Literature Review

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Sociology of Gender

Intimate partner violence is associated with consequential health issues (Schraiber et al., 2015). Intimate partner violence is serious problem and over one hundred people are killed each year, either by their current partner or a former partner. While thousands of people are hospitalized from domestic abuse. The repercussions go much deeper than the physical signs (black eyes, broken bones, etc.). This could mean the victim living in fear of what is next to come, having to leave home, loss of freedom, the chance of their children seeing the violence, etc. The repercussions of what a victim goes through goes on-and-on (Walby, 2004). Statistics have shown that one fifth of violent crimes happen during or at the end of a romantic long-term relationship, and one in four females will experience domestic violence while they are adults (Walby, 2004).

“Intimate partner violence (IPV) is defines as any behavior within an intimate relationship (married, unmarried, and live-in) that cause physical psychological, or sexual harm to those in that relationship” (Patra et al., 2018). The severity of intimate partner violence can be disclosed as:

* Level I abuse- pushing, shoving, grabbing, throwing, or damage to property or pets
* Level II abuse- kicking, biting, or slapping
* Level III abuse- weapons, choking, or strangulating

(Patra et al., 2018). Aggression is most commonly male to female. People do this to instill control and fear in their partner. Other statistics include:

* One in three women ever have experienced physical or sexual violence by their significant other
* 42% experienced physical injuries
* 13% were fatal injuries
* 13% to 61% of women experience physical violence at some point in their lifetime.
* 4%-49% experiences severe physical violence
* 6%-59% sustained sexual violence
* In South Asia, 8% to 50% of Indian women sustained intimate partner violence during their marriage

(Patra et al., 2018). Factors that are included in IPV are culture, economic, legal, and political. Cultural factors include religious traditions that have reprimanded the beating of wives. Traditional norms in these religions allowed the fatality of women who were deemed to be a dishonor to the family. When children see the violence, it puts them at risk (Patra et al., 2018). There is a significant belief that alcohol or substances can cause violent behavior. Economic factors are the link between abuse and lack of resources It is the possibility and threat of abuse that precent women from job seeking, and because of the possible financial dependence that they are stuck in the abusive relationship. Legal factors can consist of law enforcement organizations reinforcing the abusers to attempts to control their and degrade their victims. Lastly, political factors, “there is a false notion of family being private and beyond control of the state (Patra et al., 2018). The main problem is between women being underrepresented in power, politics, social media, and the legal system.

References

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