Violence Against Women and HIV

Submitted on Sep 13, 2018
Women, HIV, and Violence

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), violence against women is a "global health problem of epidemic proportions." Violence against women refers to acts of violence directed toward women simply because they are women. These acts can include physical, emotional, and sexual harm – or threats of harm. Often, women do not think these acts are violence, either because they are considered normal in their society or because they occur so often that they seem normal.

Violence against women is extremely common, affecting as many as seven in ten women in some countries. The majority of women suffer violence at the hands of their husbands, male intimate partners, or other men they know. Women can also experience violence at the hands of their female partners. Intimate partner violence is just as common in same-sex relationships as it is in heterosexual ones. Among women of reproductive age, "acts of violence cause more death and disability than cancer, malaria, traffic accidents and war combined," according to UN Women.

This violence has horrible consequences, both for women and their communities. The WHO reports that as many as 38 percent of women worldwide who are murdered are killed by their intimate partners. Women who experience intimate partner violence are about twice as likely to experience both depression [5] and alcohol abuse [6]. The damaging effects of this violence on women’s emotional and physical health also affect the children and family members who
depend on the women.

In September 2013, a working group convened by then-president Obama released a report of federal policy recommendations and action steps to address the intersection of HIV and violence against women. Recommendations include:

- increasing screening for intimate partner violence and HIV among women
- improving outcomes for women living with HIV by addressing history of violence and trauma
- addressing factors that add to increased risk of violence among women living with HIV

There are several ways in which violence and HIV are connected for women. Women who are abused or fear a violent response may not be comfortable asking their partner to use protection (e.g., a condom) during sex. Similarly, women in abusive relationships may not be comfortable saying no to sex if their abusive partner refuses to use protection when asked. Lastly, forced sex acts can cause cuts, scrapes, or tears that make it easier for HIV to enter the body. All of these issues can put women at higher risk for HIV and make living with HIV more difficult.

One promising tool that HIV-negative women can use to prevent HIV without their partners' cooperation is PrEP, or Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis. PrEP refers to taking HIV drugs before being exposed to HIV to avoid acquiring the virus. For more information on how PrEP works and if it might be right for you, see our fact sheet on PrEP for Women.

Many women with HIV had been physically or sexually abused before they found out about their HIV status. Several studies have shown that women with a history of physical and/or sexual abuse are more likely to be living with HIV, especially if that abuse first started during their childhood. Childhood abuse is closely linked with later drug use, having multiple sexual partners, being with a male partner who is at a higher risk of HIV, and exchanging sex for drugs, money, or shelter. If a woman uses drugs, alcohol, or sex to escape the pain of prior abuse, she may be at increased risk of acquiring HIV from sharing injection equipment or having sex without condoms or other barriers.

Many women may be at risk of abuse or violence because they tell their partner or the person they live with about their HIV status. One study revealed that over one in four women with HIV had been physically harmed since their HIV diagnosis. Therefore, it is important to disclose your HIV status safely (see below). Among women living with HIV, studies have also shown that trauma and violence are associated with lower adherence to HIV drug regimens and therefore poorer health. For more information on the connection between trauma and HIV among women, see our fact sheet on Trauma and HIV.

Violence occurs more often in relationships in which one partner is more powerful than the other. Women living with people who are larger or stronger than they are may feel physically afraid. Also, women usually earn less money than men and are more likely to depend financially on others. If the person a woman lives with is the one who pays the bills and provides her with a home, then the woman may feel afraid, less independent, and less able to get away from her abuser.

What Is Domestic or Intimate Partner Violence?
Domestic violence occurs when a person you are dating, living with, or are married to is repeatedly harming or threatening you — physically, sexually, verbally, emotionally, or financially. The person doing these things will often do them to gain or keep power and control. "Intimate partner violence" is another term used to describe violence in which a current or former partner or spouse physically, sexually, or psychologically harms you.

Intimate partner violence can happen to anyone. It affects people of any age, race, gender, sexual orientation, education level, financial situation, or marital status. It is important to learn about how abuse happens, how to identify it, and how to end it or get away from it.

**Important:** If you are feeling threatened right now, call 911 in the US or the National Domestic Violence hotline in the US at 800-799-SAFE (1-800-799-7233; or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)). You can also search for a safe space online at Domestic Shelters [2]. If you live outside the US, please go to the Hot Peach Pages [3] to find help near you.

