

Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) refers to violence perpetrated by a former or current partner or spouse.ⁱ IPV represents a severe public health issue that affects millions of individuals, worldwide as well as in the U. S. IPV can have multiple, serious consequences for its victims, ranging from economic complications as well as physical conditions. It is therefore crucial to prevent it. IPV encompasses acts of stalking, psychological aggression, physical violence, or sexual violence—behaviors and tactics through which an intimate partner seeks to establish and maintain power over another.ⁱⁱ

(Definitions sorted by alphabetical order)

Domestic violence: a pattern of behavior in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. Abuse is physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person.ⁱⁱⁱ

Intimate partner violence (IPV): Intimate partner violence includes physical violence, sexual violence, stalking and psychological aggression (including coercive tactics) by a current or former intimate partner (i.e., spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, dating partner, or ongoing sexual partner)^{iv}

Physical violence: Physical violence is defined as the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm. ^v

Sexual violence: Sexual violence is defined as a sexual act that is committed or attempted by another person without freely given consent of the victim or against someone who is unable to consent or refuse.^{vi}



Intimate Partner Violence in the United States: Statistics



- ❖ **Domestic violence increased by 8.1% in the United States** during the pandemic.^{vii}
- ❖ Over **10 million** women and men in the United States **experience physical violence each year** by a current or former intimate partner.^{viii}
- ❖ Data from U.S. crime reports suggest that about **1 in 5 homicide victims are killed by an intimate partner**. The reports also found that over half of female homicide victims in the U.S. are killed by a current or former male intimate partner.^{ix}
- ❖ Intimate partner violence accounts for **15% of all violent crime in the U. S.**^x
- ❖ About **1 in 5 women have experienced completed or attempted rape** at some point in their lives.^{xi}



- ❖ An average of **24 people per minute are victims of rape, physical violence or stalking by an intimate partner** in the United States — more than 12 million women and men over the course of a single year.^{xii}
- ❖ More than half (51.1%) of female victims of rape reported being raped by an intimate partner; 40.8% reported being raped by an acquaintance.^{xiii}
- ❖ Nearly **1 in 3 college women** (29%) say they've been in an abusive dating relationship.^{xiv}
- ❖ Domestic violence issues lead to **nearly 8 million lost days of paid work each year**, the equivalent of **over 32,000 full-time jobs**.^{xv}

Visualizing the Data: IPV in the United States



TABLE 1: compiled by author using data accessed from: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv/intimatepartnerviolence.pdf>

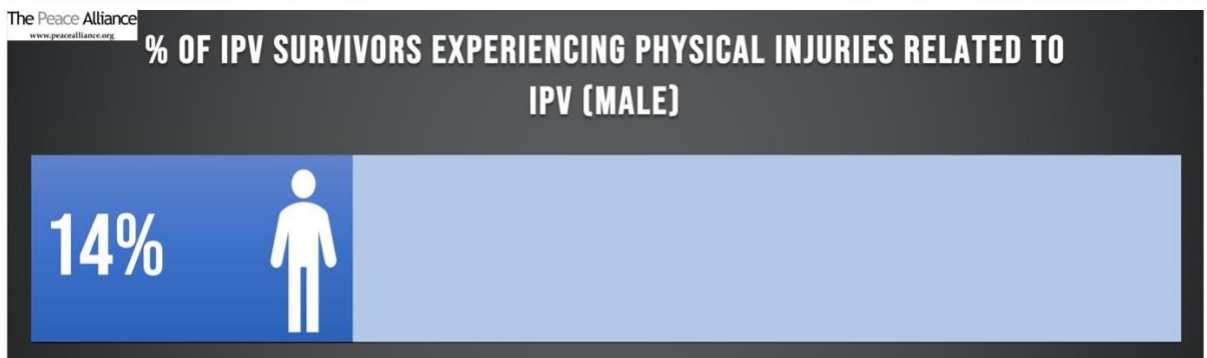
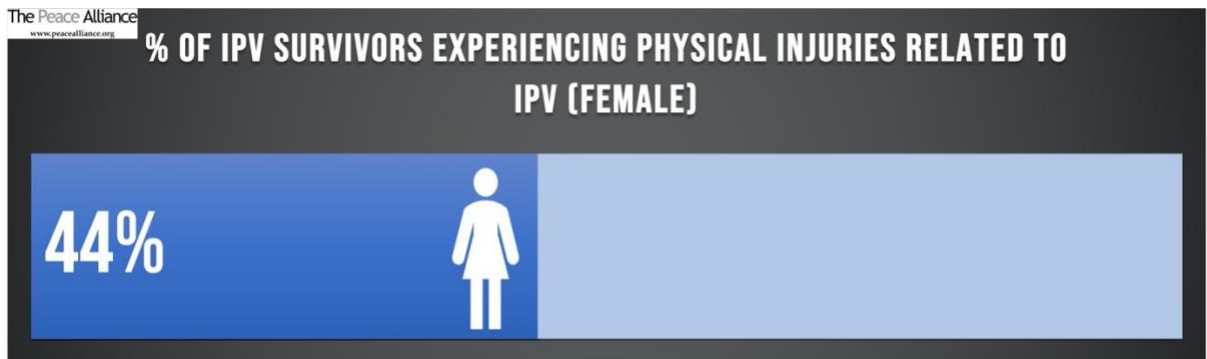


