

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ENDANGERS PREGNANT PEOPLE AND THEIR INFANTS

AUTHOR
SHAINA GOODMAN

THE PROBLEM: VIOLENCE AGAINST PREGNANT PEOPLE INFLECTS LASTING HARM ON THEM AND THEIR BABIES

Intimate partner violence (IPV) – also commonly referred to as domestic violence – is endemic in the United States, with nearly one in three women[†] experiencing physical violence by an intimate partner over their lifetime.¹ IPV can also include emotional, sexual, and economic abuse. More than one-third of women report psychological aggression by an intimate partner, and nearly 20 percent report sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime.² In addition, financial or economic abuse occurs in 99 percent of cases where other forms of IPV are also present.³ Early evidence indicates that cases of domestic violence have increased, and become more severe, during the coronavirus pandemic.⁴

IPV negatively affects people's lives in multiple short- and long-term ways. Current or former intimate partners kill, on average, three women every day,⁵ and those who survive IPV often suffer a wide range of physical and mental health problems caused or exacerbated by the violence. These include, for example, physical injuries (including gynecological harm), asthma, gastrointestinal problems, and chronic pain, as well as mental health conditions like anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).⁶ Additionally, IPV has broader, pervasive effects over the survivor's lifetime, including, but not limited to: housing instability and homelessness, unemployment, loss or delay of educational opportunities, food insecurity, financial instability, and unwanted entanglement in civil and criminal legal systems.⁷

Pregnancy can often be an especially risky period for IPV, as many women report that abuse started or intensified when they became pregnant.⁸ Each year, an estimated 324,000 pregnant people in the United States are battered by their intimate partners.⁹ IPV during pregnancy can hurt both maternal and infant health. Furthermore, even though domestic violence is more common among pregnant women than are other conditions for which they are routinely screened – such as gestational diabetes or preeclampsia – few providers screen pregnant patients for abuse.¹⁰

[†] We recognize and respect that pregnant, birthing, postpartum, and parenting people have a range of gender identities, and do not always identify as “women” or “mothers.” In recognition of the diversity of identities, this report prioritizes the use of non-gendered language where possible.

ABOUT THE SERIES:

Our maternity care system often fails to provide equitable, respectful, culturally centered, safe, effective, and affordable care. It spectacularly fails communities struggling with the burden of structural racism and other forms of inequity, including: Black, Indigenous, and other People of Color (BIPOC); rural communities; and people with low incomes. The multiple crises of the COVID pandemic, economic downturn, and national reckoning on racism have underscored the need to address the social influencers of health. This series identifies ways to improve maternal and infant health by tackling some of these factors. Topics were chosen based on importance and urgency, and availability of systematic reviews and complementary research.



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ENDANGERS PREGNANCY

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE INCREASES RISK OF PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS AND POOR HEALTH FOR MOMS AND BABIES

Systematic reviews (rigorous reviews that collect, assess, and synthesize the best available evidence from existing studies) have found:

- Women who are abused during pregnancy are more likely to receive no prenatal care or to delay care until later than recommended.¹¹
- Women experiencing domestic violence during pregnancy are three times more likely to report symptoms of depression in the postnatal period than women who did not experience domestic violence while pregnant.¹²
- Maternal exposure to domestic violence is associated with significantly increased risk of low birth weight and preterm birth.¹³
- Women who experience IPV during pregnancy are about three times more likely to suffer perinatal death than women who do not experience IPV.¹⁴

Other individual studies have found that:

- 63 percent of female homicide victims were killed by an intimate partner, in cases where the victims knew the offender.¹⁵ Homicide is a leading cause of traumatic death for pregnant and postpartum women, accounting for 31 percent of maternal injury deaths.¹⁶
- Infants exposed to IPV can show signs of trauma, including eating problems, sleep disturbances, higher irritability, and delays in development. These harms can be mitigated by the presence of a secure relationship with a safe caregiver.¹⁷

EACH YEAR,
AN ESTIMATED
324,000
PREGNANT PEOPLE IN
THIS COUNTRY ARE
BATTERED
BY THEIR
INTIMATE
PARTNERSⁱ



INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ENDANGERS PREGNANCY

BLACK, INDIGENOUS, AND OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY HARMED BY INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Black, Indigenous, and other People of Color (BIPOC) people suffer the impact of IPV disproportionately, particularly considering that these communities tend to have less access to the care and resources that would prevent, mitigate, and remedy the effects of IPV. Available reported data appears to indicate a higher rate of IPV in some BIPOC communities.¹⁸ However, those statistics must be understood in their broader context, including the impact of socioeconomic deprivation, the effects of interpersonal and systemic racism, the over-policing of many of these communities, and that people with more resources are often able to keep IPV a “private matter” under the radar of authorities.¹⁹ What is clear is that whatever the actual prevalence of IPV among BIPOC people, its harm is compounded by the inequities survivors face in accessing health care and other economic and social supports they need for themselves and their families.

