

Quick Facts: The DV-TBI Epidemic

Developed by:

**The Boston University CTE Center
and
Pánfila Domestic Violence HOPE Foundation**

January 2025

Why It Matters

Domestic violence (DV) and traumatic brain injuries (TBIs) are closely linked, representing an unrecognized epidemic in the U.S. and globally. This crisis affects millions, with profound public health and social implications.

Terminology Is Important

Domestic violence also known as DV abuse, marital assault, women battery, wife beating, intimate partner violence (IPV), family violence, women abuse, wife abuse, battered women, partner abuse and other terms. We use domestic violence as it involves a pattern of abusive behavior by a current or former intimate partner against another person including adults and children [1,2] as opposed to intimate partner violence which refers to violence between two current or former people involved in an intimate relationship. [3,4]

Scope of the DV-TBI Epidemic

DV	TBI
<u>GLOBAL DV RATES:</u> 1 in 3 women worldwide experience DV in their lifetime [5] 275 million, or 1 in 8, children worldwide are exposed to DV [6] <u>UNITED STATES DV PREVALENCE:</u> Women: 71% of DV victims are women compared to 58% of males [7] - Most DV against women is perpetrated by current or former husband or intimate partner [8-9] - Almost 40 million women report being slapped, pushed, or shoved annually [10] - Nearly 1 in 2 (47.3% or over 61 million) women experience DV annually [11] 1 in 6 women are first abused during pregnancy [12] Men: 2 in 5 (44.2% or 53 million) men have experienced DV [13] Youth: 16 million women and 11 million men report their first IPV experience occurred before age 18 [14] Teens: 1 in 12 teens experience IPV [15] Children: - Researchers estimate that between 10-15.5 million or 10% to 20% of children experience DV each year [16-26] 80-90% of DV victims abuse or neglect their children [27] - In 60% of homes where women are beaten, children are also beaten [28] - Children present in homes experiencing DV are at an increased risk of being harmed, with one in three children being abused [29,30] Racial & Ethnic Disproportionality: - Latinas make up 9.6% of the U.S. population [31] with DV prevalence ranging from 34% [32] to 83% [33] due to several disparities and intersectionality factors with 48% reporting DV increasing after immigration to the U.S. [34]. African American (53.6%), multiracial (63.8%), Indigenous (57.7%), [35] American Indian and Alaska Native (84.3%), [36] and immigrant (13.8% to 93%) [37,38] women, respectively, experience higher incidences of DV in their lifetime. LGBTQ+ Community: 29-61% experience IPV [39]	<u>GLOBAL TBI RATES:</u> - Approximately 69 million people suffer from TBI annually [40] - Brain injury is a leading cause of death and disability worldwide [41-43] - The highest annual incidence of all-cause TBI is in the United States, Canada, and Europe [44] <u>UNITED STATES TBI PREVALENCE:</u> 50% of individuals who suspect they have experienced a concussion do not seek medical care [45] 50% of sports and recreation related concussions go unreported [46] 2.8 million head injuries are reported annually [47] 5.3 million Americans live with TBI-related impairments [48] - TBI is a leading cause of death and disability [49] - It is the leading cause of morbidity and disability in adults under forty-five years old [50] - The incidence of TBI is only increasing [51] Children: - Children have the highest rate of emergency department visits for TBI [52] - TBI is the leading cause of disability and death in children ages 0-4 years and adolescents ages 15-19 years [53] - A review of research since 1990 of TBI in children and youth reported a median estimated incidence of TBI of 691 per 100,000 children (0-24 years) annually based on U.S. emergency room visits [54] TBI Disproportionality: The following individuals/groups are at higher risk for experiencing TBI [55]: - Ethnic and racial minorities - DV population - Military service members and veterans - Older adults - The unhoused - Individuals in correctional or detention facilities
DV OVERLAP WITH TBI	
Women: 75-90% of female DV victims report TBI [56-60] Men with histories of abuse: 60-90% of men with abusive histories report TBI [61-63] Children: - DV-TBI is one of the leading causes of maltreatment fatalities among infants and children, accounting for approximately one third of these deaths [64]	- Estimates place the incidence of DV-TBI among children between 10 and 30 per 100,000 infants per year, with the highest incidence in the first 2 years of life [65-67] - DV is associated with a twofold increase in the risk of DV-TBI among 0-17-year-olds [68] 31-65% of abused children experience TBI [69-74]

