

Intimate partner violence against women and its intersection with violence against children: existing evidence and interventions

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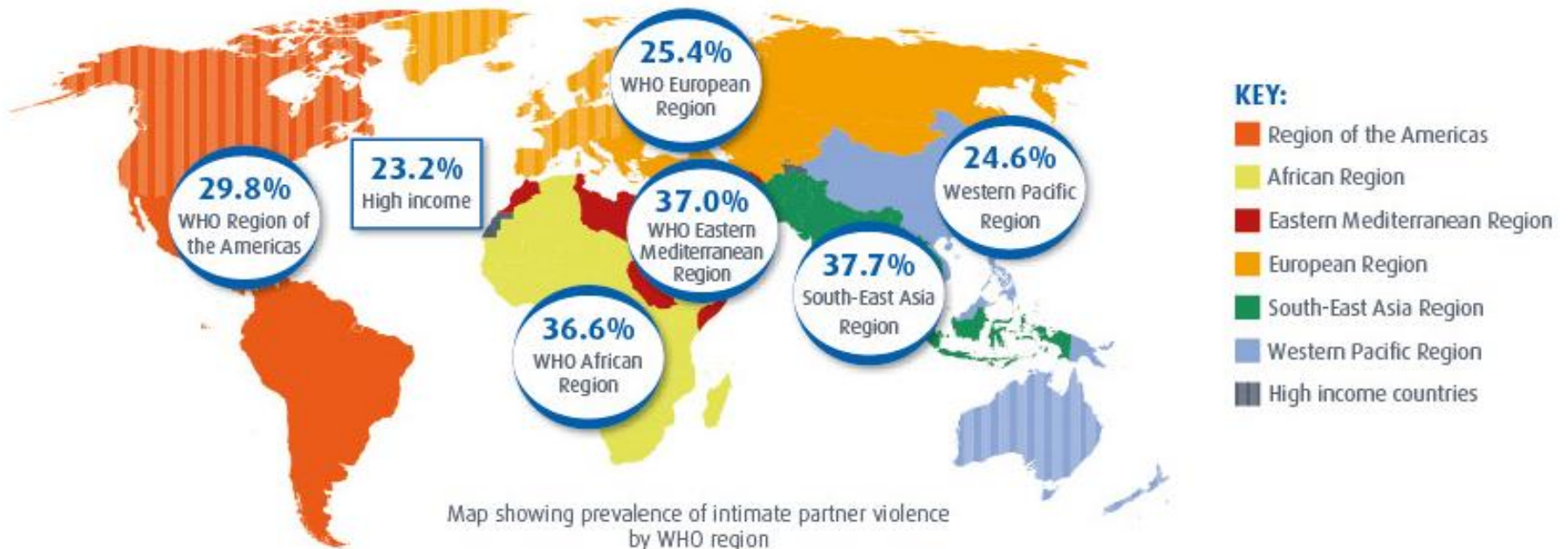
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Prevalence of violence against women

1 in 3 women

throughout the world will experience physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner

