASA! means now in Kiswahili and is an acronym for the phases of the approach: Start, Awareness, A school-based prevention programme for middle and perpetration among youth involved in a dating relationship. This section describes some of the survey instruments most widely used to measure the prevalence of intimate partner violence. WHO Multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women questic	l high school students designed to stop or prevent victimization and
against women, health outcomes, and women's responses. Demographic and Health Survey Domestic Violence ModuleTo collect data on physical, psychological/emotional and sexual intimate partner violence against women. Note: domestic violence refers here to intimate partner against a partner in a dating or marital relationship. Historicallycalled domestic violence, intimate partner violence, intimate partner violence, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former intimate partner or spouse. Types of intimate partner violence include physical violence, spychological/emotional violence, and stalking. Violence by an intimate partner violence against women. Note: domestic violence refers here to intimate partner or spouse. Types of intimate partner violence include physical violence, spychological/emotional violence, and stalking. Violence by an intimate partner violence. The psychological partner violence against women. Note: domestic violence refers here to intimate partner violence against women. Note: domestic violence refers here to intimate partner violence against women. Note: domestic violence against women. Note: domestic violence refers here to intimate partner violence against women. Note: domestic	r violence againstConflict Tactics Scale (CTS2)To measure violence sexual violence,
Preventing intimate partner violence, and staiking. Violence by an intimate partner violence. The Preventing intimate partner violence, and society and society continuity, and society continuity continuity.	y Policy Review the YouTube Terms of Service and the Google Privacy
MS, Kresnow M, Smith SG, Caslin S, & Basile KC. (2022). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Intimate Partner Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Joh D, Suarez NA. Trends in violence victimization and suicide risk by sexual identity among high school students Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 20152019. MMWR supplements. 2020 Aug 21;69(1):19. Jack SP, Petrosky E, Lyons BH, et al. Surveillance for Violent Deaths Surveill Summ 2018;67(No. SS-11):132. DOI: Stockman JK, Hayashi H, Campbell JC. Intimate Partner Violence and its Health Impact on Ethnic Minority Women [corrected] [published correction appears in J Womens Health (Larchmt). 2015 Mar;24(3):256]. J Womens Health (Larchmt).	National Violent Death Reporting System, 27 States, 2015. MMWR
MC, McIntosh WL, Estefan LF, Nicolaidis C, McCollister KE, & Florence C. (2018). Lifetime Economic Burden of Intimate Partner Violence Among U.S. Adults. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 55(4), 433444. Unsupported Browser Microsoft Internet Explorer is not supported by physical, emotional or takes some other form, abuse often follows an escalating pattern in which the controlling behaviors worsen over time. Get Help - for you or someone you care about The Power and Control wheel below illustrates the many types of abuse and how they can	ported on this site. Please use a newer browser. Regardless of whether it
recognized form, physical abuse may include behaviors such as:Hitting, slapping, punching, kicking Burning Strangulation Damaging personal property Refusing medication Coercing partner into substance abuse Use of weapons Emotional Abuse loved one by:Name calling, insulting Blaming the partner for everything Extreme jealousy Intimidation Shaming, humiliating Isolation Controlling what the partner goes Stalking Sexual AbuseSexual abuse is not about sex. It is about power, and include:Forcing a partner to have sex with other people (human trafficking) Pursuing sexual activity when the victim is not fully conscious or is afraid to say no Hurting partner physically during sex Coercing partner to have sex without protection / sabotaging birth control Technique.	des any sexual behavior performed without a partners consent. Examples
control and stalk a partner. Technological abuse can happen to people of all ages, but it is more common among teenagers who use technology and social media to interact in a manner often unmonitored by adults. Examples include: Hacking into a partners email and personal accation, phone calls and messages Monitoring interactions via social media Demanding to know partners passwords Click here to learn how to protect yourself from technological abuse (provided by the National Network to End Domestic Violence). Financial Abuse Any behavior	ccounts Using tracking devices in a partners cell phone to monitor their that maintains power and control over finances constitutes financial
abuse. Examples include:Inflicting physical harm or injury that would prevent the person from attending work Harassing partner at their workplace Controlling financial assets and effectively putting partner on an allowance Damaging a partners credit score Abuse by Immigration partners, including:Destroying immigration papers Restricting partner from learning to have partner deported in important to remember that in the U.S. undocumented immigrants have the police should be a priority. Women Against Abuse has bilingual staff, and also uses Language Line to provide services to people of any language. For information about resources for immigrant victims of domestic violence, contact: Women Against Abuse Legal Center National	rights and protections, and that in the case of an emergency, contacting
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rural South Africa: a cluster randomized trial. The lancet. 2006 Dec 2;368(9551):1973-83. The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) is an ongoing survey that collects the most current and comprehensive national- and state-level data on intimate partner collects the most current and comprehensive national- and state-level data on these important public health problems and enhance violence, sexual violence, and stalking can be challenging to monitor due to the sensitive nature of these forms of violenceNISVS can help and reliable national and state-level data on sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization from adult women and men in the United States. NISVS asks questions about these sensitive topics using a health and behavior frame to help maximize reliable repo	NISVS is an ongoing, nationally representative survey that gathers timely orting of these important public health issues. NISVS collects lifetime and
12-month prevalence data, describes who is most likely to experience these forms of violence, as well as information on the impacts and health consequences associated with these types of violence. NISVS data inform and improve prevention and response efforts. NISVS regular violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence in a public health context. NISVS also examines associated health impacts and age of first victimization of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence. A comprehensive strategy to prevent these types of violence required and social services to implement prevention efforts. By understanding and addressing sexual violence, we can empower communities to stop violence before it begins. Findings from NISVS indicate that millions of Americans are affected by	rly monitors and reports on lifetime and 12-month experiences of sexual res that public health works with other sectors, such as education, justice,
and social services to implement prevention efforts. By understanding and addressing sexual violence, we can empower communities to stop violence before it begins. Findings from N15v5 indicate that immons of Americans are affected by addition to the immediate physical and empty and empty and empty and empty and empty and empty are associated with those forms of violence. The immediate physical and empty are associated with those forms of violence. The immediate physical and empty are associated with those forms of violence are associated with the violence are associated with t	

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