Children Experiencing DV and TBI Underestimated

Conflicting Ethical and Legal Consideration Challenge Monitoring

DV-TBI Prevalence:

Monitoring prevalence of DV-TBI among children and evaluating prevention strategies have historically been difficult because of different terms used to describe it, such as TBI, abusive head trauma, and pediatric acquired/traumatic brain injury. [75] In addition, evaluating DV and DV-TBI among children raises ethical, legal, and logistical conflicting issues. While screening or identifying DV and TBI can benefit children, it can negatively impact parents or caregivers as it can lead to child welfare involvement or other legal sanctions. [76] These fears may lead families to provide inaccurate information. [77]

Children Historically Treated and Seen as Secondary DV Victims:

The DV field has traditionally seen and treated children as secondary, passive, silent, unintended, and forgotten victims. [78-83] It is a sentiment rooted in the Battered Women's Movement which led to relatively minimal research and services designed to help children during the 1970s. [84] Today children continue to be treated the same with mostly parents, caregivers, kin, or anecdotal reports from service providers often speaking on their behalf instead of allowing them to speak for themselves. [85-88] This is despite the fact that studies have found partner or spousal and child abuse often occur in the same families and that children who witness DV are themselves victims of it [89-95] placing them at high risk for TBI.

Health Implications

Repetitive TBIs Linked to Progressive Neurodegenerative Diseases:

- **Repetitive TBIs:** Research has found that repetitive non-concussive head impacts can cause subclinical TBI, or silent TBI, which are asymptomatic. [96] Repetitive non-concussive head impacts have been found to be associated with increasing biomarkers of neuroinflammation, indicating possible neurological injury. [97] Sustaining non-concussive repetitive head impacts may also be a high risk factor for concussion. [98,99]
- **Cumulative Exposure to Repetitive TBIs are Associated to Progressive Neurodegenerative Diseases:** In the long-term, repetitive TBIs, including non-concussive head impacts and concussions, are associated with chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE), Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Lewy body dementia, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), and other dementias. [100-106]
- CTE has been diagnosed among DV-TBI female victims [107] and a child as young as 17. [108]

Disparities in TBI Care:

Racial and ethnic minorities face barriers to diagnosis, care, and rehabilitation, leading to worse outcomes. [109-111]

Repetitive Head Injuries Make it Hard to Leave DV:

DV female victims who remain in violent relationships can experience further complications, including repeated head injuries, making the thought of leaving impossible to contemplate. [112,113]

Gaps in Awareness and Care

Without the appropriate means to measure and study the relationship between DV and TBI and DV-CTE, it is challenging to estimate the impact and prevalence of DV-TBI and DV-CTE to develop and provide needed care as well as prevention strategies. While there is research investigating DV, TBI, and CTE, respectively, there are few studies directly addressing the association between them among all domestic violence cohorts including children, youth, racial and ethnic minorities, and individuals that abuse.

Unmet Needs:

- No standard or routine DV-TBI screening for children, youth, and adults
- No DV-TBI standards of care for children, youth, and adults nor training
- No inclusive community-based, multidisciplinary, multifaceted, and collaborative coordinated care model, approach, or strategy serving the DV-TBI population
- DV Batterer Intervention Programs do not factor DV-TBI nor DV-CTE
- DV Models do not factor DV-TBI nor DV-CTE
- No comprehensive and inclusive campaigns addressing DV-TBI risks or providing resources for assessment, treatment, or brain donation targeting the DV population

Lack of Help-Seeking:

- 70–75% of DV victims never seek help or talk about it [114]

Systemic Failures:

- Undiagnosed: Up to 75% of DV female survivors have unrecognized TBI and multiple health problems [115]
- Misdiagnosis: TBI as a result of DV is often overlooked and misdiagnosed [116-117]
- Cultural and Linguistic Barriers: DV services often fail to address the unique cultural and linguistic needs of diverse populations [118] and as a result they seek informal support [119,120]
- Less than 15% of female DV victims seek help from the police or doctors [121]
- More than 80% of DV victims do not receive assistance from victim service agencies [122]