Intimate partner or domestic violence can take many forms. These include:

- Verbal abuse (using words to put someone down or make them feel bad), threats, constant blame or criticism; all of these are emotionally abusive
- Mild physical harm – like pulling hair or twisting flesh
- Violent actions that leave marks – like hitting, slapping, pushing, beating, or throwing things
- Extreme violence using knives or guns
- Rape or sexual assault (being forced into sexual acts that you do not agree to)
- Economic or financial abuse (e.g., preventing someone from getting a job, making them ask for money)
- Intimidation – making someone afraid by threatening them, giving them nasty looks, destroying property, harming pets, etc.
- Isolation – controlling what someone does, where they go, what they wear, what they read or watch, etc.
- Using threats to pressure or force (e.g., threatening suicide, reporting someone to immigration, threatening to take children away)
- Treating a partner like a servant, acting like the male partner is the 'king of the castle,' etc.

Domestic violence often begins with threats or emotional abuse. While these harmful words or actions may or may not lead to actual physical harm, they can still be very upsetting and scary, and leave long-term emotional scars.

While most domestic or intimate partner violence involves men assaulting women, it can also involve men assaulting their male partners, or women assaulting their male or female partners. Studies have shown that intimate partner violence can happen as often in same-sex couples as it can in heterosexual couples.
Questions to Ask Yourself or Someone Who May Have Been Abused

Sometimes, it can be difficult to know if you or someone you know has been abused, because victims may confuse their partner's actions with a form of love or caring.

This list of questions might help you or someone you know identify the abusive actions of a partner or someone else in the home:

- Do you ever feel unsafe at home?
- Have you ever felt threatened by your partner, ex-partner, or other person in your home?
- Are you in a relationship where you have been physically hurt?
- Has a partner, ex-partner, or person you live(d) with ever:
  - Pushed, grabbed, slapped, choked, or kicked you?
  - Forced you to have sex or made you do sexual things you did not want to do?
  - Threatened to hurt you, your children, or someone close to you?
  - Stalked, followed, or monitored you (this includes checking your daily movements, emails, phone calls, and texts)?

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**Using Coercion & Threats**
Making and/or carrying out threats to do something to hurt her, threatening to leave her, to commit suicide, to report her to welfare, making her drop charges, making her do illegal things.

**Using Economic Abuse**
Preventing her from getting or keeping a job, making her ask for money, giving her an allowance, taking her money, not letting her know about or have access to family income.

**Using Male Privilege**
Treating her like a servant, making all the big decisions, acting like the “master of the castle,” being the one to define men’s and women’s roles, societal privilege in general.

**Using Children**
Making her feel guilty about the children, using the children to relay messages, using visitation to harass her, threatening to take the children away.

**Using Emotional Abuse**
Putting her down, making her feel bad about herself, calling her names, making her think she’s crazy, playing mind games, humiliating her, making her feel guilty.

**Using Isolation**
Controlling what she does, who she sees and talks to, what she reads, where she goes, limiting her outside involvement, using jealousy to justify actions.

**Using Intimidation**
Making her afraid by using looks, actions, gestures, smashing things, destroying her property, abusing pets, displaying weapons.

**Minimizing, Denying & Blaming**
Making light of the abuse and not taking her concerns about it seriously, saying the abuse didn’t happen, shifting responsibility for abusive behavior, saying she caused it.
Kept you from seeing your friends or family? Told you where you could or could not go?
Prevented you from getting a job, or limited your access to money?

Danger Signs in a Partner or Potential Partner

While there may not be any one profile or way to identify a person who is abusive, you may notice your partner acting in one or more of these ways. He/she may:

- Be overly jealous
- Have big mood swings
- Have an explosive temper
- Have low self-esteem
- Blame you for their own problems
- Use words to make you feel bad about yourself
- Try to control you (e.g., limiting where you go, how much money you have, what you buy)
- Try to keep you from your family or friends

Disclosing Safely

Sadly, many women with HIV are sexually or physically attacked soon after they disclose their HIV status. Try to decrease this risk with the following:

- Disclose in a semi-public place, such as a public park with many people around. Find a place that is private enough to have a conversation, but public enough to get help if you need it.
- Consider disclosing with a third person, such as a friend or a health care provider, there
- Meet only in public with the person to whom you are disclosing until you feel safe
- Avoid exposing others to HIV without warning them ahead of time. The risk of violence may be greater if a person feels you knowingly put them at risk or lied to them. In the US, your county health department may have a program that can disclose for you anonymously (your name is not shared), or it may provide services to help you disclose safely.

