

The impact of COVID-19 on gender-based Intimate

Partner Violence (IPV) : A scoping review

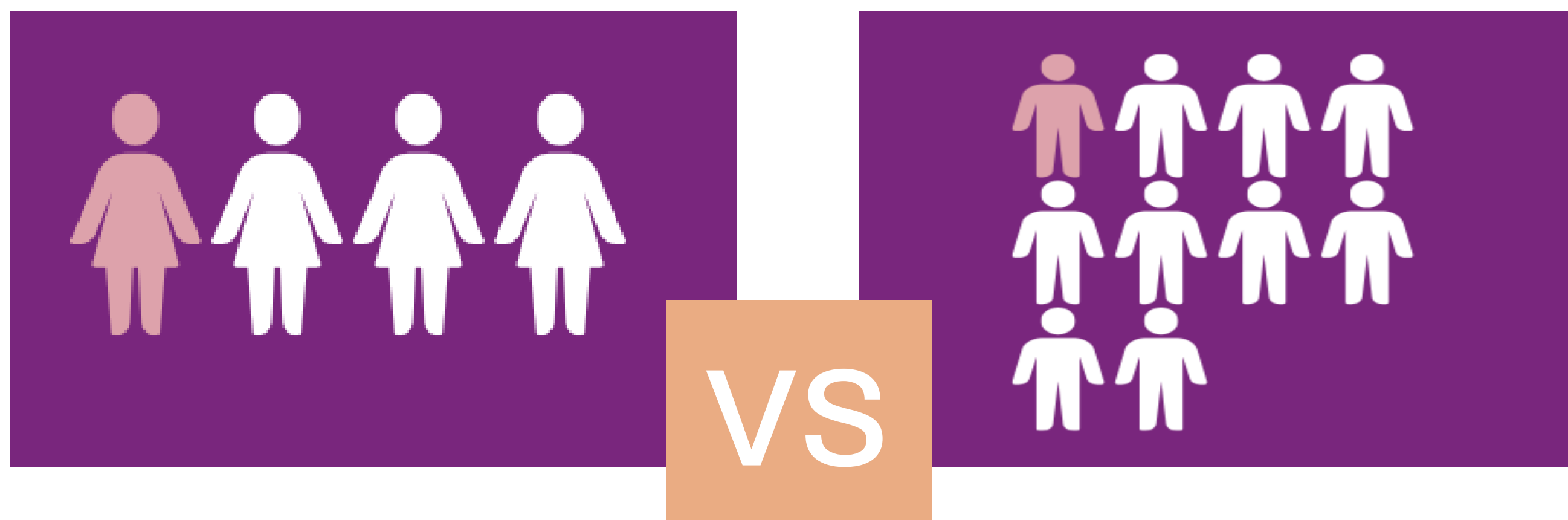
A disclosure on the existing research gaps...

30%

Domestic Violence increase in France during lockdown measures

1 Background

Each year, 1 in 4 women vs 1 in 10 men suffer from intimate partner violence (IPV) worldwide. In addition to this gender inequality, the COVID-19 pandemic amplified the risk of IPV perpetration.



2 Aims & Questions

To identify the key triggers leading to the exacerbation of gender-based violence its key solutions in order to enhance future research and motivate stakeholders to take action adequately.