DV and Homelessness:

- Domestic violence is a primary driver of homelessness for women [123]
- Housing instability places DV victims at greater risk of additional TBI due to street violence, assault, and substance abuse-related injuries [124-126]

Gaps in Awareness and Care

DV-Ethnically and Racially Diverse Individuals:

It is important to recognize the work of the domestic violence field that has resulted in provision of services to abused women throughout the U.S. However, marginalized women have historically not been recognized or served by the domestic violence field even today.

Root Causes:

Structural inequalities rooted in white feminism, which excluded the voices of African American, Indigenous, Latinx, and other minorities from the Women's Rights and Battered Women's Movements, continue to perpetuate inequitable systems of care for minority abused women. [127-133]

The Gender Primary Model:

The gender paradigm attempts to explain domestic violence perpetrated primarily and exclusively by men against women with the sole purpose to exert power and control within a patriarchal society where females are seen as defensive in nature. [134-153]

Systemic Violence:

Domestic violence scholars and activists challenge the gender primary model. Instead, they argue it is critical to study the intersectionality of multiple types of structural inequalities and identities such as historical oppression, racism, class, and heterosexism that overlap resulting in a multitude of oppressions among diverse abused women to better serve them. [154-163] In essence, DV rates among diverse groups reflect interconnected and overlapping oppressions, including racism, classism, and heterosexism. [164,165]

Misrepresentation:

Higher rates of DV among ethnic and racial minorities have historically reinforced harmful stereotypes, falsely suggesting these communities are inherently more violent. [166,167]

Lack of Culturally Responsive Services:

- Cross-cultural and multicultural DV studies have shown solutions must reflect and respond to the differences of ethnically diverse abuse victims [168-173] as well as address the foundational and intersecting structural inequalities to significantly change their own situation. [174-179]
- Racial and ethnic DV female victims are more likely to remain with their abusive partners rather than face the racism and racial discrimination they experience during help seeking. [180, 181]

Call to Action

Education and Awareness:

Develop inclusive and comprehensive campaigns to educate the DV population, system of care, and other key stakeholders about the risk of head trauma.

Brain Donation:

Encourage brain donation from DV victims and survivors, as well as individuals that abuse, to advance research on DV-related neurodegenerative diseases.

Coordinated Community-Based and Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Brain-Trauma Informed Care:

Provide children, youth, adult DV-TBI and DV-CTE victims and survivors, and individuals that abuse, equitable, coordinated, community-based, and multidisciplinary brain-trauma informed care.

Standards for DV-TBI and DV-CTE Care:

Develop, implement, evaluate, and monitor discipline specific and culturally responsive standards of care across the system of care, health system, and among stakeholders including ongoing training and how to screen, assess, address social determinants of health, and serve and/or care for the DV-TBI and DV-CTE population.

Policy and Services:

Policy and legislation passage recognizing the DV-TBI epidemic with allocation of resources to address it while ensuring equitable care within the entire system of care spectrum.

Together, we can address the silent epidemic of DV-TBI and its long-term impact on individuals and families.