- 45 percent of Black women report physical violence, sexual violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime, which is almost 20 percent higher than the rate reported by non-Hispanic^{††} white women.²⁰
- 48 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native women, report physical violence, sexual violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime, which is more than 25 percent higher than the rate reported by non-Hispanic white women.²¹
- Compared to their white counterparts, Black women survivors of IPV have higher rates of depression, PTSD, and suicidal ideation or suicide attempts.²²
- Research also indicates that factors related to socioeconomic and immigrant status negatively impact survivors’ physical and mental health outcomes.²³
- Black and Latina survivors are less likely to seek physical or behavioral health care for their IPV injuries, compared with white survivors.²⁴ Reasons for not seeking care include lack of insurance coverage or affordable health care, distrust of providers, historical and ongoing racism and trauma, fear of discrimination, and barriers due to immigration status.²⁵

^{††} To be more inclusive of diverse gender identities, this bulletin uses “Latinx” to describe people who trace their roots to Latin America, except where the research uses Latino/a and Hispanic, to ensure fidelity to the data.

WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE IPV DURING PREGNANCY MAY BE ABOUT **3 TIMES** MORE LIKELY TO SUFFER PERINATAL DEATH THAN WOMEN WHO DO NOT EXPERIENCE IPVⁱⁱ



RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Federal and state level decisionmakers should require and provide resources for both individual and institutional health care providers to consistently screen all pregnant and postpartum people for intimate partner violence, receive training on providing trauma-informed care, and offer warm referrals to community-based, culturally and linguistically appropriate services for people that need them.
2. Federal and state level decisionmakers should require all health care provider institutions and organizations to develop and implement institution-wide, survivor-centered, trauma-informed protocols for assessing and responding to IPV, both among their staff and their patients.
3. Congress should reauthorize, expand, and increase funding for the Violence Against Women Act and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to better meet the needs of survivors, especially those from communities affected by structural racism and other inequities.



“ HE’D THROW ME AROUND WHEN HE WAS MAD AT ME, ONE TIME THROWING ME INTO OUR WASHING MACHINE SO HARD I SEVERELY INJURED MY HAND. ANOTHER TIME, HE THREW ME OFF THE BED SO VIOLENTLY IT CAUSED ME TO MISCARRY MY PREGNANCY. HE’D STRANGLERD ME TWICE, TELLING ME HE WANTED TO KILL ME.”ⁱⁱⁱ ”



