

Prevalence rate of intimate partner violence by WHO region: an appraisal by current data

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DEAR EDITOR IN CHIEF

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a major public health concern that annually affects 1 in 3 (35%) of women worldwide. The term “intimate partner violence” defines as physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse¹.

Women with the characteristics like: low level of education, history of abuse among parents, history of childhood, abuse, antisocial personality disorder, attitudes accepting violence and male privilege are more susceptible to IPV². Consequence of this violence, victims may experience some serious short- and long-term physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health problems such as injuries, chronic pain, gastrointestinal, and gynecological problems including sexually-transmitted diseases, depression, homicide or suicide, and post-traumatic stress disorders³.

According to CDC's National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), nearly 25% of adult females and 15% of adult males have experienced severe physical violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime. This survey showed that the prevalence of sexual contact violence among females and males were 16% and 7% respectively⁴. Prevalence rate of IPV by WHO region in 2010 are presented in **Figure 1**, as shown the wide variability in levels of violence within and among regions the higher prevalence belong to south East Asia and east Mediterranean regions with 37.7% and 37% respectively, the rate of IPV in high income countries was much lower (23.2%)⁵. Evidence shows that advocacy and counseling interventions in high-income countries has improved access to services for survivors of IPV and subsequently

reducing such violence⁶. It should be noted because of stigmatized and blamed due to received abuse in women; these statistics are prone to underestimation. Based on the above, it is understood that risk of violence is greatest in low resource settings where the use of violence in many situations is a socially-accepted norm. Preventive strategies in these societies should focus on improving the status of women economically and socially as well as reducing norms of violence, poverty, and alcohol consumption⁷.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare no conflict of interest in this study.

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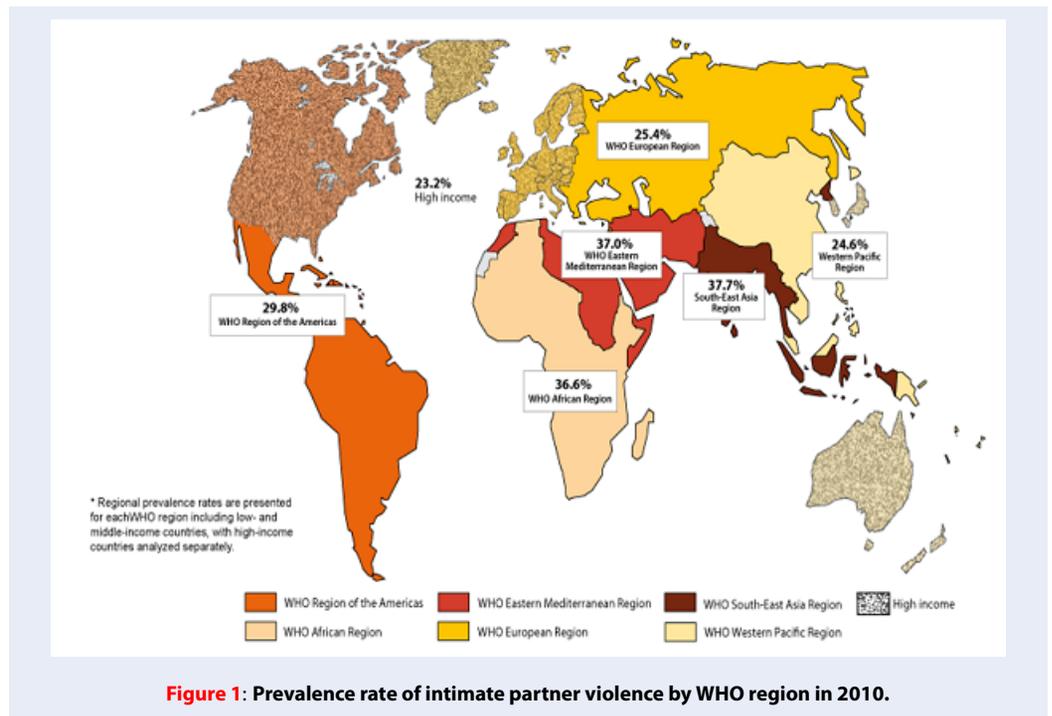


Figure 1: Prevalence rate of intimate partner violence by WHO region in 2010.