bu.edu/cte



panfila.org

**Learn
More**

References

- [1] Huss, M. T. (2013). Forensic psychology: Research, clinical practice, and applications. John Wiley & Sons.
- [2] Wood, S. L., & Sommers, M. S. (2011). Consequences of intimate partner violence on child witnesses: a systematic review of the literature. *Journal of child and adolescent psychiatric nursing: Official publication of the Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nurses, Inc*, 24(4), 223–236. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-6171.2011.00302.x>
- [3] Breiding, M.J., Basile, K.C., Smith, S.G., Black, M.C., & Mahendra, R.R. (2015). Intimate partner violence surveillance: uniform definitions and recommended data elements, Version 2.0. Atlanta (GA): National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- [4] Ellsberg et al., 2014
- [5] World Health Organization. (2021). Devastating pervasive: 1 in 3 women globally experience violence. <https://www.who.int/news/item/09-03-2021-devastatingly-pervasive-1-in-3-women-globally-experience-violence>
- [6] UNICEF. (2006). Behind closed doors: The impact of domestic violence on children. Child Protection Section Programme Division. New York, NY. https://belfastwomensaid.org.uk/themainevent/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/UNICEF_BehindClosedDoors.pdf
- [7] Breiding, M. J., Smith, S. G., Basile, K. C., Walters, M. L., Chen, J., & Merrick, M. T. (2014). Prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization--national intimate partner and sexual violence survey, United States, 2011. *Morbidity and mortality weekly report. Surveillance summaries* (Washington, D.C. : 2002), 63(8), 1–18.
- [8] Breiding, M.J., Basile, K.C., Smith, S.G., Black, M.C., & Mahendra, R.R. (2015). Intimate Partner Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements, Version 2.0. Atlanta (GA): National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/31292>
- [9] Leemis R.W., Friar N., Khatiwada S., Chen M.S., Kresnow M., Smith S.G., Caslin, S., & Basile, K.C. (2022). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Intimate Partner Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/documentation/NISVSReportonIPV_2022.pdf#:~:text=Almost%2039%%20of%20women%20\(48.5%20million\)%20reported,\(17.7\)%2C%20slammed%20against%20something%20\(24.4\)%2C%20hurt%20by](https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/documentation/NISVSReportonIPV_2022.pdf#:~:text=Almost%2039%%20of%20women%20(48.5%20million)%20reported,(17.7)%2C%20slammed%20against%20something%20(24.4)%2C%20hurt%20by)
- [10] Leemis R.W., Friar N., Khatiwada S., Chen M.S., Kresnow M., Smith S.G., Caslin, S., & Basile, K.C. (2022). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Intimate Partner Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/documentation/NISVSReportonIPV_2022.pdf#:~:text=Almost%2039%%20of%20women%20\(48.5%20million\)%20reported,\(17.7\)%2C%20slammed%20against%20something%20\(24.4\)%2C%20hurt%20by](https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/documentation/NISVSReportonIPV_2022.pdf#:~:text=Almost%2039%%20of%20women%20(48.5%20million)%20reported,(17.7)%2C%20slammed%20against%20something%20(24.4)%2C%20hurt%20by)
- [11] Leemis R.W., Friar N., Khatiwada S., Chen M.S., Kresnow M., Smith S.G., Caslin, S., & Basile, K.C. (2022). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Intimate Partner Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/documentation/NISVSReportonIPV_2022.pdf#:~:text=Almost%2039%%20of%20women%20\(48.5%20million\)%20reported,\(17.7\)%2C%20slammed%20against%20something%20\(24.4\)%2C%20hurt%20by](https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/documentation/NISVSReportonIPV_2022.pdf#:~:text=Almost%2039%%20of%20women%20(48.5%20million)%20reported,(17.7)%2C%20slammed%20against%20something%20(24.4)%2C%20hurt%20by)
- [12] D'Angelo, D. V., Bombard, J. M., Lee, R. D., Kortsmitt, K., Kapaya, M., & Fasula, A. (2022). Prevalence of Experiencing Physical, Emotional, and Sexual Violence by a Current Intimate Partner during Pregnancy: Population-based Estimates from the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System. *Journal of family violence*, 38(1), 117–126. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-022-00356-y>
- [13] Leemis R.W., Friar N., Khatiwada S., Chen M.S., Kresnow M., Smith S.G., Caslin, S., & Basile, K.C. (2022). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Intimate Partner Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/documentation/NISVSReportonIPV_2022.pdf#:~:text=Almost%2039%%20of%20women%20\(48.5%20million\)%20reported,\(17.7\)%2C%20slammed%20against%20something%20\(24.4\)%2C%20hurt%20by](https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/documentation/NISVSReportonIPV_2022.pdf#:~:text=Almost%2039%%20of%20women%20(48.5%20million)%20reported,(17.7)%2C%20slammed%20against%20something%20(24.4)%2C%20hurt%20by)