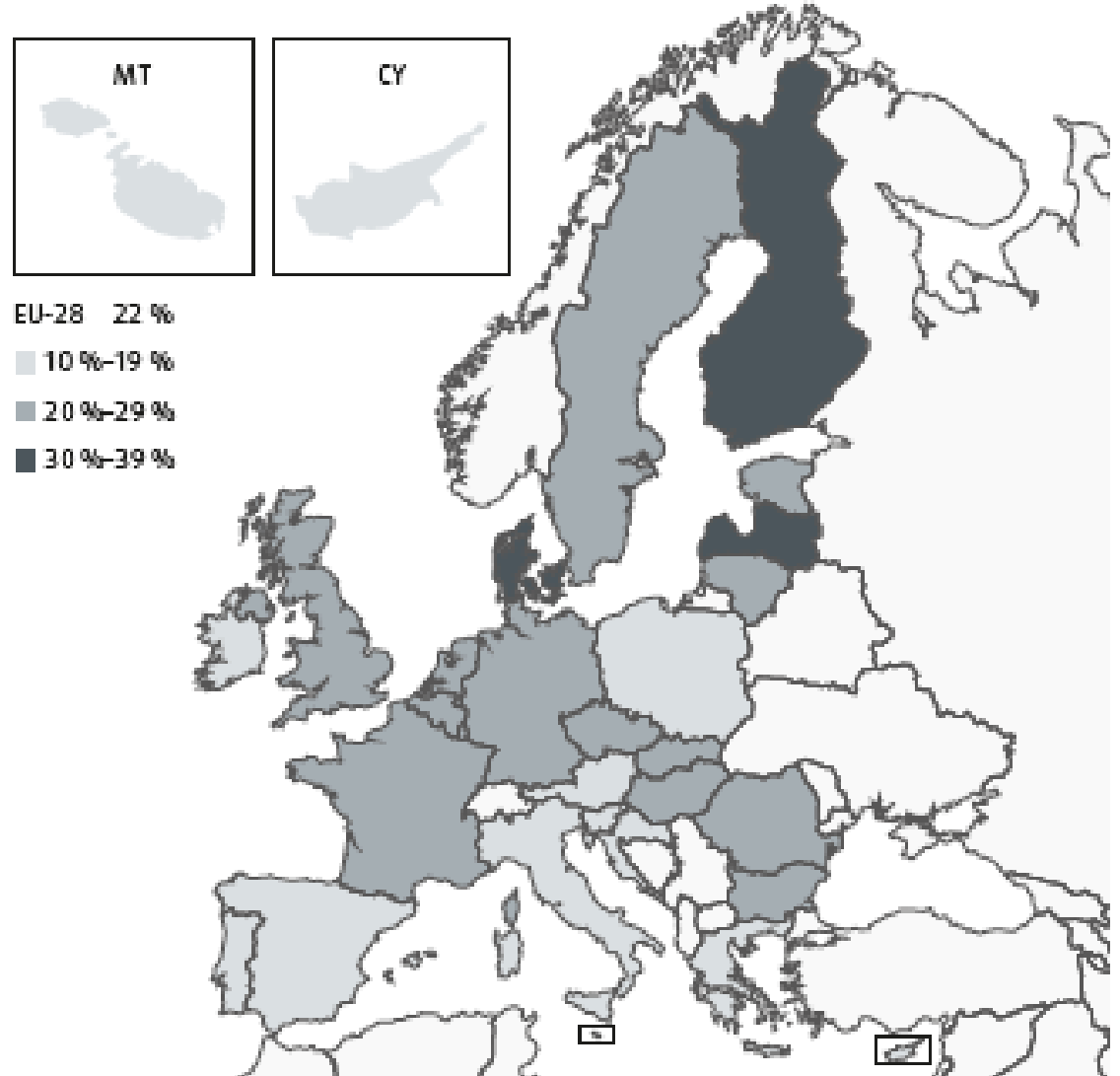


All statistics can be found in the report entitled Global and regional estimates of violence against women: Prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence, by the World Health Organization, the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, and the South African Medical Research Council, found here:

<http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/en/index.html>

Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in Europe

Figure 1b: Physical and/or sexual partner violence since the age of 15, EU-28 (%)



Source:
Fundamental
Rights
Agency (FRA)
2013

Worldwide, at least 38% of female homicides, five% of male homicides and 14% of all homicides are committed by intimate partners

