

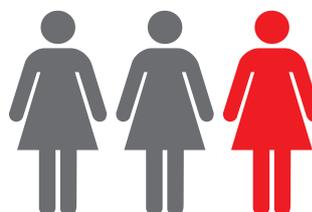
# GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ESTIMATES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE & TROPICAL MEDICINE



London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, World Health Organization and the South African Medical Research Council

The Gender, Violence and Health Centre at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, the World Health Organization and the South African Medical Research Council have conducted the first systematic study of global data on the prevalence of violence against women – both by partners and non-partners. Some 35% of all women will experience either intimate partner or non-partner violence. The study finds that intimate partner violence is the most common type of violence against women, affecting 30% of women worldwide.



PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IS A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM THAT AFFECTS MORE THAN ONE THIRD OF ALL WOMEN GLOBALLY.

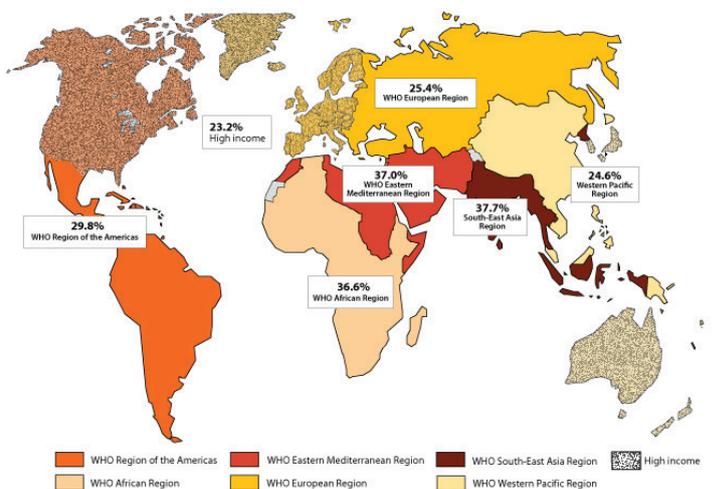
“This new data shows that violence against women is extremely common. We urgently need to invest in prevention to address the underlying causes of this global women’s health problem.”

PROFESSOR CHARLOTTE WATTS, LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE & TROPICAL MEDICINE

## Health impacts

- **Death and injury** – Globally, 38% of all women who were murdered were murdered by their intimate partners, and 42% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of a partner had experienced injuries as a result.
- **Depression** – Partner violence is a major contributor to women’s mental health problems, with women who have experienced partner violence being almost twice as likely to experience depression compared to women who have not experienced any violence.
- **Alcohol use problems** – Women experiencing intimate partner violence are almost twice as likely as other women to have alcohol-use problems.
- **Sexually transmitted infections** – Women who experience physical and/or sexual partner violence are 1.5 times more likely to acquire syphilis infection, chlamydia, or gonorrhoea. In some regions (including sub-Saharan Africa), they are 1.5 times more likely to acquire HIV.
- **Unwanted pregnancy and abortion** – Both partner violence and non-partner sexual violence are associated with unwanted pregnancy. Women experiencing physical and/or sexual partner violence are twice as likely to have an abortion than women who do not experience this violence
- **Low birth-weight babies** – Women who experience partner violence have a 16% greater chance of having a low birth-weight baby.

## PERCENTAGE OF EVER-PARTNERED WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL PARTNER VIOLENCE



Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence, 2013



For full report and more information, go to: <http://genderviolence.lshtm.ac.uk/global-burden-of-disease>

See *What Works to Prevent Partner Violence*, Dr Lori Heise’s review of the evidence, for promising examples. Read or download the report here: <http://strive.lshtm.ac.uk/resources/what-works-prevent-partner-violence-evidence-overview>