References

- [14] Leemis R.W., Friar N., Khatiwada S., Chen M.S., Kresnow M., Smith S.G., Caslin, S., & Basile, K.C. (2022). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2016/2017 Report on Intimate Partner Violence. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
[https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/documentation/NISVSReportonIPV_2022.pdf#:~:text=Almost%2039%%20of%20women%20\(48.5%20million\)%20reported,\(17.7%\)%2C%20slammed%20against%20something%20\(24.4%\)%2C%20hurt%20by](https://www.cdc.gov/nisvs/documentation/NISVSReportonIPV_2022.pdf#:~:text=Almost%2039%%20of%20women%20(48.5%20million)%20reported,(17.7%)%2C%20slammed%20against%20something%20(24.4%)%2C%20hurt%20by).
- [15] Basile KC, Clayton HB, DeGue S, Gilford JW, Vagi KJ, Suarez NA, ... & Lowry R. (2020). Interpersonal Violence Victimization Among High School Students—Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 2019. *MMWR supplements*, 69(1), 28.
- [16] Appel, A. E., & Holden, G. W. (1998). The co-occurrence of spouse and physical child abuse: A review and appraisal. *Journal of family psychology*, 12(4), 578.
- [17] Bourassa, C. (2007). Co-occurrence of interparental violence and child physical abuse and its effect on the adolescents' behavior. *Journal of Family Violence*, 22, 691-701.
- [18] Carlson, B.E. (1984). Children's observations of interparental violence. In A.R. Roberts (Ed.), *Battered women and their families* (pp. 147-167). NY: Springer.
- [19] Edleson, J.L. (1999). Children's witnessing of adult domestic violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 14(8), 839-870.
- [20] Fantuzzo, J. & Mohr, W.K. (1999). Prevalence and effects of child exposure to domestic violence. *The Future of Children*, 9, 21-32.
- [21] Finkelhor, D., Turner, H. A., Shattuck, A., & Hamby, S. L. (2013). Violence, crime, and abuse exposure in a national sample of children and youth: an update. *JAMA pediatrics*, 167(7), 614–621. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2013.42>
- [22] Finkelhor, D., Turner, H. A., Shattuck, A., & Hamby, S. L. (2015). Prevalence of Childhood Exposure to Violence, Crime, and Abuse: Results From the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence. *JAMA pediatrics*, 169(8), 746–754. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2015.0676>
- [23] McDonald, Renee, Ernest N. Jouriles, Suhasini Ramisetty-Mikler, et al. 2006. Estimating the Number of American Children Living in Partner Violent Families. *Journal of Family Psychology* 20(1): 137-142.
- [24] Osofsky, J.D. (2003). Prevalence of children's exposure to domestic violence and child maltreatment: Implications for preventions and intervention. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 6(3), 161-170.
- [25] Straus, M.A. (1992). Children as witnesses to marital violence: A risk factor for lifelong problems among a nationally representative sample of American men and women. Columbus, OH: Ross Laboratories.
- [26] Zinzow, H. M., Ruggiero, K. J., Resnick, H., Hanson, R., Smith, D., Saunders, B., & Kilpatrick, D. (2009). Prevalence and mental health correlates of witnessed parental and community violence in a national sample of adolescents. *Journal of child psychology and psychiatry, and allied disciplines*, 50(4), 441–450. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2008.02004.x>
- [27] Huecker, M. R., King, K. C., Jordan, G. A., & Smock, W. (2023). Domestic Violence. In StatPearls. StatPearls Publishing.
- [28] Kelleher, K., Gardner, W., Coben, J., Barth, R., Edleson, J. L., & Hazen, A. (2012). Children and Domestic Violence Services (CADVS) Study: Co-Occurring Intimate Partner Violence and Child Maltreatment in the United States, 2003-2004. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, 02-29. <https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR04569.v1>
- [29] Fieggen, A. G., Wiemann, M., Brown, C., van As, A. B., Swingler, G. H., & Peter, J. C. (2004). Inhuman shields--children caught in the crossfire of domestic violence. *South African medical journal = Suid-Afrikaanse tydskrif vir geneeskunde*, 94(4), 293–296.
- [30] Hamby, S., Finkelhor, D., Turner, H., & Ormrod, R. (2010). The overlap of witnessing partner violence with child maltreatment and other victimizations in a nationally representative survey of youth. *Child abuse & neglect*, 34(10), 734-741.

