Intimate Partner Violence has a greater impact on women than it does on men.\(^3\)\(^b\)

According to national data, men and women experience IPV at similar rates.

However, women experience negative impacts at higher rates than men do.

Negative impacts include fear, concern for safety, symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, injury, and missed work or school. Additional impacts include need for medical care, housing, legal services, victim advocacy services, and contacting a crisis hotline.

What is ‘intimate partner violence’?\(^1\)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is any type of physical, sexual, or psychological harm done by a current or former partner or spouse (both heterosexual and same-sex); it also includes stalking, and loss of reproductive control such as refusal to use a condom. IPV includes abusive behavior also referred to as domestic violence.

Reported lifetime intimate partner violence for Washingtonians\(^3\)\(^a\)

**Men:** 32%  
**Women:** 41%

The consequences of intimate partner violence can sometimes be deadly.\(^2\)

In the ten years between 2006 and 2015, 563 Washingtonians were killed as a result of intimate partner violence.

Those killed include current and former intimate partners, family members, friends, bystanders, law enforcement officers, and abusers.

22% of homicides by abusers were followed by the abuser’s death by suicide.

Physical and Mental Health Conditions Among Those With and Without a History of Contact Sexual Violence or Stalking by Any Perpetrator, or Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner\(^3\)\(^d\)

Washington State 2010-2012

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