Source:
Stöckl et al, The
Lancet 2013

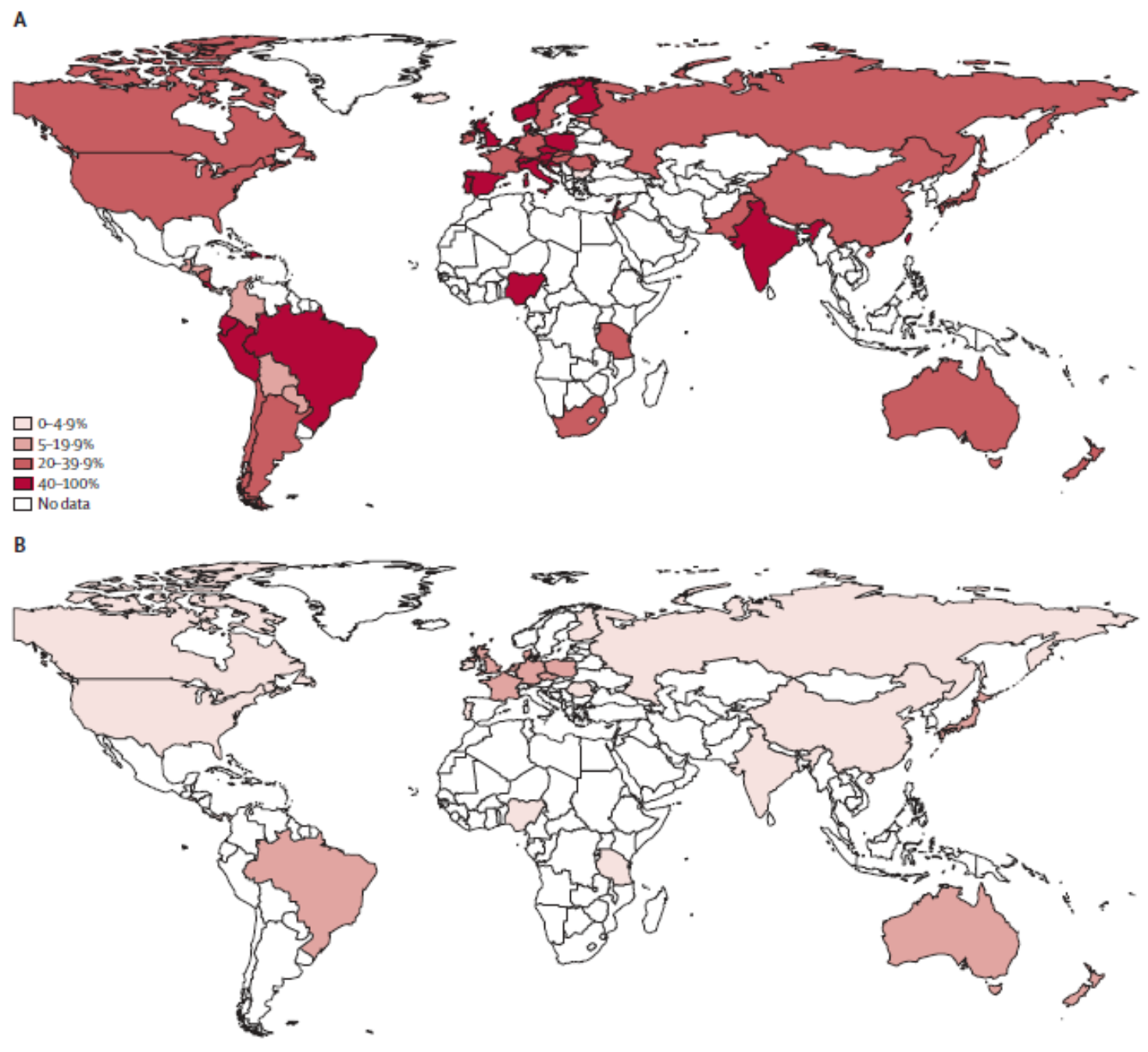


Figure 2: Prevalence of intimate partner homicide among all homicide cases, by sex
Proportion of intimate partner homicides among (A) all female and (B) all male homicides.