References

- [31] United States Census Bureau (2021). Hispanic or Latino, and not Hispanic or Latino by race. [https://data.census.gov/table?q=hispanic&t=-09+-+All+available+Hispanic+Origin:400+-+Hispanic+or+Latino+\(of+any+race\)&tid=DECENNIALPL2020.P2_U](https://data.census.gov/table?q=hispanic&t=-09+-+All+available+Hispanic+Origin:400+-+Hispanic+or+Latino+(of+any+race)&tid=DECENNIALPL2020.P2_U)
- [32] Smith, S. G., Zhang, X., Basile, K. C., Merrick, M. T., Wang, J., Kresnow, M., & Chen, J. (2018). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2015 Data Brief – Updated Release. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/2015data-brief508.pdf>
- [33] Gonzalez, Benuto, L. T., & Casas, J. B. (2020). Prevalence of interpersonal violence among Latinas: A systematic review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 21(5), 977–990. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838018806507>
- [34] Gonzalez-Guarda RM, Stafford AM, Nagy GA, Befus DR, & Conklin JL (2021). A systematic review of physical health consequences and acculturation stress among Latinx individuals in the United States. *Biological Research For Nursing*, 23(3), 362–374. 10.1177/1099800420968889 [PubMed: 33138635]
- [35] Office of Women’s Health (OASH). (2023). Violence against immigrant and refugee women. Retrieved from <https://www.womenshealth.gov/relationships-and-safety/other-types/immigrant-and-refugee-women>
- [36] Rosay, A.B. (2016). Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men: 2010 Findings from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. NCJ 249736.
- [37] See for example:
- Barkho, E., Fakhouri, M., & Arnetz, J. E. (2011). Intimate partner violence among Iraqi immigrant women in Metro Detroit: A pilot study. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, 13(4), 725–731. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-010-9399-4>
 - Carson, S. (Feb. 24, 2023). Why immigrant women are especially vulnerable to domestic violence. <https://www.jsonline.com/story/news/local/2023/02/24/why-immigrant-women-face-an-increased-risk-of-domestic-violence/69903721007/>
 - Finno-Velasquez, M., & Ogbonnaya, I. N. (2017). National estimates of intimate partner violence and service receipt among Latina women with child welfare contact. *Journal of Family Violence*, 32(7), 669–682. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-017-9912-9>
 - Kimber, M., Henriksen, C. A., Davidov, D. M., Goldstein, A. L., Pitre, N. Y., Tonmyr, L., & Afifi, T. O. (2015). The association between immigrant generational status, child maltreatment history and intimate partner violence (IPV): Evidence from a nationally representative survey. *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, 50(7), 1135–1144. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00127-014-1002-1>
 - Munisamy, G. (2010). Impact of intimate partner violence on health in Asian Indian immigrant women (2010-99040-484; Issues 8-B) [ProQuest Information & Learning]. APA PsycInfo. https://auth.lib.unc.edu/ezproxy_auth.php?url=https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=psyh&AN=2010-99040-484&site=ehost-live&scope=site
 - Rai, A., & Choi, Y. J. (2021). Domestic violence victimization among South Asian immigrant men and women in the United States. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 37(17–18), NP15532– NP15567. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211015262>
- [38] 2023 Carson, S. (Feb. 24, 2023). Why immigrant women are especially vulnerable to domestic violence. <https://www.jsonline.com/story/news/local/2023/02/24/why-immigrant-women-face-an-increased-risk-of-domestic-violence/69903721007/>
- [39] Decker, M., Littleton, H. L., & Edwards, K. M. (2018). An updated review of the literature on LGBTQ+ intimate partner violence. *Current Sexual Health Reports*, 10, 265-272. <https://balkrai.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/decker2018.pdf>
- [40] Dewan, M. C., Rattani, A., Gupta, S., Baticulon, R. E., Hung, Y. C., Punchak, M., Agrawal, A., Adeleye, A. O., Shrimel, M. G., Rubiano, A. M., Rosenfeld, J. V., & Park, K. B. (2018). Estimating the global incidence of traumatic brain injury. *Journal of neurosurgery*, 130(4), 1080–1097. <https://doi.org/10.3171/2017.10.JNS17352>
- [41] Cheng, P., Yin, P., Ning, P., Wang, L., Cheng, X., Liu, Y., Schwebel, D. C., Liu, J., Qi, J., Hu, G., & Zhou, M. (2017). Trends in traumatic brain injury mortality in China, 2006-2013: A population-based longitudinal study. *PLoS medicine*, 14(7), e1002332. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002332>

