WHAT IS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?



Gender-based violence is an umbrella term that refers to different types of harm:

- Intimate partner violence, sexual assault or rape, and physical violence or threats
- Harassment, stalking, or blackmail
- Emotional abuse, financial abuse, and more.

Also sometimes called **power-based violence**, GBV is a **human rights violation** and is a public health crisis in the US and globally (UNHCR, 2010).

WHO DOES GBV AFFECT?



Anyone can experience GBV, regardless of sex, gender identity, socioeconomic status, relationship status, race or ethnicity, religion, or education level.

The most important thing to know is that victims are NEVER at fault for experiencing gender-based violence.



HOW BIG OF A PROBLEM IS GBV?

According to the CDC:

- At least 50% of women and 33% of men experience sexual violence
- At least 41% of women and 26% of men experience intimate partner violence
 Nearly half of all first assaults occur when the victim is a minor

According to the NSVRC:

- At least 47% of transgender individuals experience sexual assault
- These rates are even higher among people of color, those who have experienced

homeless<mark>ness, and</mark> people with disabilities



RESOURCES

IS GBV PREVENTABLE?

YES! There are *many* ways individuals and society can end the cycle of GBV. Individuals can:

- Interrupt speech and/or actions that normalize violence
- Call out gender stereotypes and friends who violate boundaries or act inappropriately
- Teach children how to communicate and set healthy boundaries

• Believe survivors (WHO.int, UN Women.org)

If gender-based violence has impacted you or someone you know, help is available. These websites can help you find support close to you:

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: thehotline.org
- Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network: rainn.org
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: nsvrc.org
- National Resource Center on Domestic Violence: nrcdv.org



NOW WE KNOW GBV EXISTS... SO WHAT?

WHAT CAUSES GBV?

Gender-based violence is a **systemic problem** that permeates every level of society.

- Patriarchal roots that contribute to discrimination, exclusion, and powerlessness
- Gendered stereotypes and social expectations that normalize
 violence, such as rape jokes or extreme jealousy/possessiveness
- Social structures that **reward toxic masculinity** and encourage people to misuse or abuse power
- Hate and ignorance towards those seen as "lesser", which is fueled by rigid social identities that encourage disrespect

WHY SHOULD SOCIETY CARE?

The consequences of gender-based violence are widespread and devastating to **every** part of society.

Impact on Individuals:

- Long term mental health impacts
 - Isolation, sleep disorders, PTSD, anxiety and depression, and suicide
- Inability to work, inability to complete school, and difficulty functioning in daily life
- Severe physical or psychological injury, or permanent disability
- GBV can be fatal:
 - the CDC reports 20% of homicide victims were killed by an intimate partner



- Forced pregnancy
 - Unwanted pregnancy can increase risk of abuse, neglect, and homicide (Sharman et al, 2018)
 - Completed pregnancies after GBV are at much higher risk for maternal

and infant death, preterm or low birth weight babies, and other complications (Nesari et al, 2018)

Impact on Families:

- Intergenerational trauma
- Children exposed to more adverse experiences
- Lower academic performance, lower income opportunities, which can lead to cyclical poverty and violence

Impact on Society:

- Increased strain on social welfare and healthcare systems
- Systematic exclusion of certain groups, leading to loss of vibrant and creative minds
- Cycle of continued violence
- Marginalized groups continue to be unsafe in public spaces
- Lack of social and economic opportunity

Impact on the Economy:

Per the CDC, the lifetime economic cost on society of GBV is **\$3.6 trillion!**

R E F E R E N C E S

Fast Facts: Preventing Intimate Partner Violence |ViolencePrevention|Injury Center|CDC. (2022, October 11). https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/fastfa ct.html

Fast Facts: Preventing Sexual Violence |Violence Prevention|Injury Center|CDC. (n.d.). Retrieved February 12, 2023, from https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/fastfact.html

Focusing on prevention | What we do: Ending violence against women | UN Women – Headquarters. (n.d.). Retrieved February 13, 2023, from https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-againstwomen/prevention

Handbook for the protection of internally displaced persons. (2010). Afghanistan Centre at Kabul University. https://doi.org/10.29171/azu_acku_hv555_a3_h363_2010

Nesari, M., Olson, J. K., Vandermeer, B., Slater, L., & Olson, D. M. (2018). Does a maternal history of abuse before pregnancy affect pregnancy outcomes? A systematic review with meta-analysis. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 18(1), 404. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-018-2030-8

Seelman, K. L. (2015). Unequal Treatment of Transgender Individuals in Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis Programs. Journal of Social Service Research, 41(3), 307–325. https://doi.org/10.1080/01488376.2014.987943

Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence Among People with Disabilities |Violence Prevention|Injury Center|CDC. (2021, February 23). https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/svandipv.html

Sharman, L. S., Douglas, H., Price, E., Sheeran, N., & Dingle, G. A. (2019). Associations Between Unintended Pregnancy, Domestic Violence, and Sexual Assault in a Population of Queensland Women. Psychiatry, Psychology and Law, 26(4), 541–552. https://doi.org/10.1080/13218719.2018.1510347

Violence Against Trans and Non-Binary People. (n.d.). Retrieved February 12, 2023, from https://vawnet.org/sc/serving-trans-and-non-binary-

survivors-domestic-and-sexual-violence/violence-against-trans-and

Violence against women. (n.d.). Retrieved February 13, 2023, from https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-againstwomen