3 Methodology

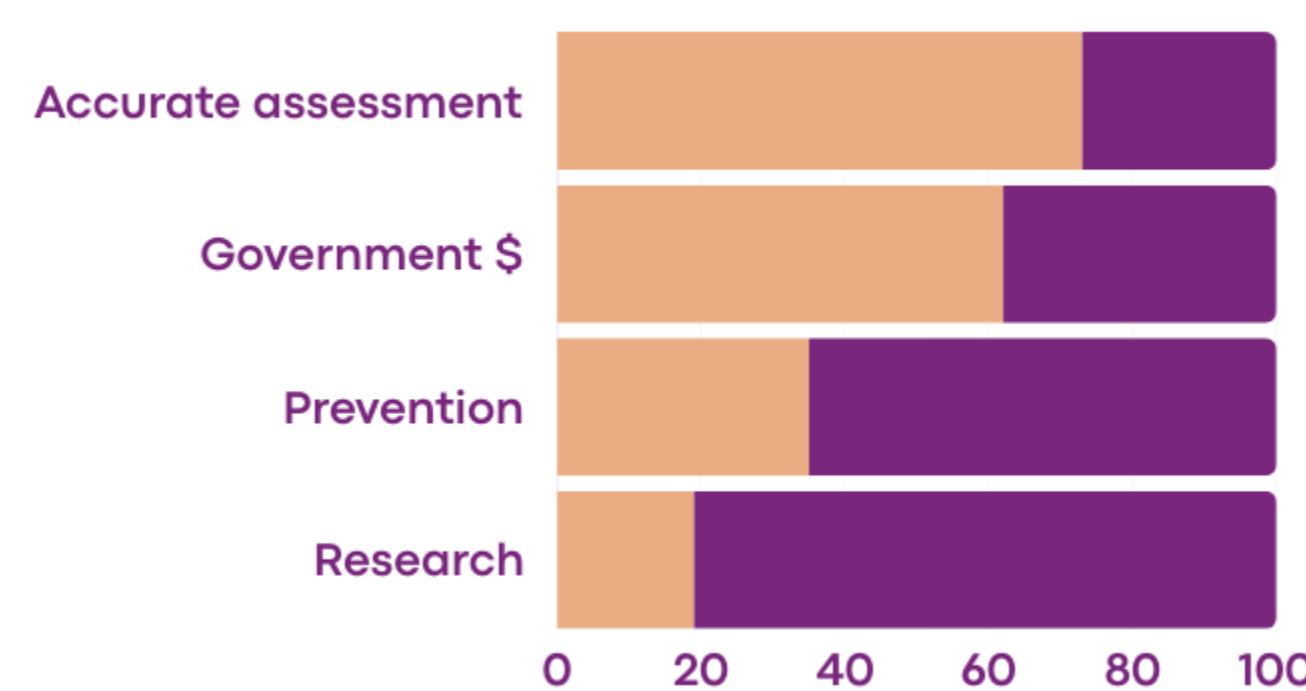
English-speaking articles published from 01-01-2020 to 06-30-2020 addressing IPV during the COVID-19 pandemic in :

- Database (Medline, PubMed & PsychInfo)
- Customized framework
- Coding Scheme
- Deductive approach
 - Theoretical Framework : Behaviour Chain of Violence

4 Results & Limitations



Met the eligible criteria for this review.