Decreasing Your Risk

There are no guarantees, but you can help lower your risk for domestic or intimate partner violence:

- Do your homework. To find out information about the person you are dating (such as if he or she has a violent criminal record), consider doing a background check. In the US, there are a number of companies that provide this service for a fee.
- Keep in touch with people who support you. Whether it is family, friends, a support group, peer advocate/counselor, or health care provider, do not let your relationship with any one person keep you from staying in touch with others.
- Get help and support. If you have been physically or sexually abused in the past, it is important to get help from a mental health professional or a support group. Otherwise,
the past may be more likely to repeat itself.

- Avoid entering an abusive relationship. Be aware of the warning signs of abuse (described above) when starting relationships. If you see warning signs, the best time to leave is the first time any type of abuse happens.
- Stay informed. Learn all you can about domestic violence, even if you think you will never need to know about it.

**Leaving a Violent Relationship**

It is never easy to leave a relationship, and it can be especially difficult to leave one that involves domestic or intimate partner violence. The key is to have a safety plan.

- **Stay safe.** Leaving your partner or someone you live with can be upsetting to that person. Make your safety (and that of your children) your top priority.
- **Be prepared.** If you leave, do not forget your HIV drugs and any other medications you take, medical records, birth certificate, credit cards, checkbook, etc. Assume that anything you leave behind may end up in the dumpster or be used to find you. It may help to leave an emergency kit with some of these items with a trusted friend, family member, or service provider. If you do not want to give the name of the person you are afraid of, you can put it in a sealed envelope and ask them to open it only if you disappear or become too injured to identify the person who hurt you.
- **Document.** Get medical attention if needed and get photos of any injuries that show. Have photos signed and dated by medical or law enforcement personnel if possible. A friend or family member can also sign and date for future evidence.
- **Get help.** Do not try to do this alone. It may be awkward or embarrassing to reach out to others, but your health and life may be at risk. If you cannot seek help for yourself, think of those who love you and may depend on you. Go to friends, the police, family, an emergency room, or a local shelter.

*In the US, call the National Domestic Violence hotline at 1-800-799-SAFE [1-800-799 -7233; or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)]. You can also search for a safe space online at Domestic Shelters * [2]. If you live outside the US, please go to the Hot Peach Pages * [3] to find help near you.*

If you have experienced domestic or intimate partner violence, always remember – it is NOT your fault. It can happen to anyone. Anyone who physically, verbally, or sexually attacks another person is responsible for his or her actions. *The most important thing is to get safe and stay safe.*

The Well Project has compiled a list of additional Resources on the Intersection of Women, HIV and Violence * [14]. Take a look at the resources we have gathered: personal stories, scientific data, policy efforts, reports, community-based toolkits, and hotlines for women in need of support.

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Additional Resources

You can also select the links below for additional material related to violence against women and HIV.
Domestic Violence National/Global Resources (DomesticShelters.org) [37]
Hot Peach Pages (for resources worldwide) [3]
LGBTQ Relationship Violence (The National Domestic Violence Hotline) [38]
#PWNCares 1: Living & Loving Well with HIV (Positive Women’s Network – USA, video) [39]
Empowered (Greater than AIDS, video) [40]
Understand the Linkages Between HIV/AIDS and Violence Against Women and Girls (UN Women) [41]
Uniting Against Violence and HIV (UNAIDS) [42]
Say NO – UniTE (UN Women) [43]
From Treatment to Healing: Inquiry and Response to Recent and Past Trauma in Adult Health Care (Women’s Health Issues) [44]
Be Safe, Sensible, Prepared: Steps to Safety (American Bar Association, PDF) [45]
Intimate Partner Violence (US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) [46]
SASA! (Raising Voices) [47]
Violence Against Women (World Health Organization) [48]
Your Guide to Sexual Consent (Healthline) [49]
Stop Violence Against Women (The Advocates for Human Rights) [50]
African Institute for Integrated Responses to Violence Against Women & Girls and HIV/AIDS (AIR, video) [51]
Factsheet: Criminalization as Violence Against Women Living with HIV (Positive Women’s Network – USA) [52]
Sexual Violence and HIV & AIDS (The Stephen Lewis Foundation, Canada) [53]
The Facts On Violence Against Women With HIV/AIDS (Futures Without Violence) [54]