References

- [42] Cheng, P., Yin, P., Ning, P., Wang, L., Cheng, X., Liu, Y., Schwebel, D. C., Liu, J., Qi, J., Hu, G., & Zhou, M. (2017). Trends in traumatic brain injury mortality in China, 2006-2013: A population-based longitudinal study. *PLoS medicine*, 14(7), e1002332. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002332>
- [43] Vella, M. A., Crandall, M. L., & Patel, M. B. (2017). Acute Management of Traumatic Brain Injury. *The Surgical clinics of North America*, 97(5), 1015–1030. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.suc.2017.06.003>
- [44] Obasa, A. A., Olopade, F. E., Juliano, S. L., & Olopade, J. O. (2024). Traumatic Brain Injury or Traumatic Brain Disease: A Scientific Commentary. *Brain Multiphysics*, 100092.
- [45] Womack, L. S., Breiding, M. J., & Daugherty, J. (2022). Concussion Evaluation Patterns Among US Adults. *The Journal of head trauma rehabilitation*, 37(5), 303–310. <https://doi.org/10.1097/HTR.0000000000000756>
- [46] Harmon, K. G., Drezner, J. A., Gammons, M., Guskiewicz, K. M., Halstead, M., Herring, S. A., Kutcher, J. S., Pana, A., Putukian, M., & Roberts, W. O. (2013). American Medical Society for Sports Medicine position statement: concussion in sport. *British journal of sports medicine*, 47(1), 15–26. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2012-091941>
- [47] Taylor, C.A., Bell, J.M., Breiding, M.J., & Xu, L. (2017). Traumatic Brain Injury–Related Emergency Department Visits, Hospitalizations, and Deaths — United States, 2007 and 2013. *MMWR Surveillance Summary*, 66(No. SS-9):1–16. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.ss6609a1>
- [48] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015). Report to Congress on traumatic brain injury in the United States: Epidemiology and rehabilitation. Atlanta, GA: Author. https://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/pdf/tbi_report_to_congress_epi_and_rehab-a.pdf
- [49] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2024A). Health Disparities in TBI. Traumatic Brain Injury & Concussion. <https://www.cdc.gov/traumatic-brain-injury/health-equity/index.html>
- [50] Maas, A. I. R., Menon, D. K., Adelson, P. D., Andelic, N., Bell, M. J., Belli, A., Bragge, P., Brazinova, A., Büki, A., Chesnut, R. M., Citerio, G., Coburn, M., Cooper, D. J., Crowder, A. T., Czeiter, E., Czosnyka, M., Diaz-Arrastia, R., Dreier, J. P., Duhaime, A. C., Ercole, A., ... InTBI Participants and Investigators (2017). Traumatic brain injury: integrated approaches to improve prevention, clinical care, and research. *The Lancet. Neurology*, 16(12), 987–1048. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422\(17\)30371-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(17)30371-X)
- [51] Fu, T. S., Jing, R., Fu, W. W., & Cusimano, M. D. (2016). Epidemiological Trends of Traumatic Brain Injury Identified in the Emergency Department in a Publicly-Insured Population, 2002-2010. *PloS one*, 11(1), e0145469. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0145469>
- [52] Taylor, C. A., Bell, J. M., Breiding, M. J., & Xu, L. (2017). Traumatic Brain Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits, Hospitalizations, and Deaths - United States, 2007 and 2013. *Morbidity and mortality weekly report. Surveillance summaries* (Washington, D.C. : 2002), 66(9), 1–16. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/66/ss/ss6609a1.htm>
- [53] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015). Report to Congress on traumatic brain injury in the United States: Epidemiology and rehabilitation. Atlanta, GA: Author. https://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/pdf/tbi_report_to_congress_epi_and_rehab-a.pdf
- [54] Thurman D. J. (2016). The Epidemiology of Traumatic Brain Injury in Children and Youths: A Review of Research Since 1990. *Journal of child neurology*, 31(1), 20–27. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0883073814544363>
- [55] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2024B). Facts About TBI. Traumatic Brain Injury & Concussion. <https://www.cdc.gov/traumatic-brain-injury/data-research/facts-stats/index.html#:~:text=Severe%20TBI-,TBI%20is%20a%20major%20cause%20of%20death%20and%20disability,of%20people%20of%20all%20ages.>