Health effects of intimate partner violence


Women exposed to intimate partner violence are →

Mental Health

TWICE 
as likely to experience depression

ALMOST TWICE 
as likely to have alcohol use disorders

Sexual and Reproductive Health

16% 
more likely to have a low birth-weight baby

1.5 TIMES 
more likely to acquire HIV and 1.5 times more likely to contract syphilis infection, chlamydia or gonorrhoea

Death and Injury

42% 
of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of a partner have experienced injuries as a result

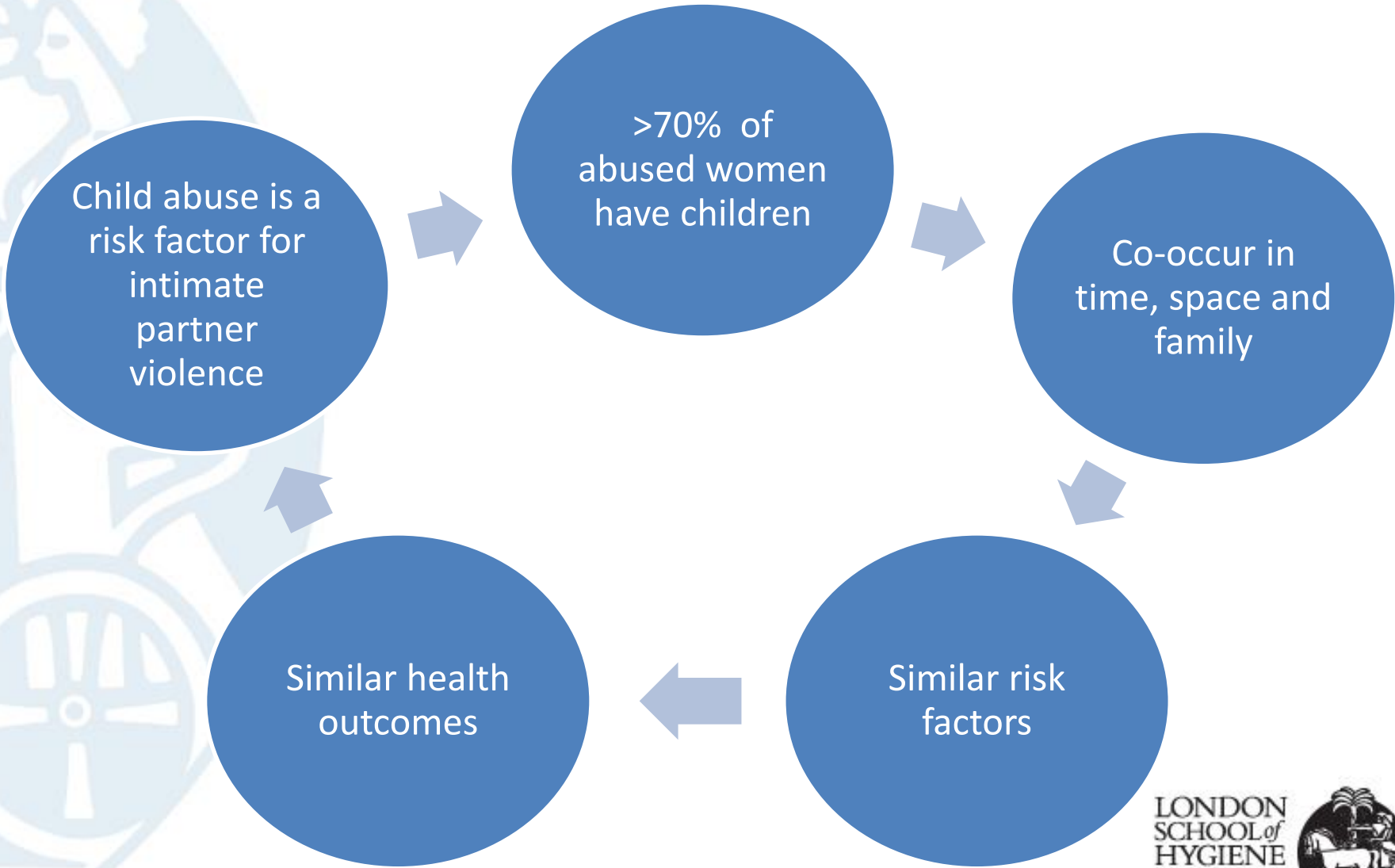
38% 
of all murders of women globally were reported as being committed by their intimate partners