REFERENCES

- 1 National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. "National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2015 Data Brief – Updated Release," <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/2015data-brief508.pdf>
 - 2 *Ibid.*
 - 3 A.E. Adams, C.M. Sullivan, D. Bybee and M.R. Greeson. "Development of the Scale of Economic Abuse," *Violence Against Women*, May 2008, doi:10.1177/1011801208315529
 - 4 Babina Gosangi, Hyesun Park, Richard Thomas, Rahul Gujrathi, Camden P. Bay, et al. "Exacerbation of Physical Intimate Partner Violence During COVID-19 Pandemic," *Radiology Society of North America*, August 13, 2020, doi: /10.1148/radiol.2020202866; Kim Usher, Navjot Bhullar, Joanne Durkin, Naomi Gyamfi, and Debra Jackson. "Family Violence and COVID-19: Increased Vulnerability and Reduced Options for Support," *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*, May 7, 2020, doi: 10.1111/inm.12735
 - 5 Violence Policy Center. "When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2018 Homicide Data," September 2020, <https://vpc.org/studies/wmmw2020.pdf>
 - 6 Office on Women's Health. "Effects of Violence Against Women," accessed December 23, 2020, <https://www.womenshealth.gov/relationships-and-safety/effects-violence-against-women>; National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. "National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey 2010 Summary Report," https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf
 - 7 National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. "National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey 2010 Summary Report," https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf
 - 8 American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. "Intimate Partner Violence," January 2020, <https://www.acog.org/patient-resources/faqs/womens-health/intimate-partner-violence>
 - 9 J.A. Gazmararian, R. Petersen, A.M. Spitz, M.M. Goodwin, L.E. Saltzman, and J.S. Marks. "Violence and Reproductive Health; Current Knowledge and Future Research Directions," *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, June 2000, doi:10.1023/a:1009514119423
 - 10 L. Parsons, M.M. Goodwin, and R. Petersen. "Violence Against Women and Reproductive Health: Toward Defining a Role for Reproductive Health Care Services," *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, June 2000, doi:10.1023/a:1009578406219
 - 11 Brittany Jamieson. "Exposure to Interpersonal Violence During Pregnancy and Its Association with Women's Prenatal Care Utilization: A Meta-Analytic Review," *Trauma, Violence and Abuse*, December 2020, doi: 10.1177/1524838018806511
 - 12 Louise M. Howard, Sian Oram, Helen Galley, Kylee Trevillion, and Gene Feder. "Domestic Violence and Perinatal Mental Disorders: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis," *PLOS Medicine*, May 13, 2013, doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001452
 - 13 B.M. Donovan, C.N. Spracklen, M.L. Schweizer, K.K. Ryckmacn, and A.F. Saftlas. "Intimate Partner Violence During Pregnancy and the Risk for Adverse Infant Outcomes: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis," *British Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*, October 9, 2016, doi: 10.1111/1471-0528.13928
 - 14 Guadalupe Pastor-Moreno, Isabel Ruiz-Pérez, Jesús Henares-Montiel, and Dafina Petrova. "Intimate Partner Violence During Pregnancy and Risk of Fetal and Neonatal Death: A Meta-Analysis with Socioeconomic Context Indicators," *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*, August 5, 2019, doi:10.1016/j.ajog.2019.07.045
 - 15 See note 5.
 - 16 Jeani Chang, Cynthia Berg, Linda Saltzman, and Joy Herndon. "Homicide: A Leading Cause of Injury Deaths Among Pregnant and Postpartum Women in the United States, 1991-1999," *American Journal of Public Health*, doi:10.2105/AJPH.2003.029868
 - 17 Isabelle Muller and Ed Tronick. "Early Life Exposure to Violence: Developmental Consequences on Brain and Behavior," *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*, July 9, 2019, doi.org/10.3389/fnbeh.2019.00156
 - 18 Sharon G. Smith, Jieru Chen, Kathleen C. Basile, Leah K. Gilbert, Melissa T. Merrick, et al. "The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010-2012 State Report. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, April 2017, <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-StateReportBook.pdf>
 - 19 Meda Chesney-Lind, "Criminalizing Victimization: The Unintended Consequences of Pro-Arrest Policies for Girls and Women" *Criminology & Public Policy*, March 2006, <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-9133.2002.tb00108.x>; Kimblerlé W. Crenshaw, "From Private Violence to Mass Incarceration: Thinking Intersectionally about Women, Race, and Social Control," *Journal of Scholarly Perspectives*, 2013, <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/7mp3k6m3>.
 - 20 See note 18.
 - 21 *Ibid.*
 - 22 Thema Bryant-Davis, Heewoon Chung, Shaquita Tillman, and Annie Belcourt. "From the Margins to the Center: Ethnic Minority Women and the Mental Health Effects of Sexual Assault," *Trauma, Violence and Abuse*, October 2009, doi:10.1177/1524838009339755; Jamila K. Stockman, Hitomi Hayashi, and Jacquelyn C. Campbell. "Intimate Partner Violence and Its Health Impact on Ethnic Minority Women," *Journal of Women's Health*, doi:10.1089/jwh.2014.4879
 - 23 Jamila K. Stockman, Hitomi Hayashi, and Jacquelyn C. Campbell. "Intimate Partner Violence and Its Health Impact on Ethnic Minority Women," *Journal of Women's Health*, doi:10.1089/jwh.2014.4879
 - 24 *Ibid.*
 - 25 *Ibid.*; Durrenda Ojanuga. "The Medical Ethics of the 'Father of Gynaecology,' Dr. J. Marion Sims," *Journal of Medical Ethics*, March 1, 1993, <https://jme.bmj.com/content/medethics/19/1/28.full.pdf>; Rachel Benson Gold. "Guarding Against Coercion While Ensuring Access: A Delicate Balance," *Guttmacher Policy Review*, September 2, 2014, <https://www.guttmacher.org/gpr/2014/09/guarding-against-coercion-while-ensuring-access-delicate-balance>
- i See note 9.
- ii See note 14.
- iii Melissa Jeltsen, Amanda Kippert, and Tara Haelle. "This Is What It's Like to Survive Domestic Violence in the Military," *HuffPost*, December 14, 2019, https://www.huffpost.com/entry/survive-domestic-violence-military_n_5df3f7c9e4b0ae01a1e035fa

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

**This bulletin was authored by:
Shaina Goodman, Director for Reproductive Health and Rights, NPWF**

The following people contributed to this bulletin:
Sinsi Hernández-Cancio, Vice President for Health Justice, NPWF
Carol Sakala, Director for Maternal Health, NPWF
Nikita Mhatre, Health Justice Policy Associate, NPWF
Ellen Albritton, Health Policy Consultant
Isabel Morgan, Fellow, NBEC
Karen Dale, Market President/CEO, AmeriHealth Caritas DC
Jorge Morales, Editor
Three(i) Creative Communications

Support for this series was provided by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views of the Foundation.

© 2021 National Partnership for Women & Families. All rights reserved.

National Partnership for Women & Families

1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW | Suite 650 | Washington, DC 20009
202.986.2600 | NationalPartnership.org

National Birth Equity Collaborative

1301 Connecticut Ave, NW | Suite 200 | Washington, DC 20026
202.964.0213 | BirthEquity.org

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
[NATIONALPARTNERSHIP.ORG/MOMSANDBABIES](https://NationalPartnership.org/MOMSANDBABIES)