



## VIOLENCE FREE MINNESOTA

THE COALITION TO END RELATIONSHIP ABUSE

# Impacts of IPV on Various Communities

## Impacts of IPV on male victims

- “[Around 10%](#) of all men, regardless of sexual orientation, report post-traumatic stress disorder symptomology and 30% of all men report difficulty sleeping”
- “Preliminary research suggests that “lack of proper training or ability of law enforcement agencies, judges, social service workers, mental health professionals and even the media” to recognize men as victims [may very well lead victims](#) to feel like they are responsible or to blame for their own victimization”
- “In many health settings, the health-related indicators that often give away the presence of IPV in women (e.g., broken bones and other bodily injuries, the appearance of low self-esteem, a history of alcohol or drug abuse, and a history of anxiety, depression, or suicide attempt) are [often explained away](#) as behavioral or general mental health problems in men”

## Impacts of IPV on the Hmong Community

- Reasons why patients may not report
  - “According to the MAWHS, of the women who had experienced violence, [“shame or embarrassment”](#) (20%) was the most common reason why they did not report it”
  - “Intimate violence among Asian Americans and immigrants remains a hidden social problem, in part influenced by cultural factors. Because of [the collectivistic orientation](#) of many Asian cultures, there is a concern about how disclosures of violence will affect the family, ancestral lineage and community”
- Who patients most commonly report to
  - “When women do disclose experiencing acts of violence or abuse, MAWHS data show that the [most common people to whom survivors reported](#) was a friend (39.8%), followed by their mother or sister (27.3%). Reporting to their other family members, the family of the perpetrator, professionals (medical or social work), or cultural leaders occurred at approximately the same rate (all each around 3%). Virtually no one disclosed to the perpetrator’s mother (<1%)”
- Problems



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- “Women reported family members—both her family and his—often [encouraged the woman to stay in the relationship](#) and follow their husband’s lead”

### Impacts of IPV on Indigenous Communities

- Statistics
  - “[Native] women residing on Indian reservations suffer domestic violence and physical assault [at rates far exceeding](#) women of other ethnicities”
  - “According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs at least 70% of the violent victimizations experienced by [Native Americans] [are committed by persons not of the same race](#)— a substantially higher rate of interracial violence than experienced by white or black victims”
  - “Native American victims of intimate and family violence are more likely than victims of all other races to be injured and need hospital care”
- Impact of Historical Trauma
  - “Historical trauma also [plays a role](#) in terms of American Indian/Alaska Native response to violence and abuse. This may preclude them reaching out to traditional authority figures who may be able to help them in the aftermath of current trauma, due to distrust for people in positions of authority”

### Impacts of IPV on the LGBTQ Community

- [Threatening](#) to “out” a partner’s sexual orientation or gender identity can be used as a form of abuse
- Statistics
  - “Using data from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (2011; N = 18,957), we find that all men are equally likely to report emotional victimization and controlling tactics ([with between 50% and 70% doing so](#)), while bisexual men are significantly more likely to report physical and sexual violence and gay men are significantly more likely to report intimate stalking. Due to these experiences, gay men are significantly more likely to report missing school or work, but bisexual men are significantly more likely to rate their current overall mental health as poor”



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- More than [one-third \(35%\)](#) of transgender individuals experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, compared to 30% of the U.S. adult population. Nearly one-quarter (24%) of transgender individuals experienced severe physical violence by a current or former partner, compared with 18% of the U.S. population
- “Transgender women were [three times more likely](#) to report experiencing sexual violence and financial violence than survivors who did not identify as transgender women”
- Recommended practices
  - “In a situation with a LGBTQ-identified survivor of IPV, a provider [should not assume](#) that the routes and avenues for assistance mirror those of straight and/or cisgender survivors”
  - “Therefore, [it is essential](#) that all service providers screen and provide assistance for issues relating to safer sex, similarly, all HIV service providers should screen for IPV and discuss safety within the context of abusive relationships and helping their clients have safer sex”

## Impacts of IPV on Refugees/Immigrants

- Statistics
  - “Abuse rates among immigrant women are as high as 49.8%, this is [almost three times the national average](#)”
  - “Research suggests that refugees [may experience intimate partner violence at greater](#) rates due to a disruption of social structures and a lack of support systems and economic opportunities”
- Barriers to seeking help
  - “Immigrant women [may not know](#) that they can seek help in the U.S. for their domestic violence situation. By screening, the practitioner can reduce a victim’s feeling of isolation and provide meaningful information about her right in this country to be free from abuse”
  - “Women may be harassed or abused [in ways that are uniquely demeaning in their own culture](#), which may not be easily understood by outsiders (e.g. slapping with shoes in an Islamic culture). This may make them less likely to report violence or may impact the ways in which they choose to seek help”



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- “Some types of marriages and relationships involve uneven social and economic resources for foreign born women, [making them especially vulnerable](#) to their partners’ control. These relationships include marriages to U.S. military personnel, marriages through international brokers or dating services, and international arranged marriages”
- “IPV perpetrators may use limited English proficiency skills [to limit the movements](#) of the abused or control what the survivor can or cannot do. For example, perpetrators who possess greater English language skills might silence their victims by serving as the family’s sole communicator in the U.S. Language proficiencies of survivors may also serve as barriers to obtaining services”

### Impacts of IPV on Rural Communities

- “Violence and abuse are critical problems in the United States. Their effects in rural America are often [exacerbated](#) by limited access to support services for victims, family connections with people in positions of authority, a lack of acceptance for alternative lifestyles, distance, transportation barriers, the stigma of abuse, lack of available shelters and affordable housing, poverty as a barrier to care, and other challenges. Abuse victims who live in small communities may be well-acquainted with healthcare providers and law enforcement officers. For that reason, they may be reluctant to report abuse, fearing that their concerns will not be taken seriously, their confidentiality will not be maintained, their reputations may be damaged, or that they may incur even more abuse”
- “Distance to clinics and hospitals and lack of public transportation may [make prompt access to healthcare impossible](#). Additionally, lack of providers plays a role in the overall care of victims and survivors of abuse, with limited funding and higher per capita costs for social services leaving limited resources for specialized staff to help with violence and abuse support”