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Intimate partner violence and child maltreatment



The prevalence of physical violence during pregnancy

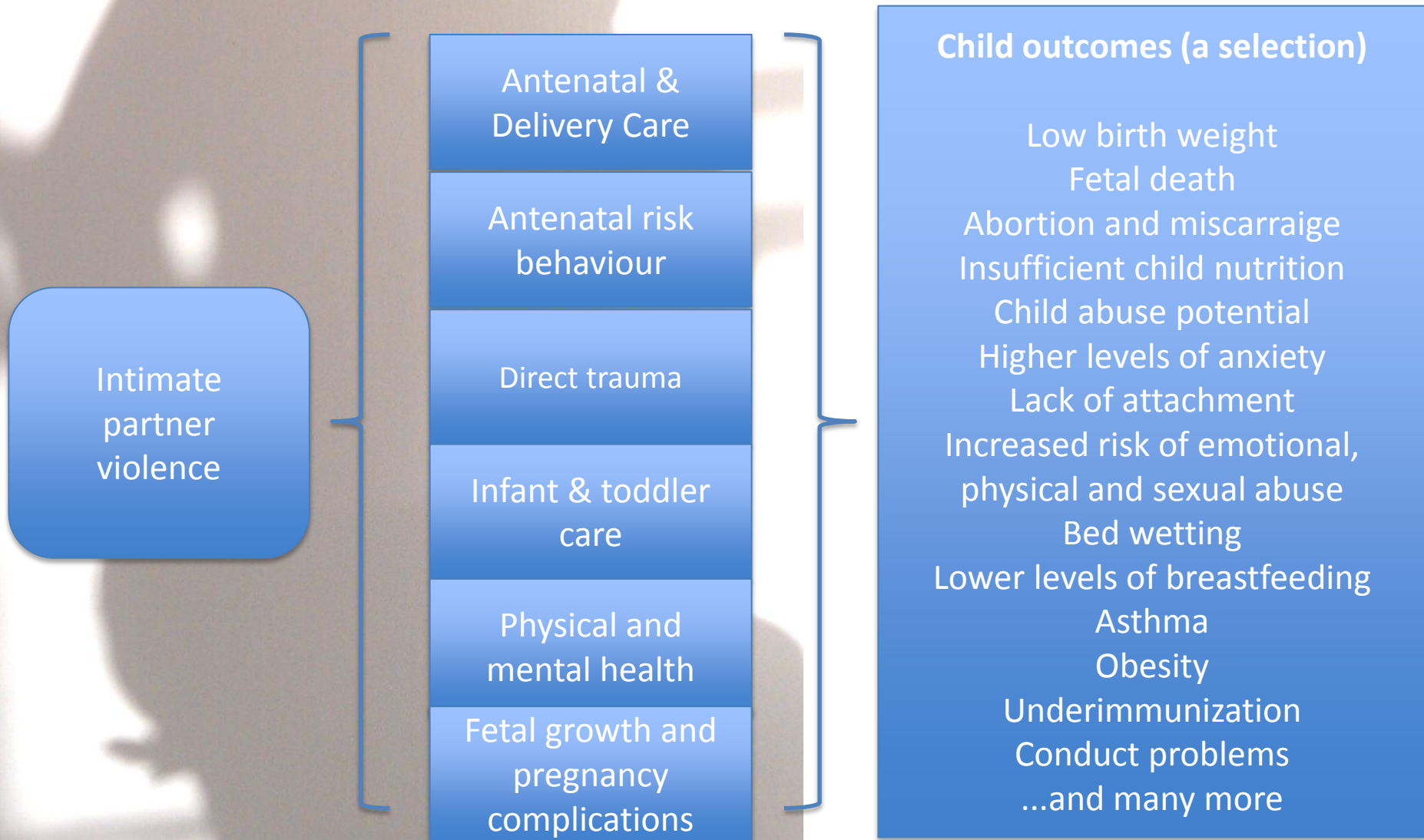
1-28% worldwide

(WHO-Multicountry Study, DHS, IVAWS)

