



## Health Impact of Domestic Violence

<b>Mental</b>	<b>Sexual/Reproductive</b>	<b>Physical Injury / Death</b>
<p>Anxiety and/or depression</p> <p>Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)</p> <p>Antisocial behavior</p> <p>Suicidal behavior</p> <p>Low self-esteem</p> <p>Emotional detachment</p> <p>Sleep disturbances</p> <p>Substance dependency</p>	<p>HIV / Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)</p> <p>Repeat and/or Unwanted Pregnancy</p> <p>Repeat and/or Unwanted Abortions</p> <p>Forced sterilization</p> <p>Sexual Assault and/or Rape</p> <p>Low-Birth Weight</p> <p>Lack of Access or Late Entry to Prenatal Care</p> <p>Insufficient Weight Gain during Pregnancy</p> <p>Obstetric Complications</p> <p>Miscarriage</p> <p>Unsafe Abortions</p> <p>Maternal or Infant Homicide</p> <p>Maternal Suicide</p>	<p>Asthma</p> <p>Bladder and kidney infections</p> <p>Circulatory conditions</p> <p>Cardiovascular disease</p> <p>Fibromyalgia</p> <p>Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)</p> <p>Chronic pain syndromes</p> <p>Central nervous system disorders</p> <p>Gastrointestinal disorders</p> <p>Joint disease</p> <p>Migraines &amp; Headaches</p> <p>Traumatic Brain Injury</p> <p>Strangulation</p> <p>Homicide</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Citations:</p> <p>Tjaden P, Thoennes N. Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence: findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington (DC): Department of Justice (US); 2000. Publication No. NCJ 181867.</p> <p>Coker AL, Davis KE, Arias I, Desai S, Sanderson M, Brandt HM, et al. Physical and mental health effects of intimate partner violence for men and women. <i>Am J Prev Med.</i> 2002;23(4):260-268.</p> <p>McHugh RK, DeVito EE, Dodd D, et al. Gender differences in a clinical trial for prescription opioid dependence. <i>J Subst Abuse Treat.</i> 2013;45(1):38-43. doi: 10.1016/j.jsat.2012.12.007</p> <p>Carole Warshaw, MD; Eleanor Lyon, PhD; Patricia J. Bland MA, CDP; Heather Phillips, MA; Mikisha Hooper, BA Mental Health and Substance Use Coercion Surveys, A Report from the National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma &amp; Mental Health and the National Domestic Violence Hotline, March (2014). <a href="http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/NCDVTMH_NDVH_MHSUCoercionSurveyReport_2014-2.pdf">http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/NCDVTMH_NDVH_MHSUCoercionSurveyReport_2014-2.pdf</a></p> <p>Final Report: Opioid Use, Misuse, and Overdose in Women July 19, 2017 <a href="https://www.womenshealth.gov/files/documents/final-report-opioid-508.pdf">https://www.womenshealth.gov/files/documents/final-report-opioid-508.pdf</a></p> <p>Opioids, Domestic Violence, and Mental Health by Nisa Hussain, Dr. Carole Warshaw, Posted on June 7, 2017. <a href="http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/2017/06/opioids-domestic-violence-and-mental-health/">http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/2017/06/opioids-domestic-violence-and-mental-health/</a></p> <p>Substance Use/Abuse in the Context of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Trauma, Patricia J. Bland, M.A. CDP &amp; Debi Edmund, LPC CADC (Dec 2014). <a href="http://nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/NCDVTMH_PatriciaBland_DebiEdmund_SubstanceUseDVSAtraumaCurriculum.pdf">http://nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/NCDVTMH_PatriciaBland_DebiEdmund_SubstanceUseDVSAtraumaCurriculum.pdf</a></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Citations:</p> <p>Alhusen, J. L., Ray, E., Sharps, P., &amp; Bullock, L. (2015). Intimate partner violence during pregnancy: maternal and neonatal outcomes. <i>Journal of women's health</i> (2002), 24(1), 100-106. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2014.4872">https://doi.org/10.1089/jwh.2014.4872</a></p> <p>National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (2015), retrieved at: <a href="https://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/2021-04/2015data-brief-508.pdf">https://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/2021-04/2015data-brief-508.pdf</a></p> <p>Sarkar NN. 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## Quick Stats to Know:

- 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men will experience IPV at some point in their lifetime.
- 72% of all murder-suicides involved an intimate partner; 94% of the victims of these crimes are female
- Nationwide, an average of 3 women are killed by a current or former intimate partner every day
- Abusers rely on stigma related to mental health and substance abuse to undermine and control their partners.
- 42% of women experiencing some form of IPV could *not stop smoking during pregnancy* compared to 15% of non-abused women.
- Opioid use disorders are associated with IPV victimization particularly among women
- Women experiencing physical abuse around the time of pregnancy are: 41%-71% more likely to cease breastfeeding by 4 weeks postpartum
- Over half of women living with HIV have experienced domestic or sexual violence —considerably higher than the national prevalence among women overall (55% vs. 36%)
- Technology-based harassment is a red flag for other abuse: 84% of the teens who report cyber abuse said they were also psychologically abused by their partners, 52% say they were also physically abused, 33% say they were also sexually coerced
- Women disclosing physical abuse were 3 times more likely to have an STI
- In a study of male same sex relationships, only 26% of men called the police for assistance after experiencing near-lethal violence.
- In 2012, fewer than 5% of LGBTQ survivors of intimate partner violence sought orders of protection.
- Transgender victims are more likely to experience intimate partner violence in public, compared to those who do not identify as transgender.
- Bisexual victims are more likely to experience sexual violence, compared to people who do not identify as bisexual.
- LGBTQ Black/African American victims are more likely to experience physical intimate partner violence, compared to those who do not identify as Black/African American.
- LGBTQ white victims are more likely to experience sexual violence, compared to those who do not identify as white.
- LGBTQ victims on public assistance are more likely to experience intimate partner violence compared to those who are not on public assistance.