TABLE 2 and 3: compiled by author using data accessed from: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv/intimatepartnerviolence.pdf>.



Intimate Partner Violence Worldwide: Statistics



- ❖ In a 10-country analysis of data, physical or sexual IPV ever reported by currently married women ranged from 17% in the Dominican Republic to 75% in Bangladesh.^{xvi}
- ❖ Every day, **137 women across the world were killed by a member of their own family**, in 2017.^{xvii}
- ❖ Estimates published by the world health organization indicate that globally about **1 in 3 (30%) of women worldwide have been subjected to either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence** or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.^{xviii}
- ❖ In 2013, as many as **38% of female homicides globally were committed by male partners** while the corresponding figure for men was 6%.^{xix}
- ❖ Of women who were injured due to violence, **48% reported needing medical care for the injury, but only 36% actually sought it**. Population-based surveys of intimate partner violence against women show that 20% to 60% of women have told no one about the violence and few have sought institutional help.^{xx}
- ❖ Estimates of child maltreatment indicate that **nearly a quarter of adults (22.6%) worldwide suffered physical abuse as a child**, 36.3% experienced emotional abuse and 16.3% experienced physical neglect, with no significant differences between boys and girls. However, the lifetime prevalence rate of childhood sexual abuse indicates more marked differences by sex – 18% for girls and 7.6% for boys.^{xxi}



Visualizing the Data: Worldwide IPV



TABLE 4: compiled by author using data accessed from: https://www.unodc.org/documents/gsh/pdfs/2014_GLOBAL_HOMICIDE_BOOK_web.pdf.

Endnotes

- ⁱ <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv/intimatepartnerviolence.pdf>
- ⁱⁱ Breiding MJ et al., Intimate Partner Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements, Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC, 2015, <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/intimatepartnerviolence.pdf>.
- ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/what-is-domestic-abuse>
- ^{iv} <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv/intimatepartnerviolence.pdf>
- ^v *ibid.*
- ^{vi} <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv/intimatepartnerviolence.pdf>
- ^{vii} National Commission on Covid-19 and Criminal Justice, “Domestic Violence During the COVID-19 Pandemic”. <https://covid19.counciloncj.org/2021/02/23/impact-report-covid-19-and-domestic-violence-trends/>
- ^{viii} <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv/intimatepartnerviolence.pdf>
- ^{ix} <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/fastfact.html>
- ^x <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ndv0312.pdf>
- ^{xi} <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK499891/>
- ^{xii} Black, M.C., Basile, K.C., Breiding, M.J., Smith, S.G., Walters, M.L., Merrick, M.T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M.R. (2011). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Summary Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- ^{xiii} *Ibid.*
- ^{xiv} https://www.loveisrespect.org/pdf/College_Dating_And_Abus
- ^{xv} http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/ipv_cost/IPVBook-Final-Feb18.pdf
- ^{xvi} https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77432/WHO_RHR_12.36_eng.pdf;sequence=1
- ^{xvii} https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/gsh/Booklet_5.pdf
- ^{xviii} <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women#:~:text=Estimates%20published%20by%20WHO%20indicate,violence%20is%20intimate%20partner%20violence.>
- ^{xix} World Health Organization Department of Reproductive Health and Research, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, South African Medical Research Council. Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2013.
- ^{xx} *ibid.*
- ^{xxi} Stoltenborgh M, Bakermans-Kranenburg MJ, van Ijzendoorn MH, Alink LRA. Cultural-geographical differences in the occurrence of child physical abuse? A meta-analysis of global prevalence. *International Journal of Psychology*. 2013;48(2):81–94 / Stoltenborgh M, van Ijzendoorn MH, Euser EM, Bakermans-Kranenburg MJ. A global perspective on child sexual abuse: meta-analysis of prevalence around the world. *Child Maltreatment*. 2011;16(2):79–101.