- >90% of perpetrators are the father of the child
- ¼-1/2 of women report that they were kicked or hit into the abdomen
- Association with experiences severe levels of lifetime intimate partner violence



Health effects of intimate partner violence during pregnancy



Promising interventions: ANC counselling

- 30 minutes counselling intervention by ANC provider
- Reduce s psychological abuse, minor physical abuse and depression
- Evaluations in progress also measure child outcomes (e.g. attachment, immunization)

Inquiry for
IPV during
ANC



Abused women
receive intervention

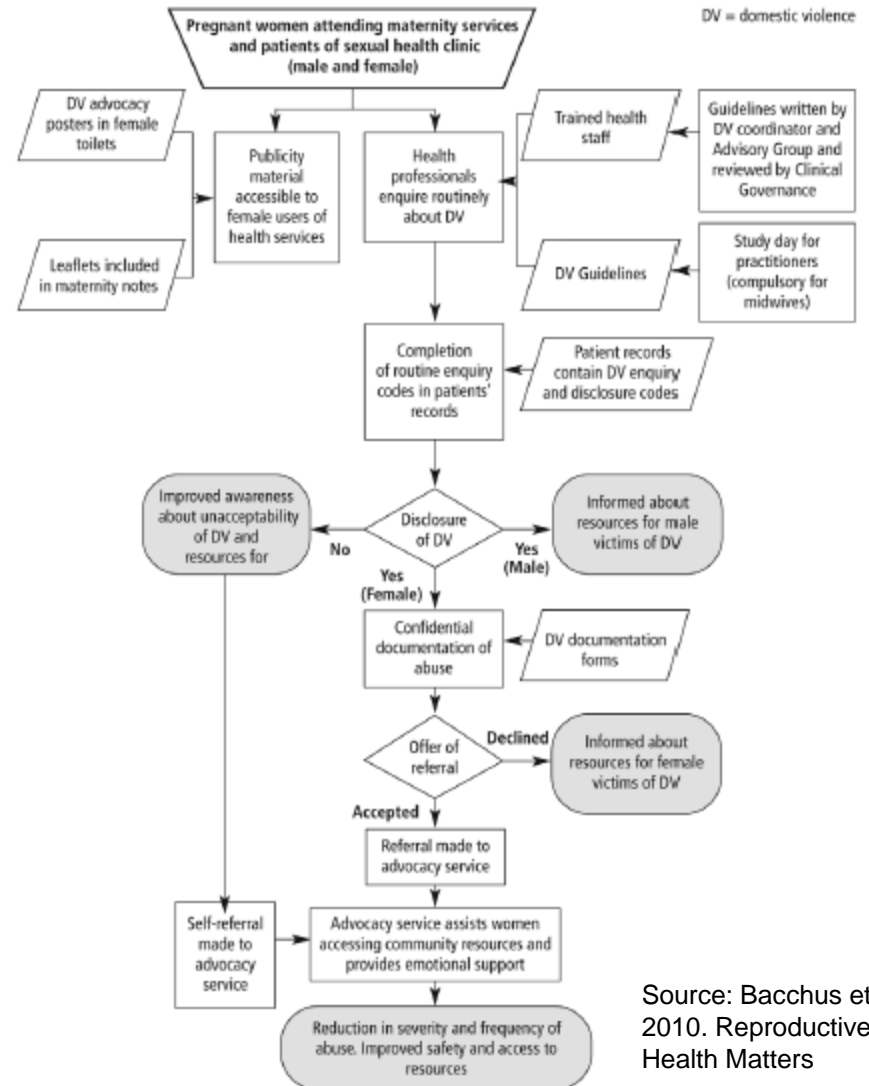
Intervention content:

