

FAR-REACHING EFFECTS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV) AND CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (CAN) **HANDOUT**



VIOLENCE AND JUSTICE

	NZ Evidence	International Evidence
Youth violence	Youth CAN victims/survivors are 3-4 times more likely to attack someone with a weapon.	CAN victims/survivors are 9-11 times more likely to offend and be arrested for criminal behaviour in adolescence.
Violent crime including homicides	Family violence contributes to about half of all violent crime in Aotearoa. <u>All</u> prisoners learning to read have been abused as children.	84% of prison inmates have been abused as a child.
CAN/IPV/Sexual Violence (SV) abusers	CAN victims/survivors are more likely to grow up to become IPV or CAN victims or abusers. The majority of adolescent offenders are found to have a history of sexual and/or physical abuse.	The single biggest predictor of becoming a victim or perpetrator of IPV or SV is growing up in a home with IPV. In particular, boys exposed to IPV are more likely to become abusers later in life.
Revictimisation	Child sexual abuse victims/survivors are twice as likely to experience sexual and/or physical violence as adults perpetrated by partners and non-partners. Exposure to more severe IPV is associated with a corresponding significant increase in the childhood risk of sexual abuse and regular use of physical punishment as a caregiver.	Women who have a history of child sexual abuse are at least twice as likely to experience adult sexual victimisation.
Animal abuse	Abusers use of overt threats and actual harm to animals is a tool of control of their family. 36.5% of IPV victims/survivors report a pet or animal had been injured or killed.	Similar results found in international studies.
Bullying	Students who have witnessed or experienced violence at home are twice as likely to be bullied.	Children exposed to violence in home are more likely to bully other children. Children and young people who bully are 5.63 times more likely to become IPV abusers.

HEALTH AND WELL BEING

	NZ Evidence	International Evidence
Poor health	Victims/survivors of moderate to severe physical IPV are significantly more likely to have consulted a healthcare provider within the previous four weeks.	IPV is the highest risk factor to the physical health of women under 45. CAN doubles the odds of children having poor physical health at six years of age.
Alcohol and drug	The psychological effects of CAN may lead to alcohol and drug abuse problems in adolescence and adulthood.	Male and female adult CAN victims/survivors are twice as likely to abuse drugs and alcohol.

	NZ Evidence	International Evidence
Eating disorders	There are higher rates of eating disorders in women who have experienced childhood sexual abuse.	IPV victims/survivors are more likely to abuse alcohol and drugs as a method of coping or self-medicating.
Teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections	There are adverse consequences of teenage pregnancy and risky sexual activity associated with experiences of abuse and neglect.	There is a relationship between eating disorders and violence against women and girls.
Poor mental health	Youth are 2-3 times more likely to have mental health issues.	Young women exposed to child sexual abuse have significantly higher rates of teen pregnancy and increased rates of sexually transmitted infections.
Suicide	Youth are 3-3.65 times more likely to have attempted suicide.	35-70% of female mental health patients report CAN in childhood. 62% of female and 36% of male IPV victims/survivors have at least one PTSD symptom.
		Young people sexually abused as children are 2-11 times more likely to have suicidal thoughts, and attempt or commit suicide. Women who experienced severe physical IPV are eight times more likely to attempt suicide.

SOCIAL, EDUCATION AND FINANCIAL

	NZ Evidence	International Evidence
Homelessness	Women become homeless due to escaping abuse. Violence at home increases the risk that young people will become homeless.	IPV is a major driver of homelessness, especially for women with children. Adult victims/survivors of CAN are 26 times more likely to be homeless as adults.
Welfare dependency		The majority of women on welfare in US studies are current or past victims of IPV.
Poverty	Despite the clear link between poverty, parental stress and negative outcomes for children, there is still an unresolved question about the direction of causality.	Experience of IPV contributes to poverty and financial risk, and hinders recovery sometimes long after victims/survivors have left the home.
Not in employment, education or training	Approximately two-thirds of 13-15 year olds in alternative education experienced CAN (including exposure to IPV) in their homes. CAN victims/survivors are higher risk of long-term educational failure.	CAN, or exposure to IPV, are strong risk factors for young people not being in education, employment or training. There are substantial rates of unemployment among women who reported IPV.
Behavioural Issues	Cognitive and neurodevelopment can be substantially impaired in CAN victims/survivors. Violence initiated by fathers is associated with an increased risk of conduct disorder to children and young people.	Survivors of child sexual abuse may be at greater risk of risky behaviours as adults. CAN is associated with behaviour problems in childhood and adolescence.

Note: CAN victims/survivors includes those exposed to IPV