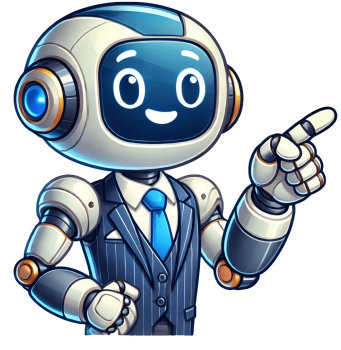


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Impact:Arriaga, Ximena B., & Oskamp, Stuart E. (eds.). (2017). *Violence in the Home: Understanding Domestic Violence*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. This book provides a comprehensive overview of domestic violence, covering its prevalence, causes, consequences, and interventions. It includes chapters on the history of domestic violence research, the role of social norms, the impact of violence on victims and society, and strategies for prevention and treatment. The book is written in a clear, accessible style and is suitable for both academic and general audiences.

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FaithTrust Institute: Formerly known as The 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 care response to domestic violence. National Network to End 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 other support to domestic violence coalitions. National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC): NSVRC provides leadership in preventing and responding to sexual violence through collaborating, sharing, and creating resources and promoting research. National 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 women and its prevention. PreventConnect: PreventConnect, a project of ValorUS (formerly, California Coalition 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 domestic and sexual violence. Prevent IPV: The IPV Prevention Council represents 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 agenda and broaden support for its full implementation at the national, state, territory and local levels. The Stalking 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 information to scientists, practitioners, advocates, grassroots organizations, and any other professionals or lay persons interested in current topics related to violence against women and its prevention. World Health Organization (WHO) Violence Against Women: This WHO 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: This report, written mainly for researchers and practitioners, raises global awareness about the problems of violence and shows that violence is preventable. World 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 and its association with womens physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health. Data are included on non-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 women. Domestic violence by an intimate partnerPart of a series on menInMenSDomestic violenceLineageEstimates managementForced genital mutilationInvoluntary castrationMale expendabilityMalicious castrationInvoluntary penis removalShame-strokeGroom kidnappingKillingAndroicidePatricideMorticideFratricideAvuncicideHomicide statistics by genderSexual assault and rapeRapePrison rapeStatutoryMale rapeSexual violenceEstimatesRelated topicsDiscrimination against menReverse sexismProsecution of gender-targeted crimesMen's rights movementGynocentrismMasculinity views on violenceSentencing disparityViolence against womenFetate Part of a series on womenMurderBride burningDowry deathHonour killingFemicideInfanticideMatricidePregnant womenSatiSororicideUxoricideSexual assault and rapeCauses of sexual violenceChild sexual abuseDeceptionCorrectiveDateEffectsFactorsGangGenocidalHistoryLawsMaritalPregnancyPreventionPrisonStatisticsStatoryThreatUnacknowledgedWartimeSexual assaultCampusChildrineserviceMassSecondary victimisationSexual violenceVirgin cleansingmythidow cleansingDisfigurementAcid attackBreast injuryFemale genital mutilationGishiri conflictInflibTofat bindingOther issuesGaslightingDating abuseDomestic violence management pregnancyDroit du seigneurEve teasingForced abortionForce feedingForced marriagePregnancyForced sterilizationIntimate partner violenceMarriage by abductionMarry-your-rapist lawOnline gender-based violenceRaptoSexual bullyingToxic masculinityWitch trialsInternational legal frameworkDEDAWCEADAWVPADEAVABeIm do ParMaputoIslandsRelated topicsProsecution of gender-targeted crimesFemmes shelter25 November6 FebruaryBy countrySex and the lawVictimologyViolence against LGBT peopleViolence against intimate 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 some jurisdictions, it is also referred to as spousal battery. [5]Studies on domestic violence against men suggest that men are less likely to report domestic violence perpetrated by their female intimate partners.[1][12][13] Conversely, men are more likely to commit acts of severe domestic battery.[11][12][13] and women 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][14][7] and is more likely to occur among younger couples, including adolescents (see dating violence) and those of college age.[7][15]Physical violence against a woman in Benin.Perspective 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 commit long-term cycles of abuse than 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".[3]The WHO also adds controlling behaviors as a form of abuse.[17]According to a study conducted in 2010, 30% of women globally aged 15 and older have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence.[18]Global estimates by WHO calculated that the incidence of women who had experienced physical or sexual abuse from an intimate partner in their lifetime was 1 in 3.19.[19]The complications from intimate partner violence are profound. Intimate partner violence is a leading cause of maternal and child mortality and morbidity worldwide. It is also a major risk factor for HIV 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, lacerations, fractures (especially of the head, neck and face), strangulation injuries (a strong predictor of future serious injury or death), concussions and traumatic brain injuries.[20]RegionPercentGlobal30%Africa36%Eastern Mediterranean37%European25.4%South-East Asia37.7%The Americas29.8%East Asia24.6%The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening women for intimate partner violence, and provide information or referral to social service 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 Tool-Short Form (WAAS/WAST-SF), the Partner Violence Screen (PVS),[23]and the Abuse Assessment Screen (AAS).[24]The HITS is a four-item scale rated on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (never) to 5 (frequently). This tool was initially developed and tested among family physicians and family practice offices, and since then has been evaluated in diverse outpatient settings. Internal reliability and concurrent validity are acceptable. Generalizability of this measure has found to be lower among men than among women.[25]The WAS is an eight-item measure, there is a short form of the WAS that consists of the following items: "I am often afraid of my husband/partner," "My husband/partner has ever threatened me with physical force," "My husband/partner has ever threatened me with sexual force," "My husband/partner has ever threatened me with emotional force," "My husband/partner has ever threatened me with financial force," "My husband/partner has ever threatened me with social force," "My husband/partner has ever threatened me with religious force," "My husband/partner has ever threatened me with spiritual force." The WAS has been used primarily 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 homicide due to 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, if the victim believes their partner is capable of killing them, the occurrence of choking during the abuse, and if the abuser is violent and constantly jealous of the victim.[20]One instrument used in research on family violence is the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS).[26] Two versions have been developed from the original CTS: the CTS (an expanded and modified version of the original CTS)[27] and the CTSPC (CTS Parent-Child).[2

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