- Acknowledge abuse and state that it is wrong
- Evaluating danger
- Cyclical nature of intimate partner violence
- Developing safety strategies
- Discussing options
- Available resources
- Emphatic listening



Promising intervention: MOZAIC: Health sector approach

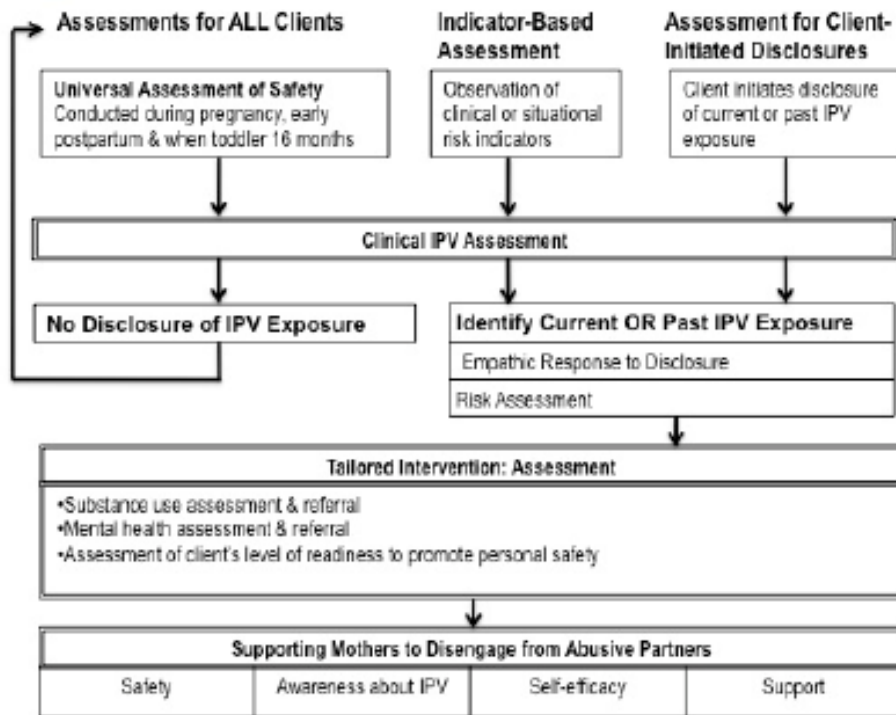
- Multi-agency intimate partner violence service at Guy's and St Thomas UK
- Women who report intimate partner violence :
 - have the abuse documented confidentially in their records
 - are referred to an advocacy service
 - receive information on resources



Promising interventions: Nurse Family Partnership



Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Clinical Pathway



- Programme for first time mothers of low socio-economic status
- Successfully reduces child maltreatment
- Does not work with women who experience intimate partner violence
- Intimate partner violence module has been developed
- Similar programmes exist in Europe that can be build on – midwives and nurse home visits

Source: Jack et al 2012. BMC Health Services Research



**Poster
displayed at
the toilet of
an antenatal
care clinic in
London where
urine samples
are collected**

Do you feel safe at home?



If you feel threatened or controlled in any way by your partner or another household member and want help and support, please place a coloured sticker on the bottom of your urine sample pot. This will alert your midwife or healthcare professional to offer you help at an appropriate moment in privacy.

Conclusions and recommendations

- Intimate partner violence and child maltreatment are linked. Both are human rights violations that affect the health and well-being of women and their children.
- Interventions to address intimate partner violence and child maltreatment need to address both children's and women's needs
- Research gaps:
 - Longitudinal research on the effects of intimate partner violence on children
 - Intervention research
 - Longer follow-up for existing interventions
 - Design and evaluation of intervention models that aim at the outset to tackle intimate partner violence and child maltreatment



*EVERY WOMAN,
MAN AND
CHILD HAS
A RIGHT
TO BE
FREE
FROM
VIOLENCE
OF ANY
KIND*