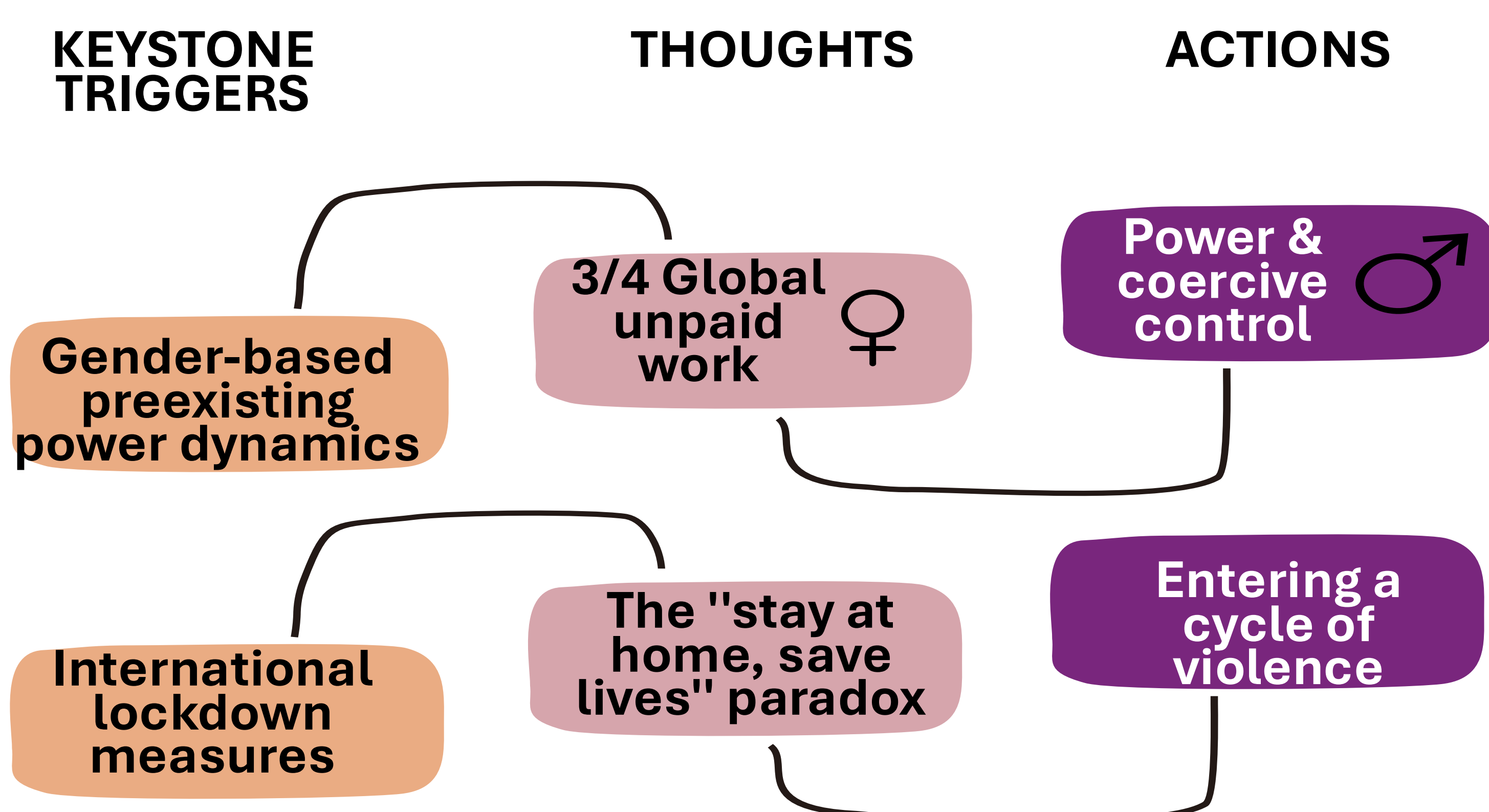


KEY SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE IPV

LIMITATIONS :

- Peer review of the electronic search strategy
- Other databases : CINAHL, Grey literature

5 Analysis & Discussion



Subsequent triggers

Psychological

- Fear of COVID-19 infection, anxiety, PTSD, depression, future uncertainty, grief, anger

- **Negative coping mechanisms (substance abuse)**
- **Family tensions**
- **Access to weapons**

Physical

- Increased risk of physical health conditions
- Neurobiological predisposition to violence

Social distancing

- Reduced options for support, social & functional isolation, unreliable support system, fewer witnesses, no surveillance, school/home closures

- **>Exposure to violence**
- **<Police interventions**
- **<Access to justice, hospitals, shelters...**
- **Difficulty leaving the abuser**

Economic

- Financial uncertainty, barriers to health care access

- **Abuser's need to "prove masculinity" after \$ losses**

Consequences

Gender-based IPV

- Higher prevalence amongst adult women with men as perpetrators

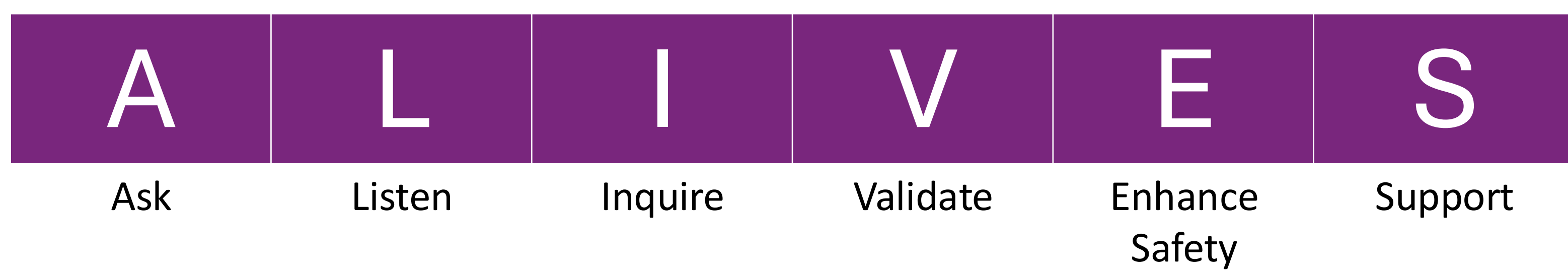
Related forms of perpetration

- Physical (beating)
- Sexual (harassment)
- Psychological (coercive control)
- Economic (money subtraction)
- Stalking (obsessive control of messages)

6 Recommendations

1. Research	2. Prevention	3. Funding	4. Accurate assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess DV since the lockdown • Assess short and long-term risks related to IPV • Identify innovative strategies to collect data • Standardize reporting modalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy communication strategies (mass media) • Raise public awareness (campaigns) • Communicate firearm safety instructions • Include women in decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget and stakeholder's coordination • Response plans • Resources for 24hr hotlines, shelters, trained multidisciplinary staff, reinforce available patrol, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Proper IPV surveillance and screening</u> (identify high risk patients) • Ensure access to resources (Telemedicine) • Sensitize health workers • Prioritize the needs of minority • Virtual legal/advocacy support

ALIVES framework for inquiring about and responding to a disclosure of domestic violence



7 Conclusions

What ? :

Adequate funding of IPV prevention and research and an accurate assessment of the victims.

How ? :

Prioritize telemedicine and health workers' sensitization

Why ? :

- Insight and retrospective on the leading triggers of IPV during a pandemic context.
- Persistent difficulty to obtain data without compromising the victims.

When ? : Recognizing the growing challenges of this important obstacle is the first step towards gender equality. We have a moral responsibility to address this problem emergently.