References

- [56] Academic Minute. (July 23, 2024). Sarah Raskin, Trinity College-Brain Injuries Aren't Just Happening in Sports. <https://academicminute.org/2024/07/sarah-raskin-trinity-college-brain-injuries-arent-just-happening-in-sports/>
- [57] Costello, K., & Greenwald, B. D. (2022). Update on Domestic Violence and Traumatic Brain Injury: A Narrative Review. *Brain sciences*, 12(1), 122. <https://doi.org/10.3390/brainsci12010122>
- [58] Jackson, H., Philp, E., Nuttall, R.L. & Diller, L. (2002). Traumatic Brain Injury: A Hidden Consequence for Battered Women. *Professional Psychology: Research & Practice*, 33, 1, 39-45.
- [59] Liu, L. Y., Bush, W. S., Koyutürk, M., & Karakurt, G. (2020). Interplay between traumatic brain injury and intimate partner violence: data driven analysis utilizing electronic health records. *BMC women's health*, 20(1), 269. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-020-01104-4>
- [60] Monahan, K. (2018). Intimate Partner Violence, Traumatic Brain Injury, and Social Work: Moving Forward. *Social work*, 63(2), 179–181. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sw/swy005>
- [61] Akerele, F. A., Murphy, C. M., & Williams, M. R. (2017). Are Men with a History of Head Injury Less Responsive to Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Intimate Partner Violence? *Violence and victims*, 32(3), 493–505. <https://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.VV-D-16-00005>
- [62] Rosenbaum, A., Hoge, S. K., Adelman, S. A., Warnken, W. J., Fletcher, K. E., & Kane, R. L. (1994). Head injury in partner-abusive men. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 62(6), 1187–1193. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.62.6.1187>
- [63] Rosenbaum, A., & Hoge, S. K. (1989). Head injury and marital aggression. *The American journal of psychiatry*, 146(8), 1048–1051. <https://doi.org/10.1176/ajp.146.8.1048>
- [64] Palusci, V. J., & Covington, T. M. (2014). Child maltreatment deaths in the U.S. National Child Death Review Case Reporting System. *Child abuse & neglect*, 38(1), 25–36. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2013.08.014>
- [65] Barlow, K. M., & Minns, R. A. (2000). Annual incidence of shaken impact syndrome in young children. *Lancet (London, England)*, 356(9241), 1571–1572. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(00\)03130-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(00)03130-5)
- [66] Keenan, H. T., Runyan, D. K., Marshall, S. W., Nocera, M. A., Merten, D. F., & Sinal, S. H. (2003). A population-based study of inflicted traumatic brain injury in young children. *Jama*, 290(5), 621-626.
- [67] Narang, S., & Clarke, J. (2014). Abusive head trauma: past, present, and future. *Journal of child neurology*, 29(12), 1747-1756.
- [68] Sayrs, L. W., Ortiz, J. B., Notrica, D. M., Kirsch, L., Kelly, C., Stottlemire, R., Cohen, A., Misra, S., Green, T. R., Adelson, P. D., Lifshitz, J., & Rowe, R. K. (2022). Intimate Partner Violence, Clinical Indications, and Other Family Risk Factors Associated With Pediatric Abusive Head Trauma. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 37(9-10), NP6785-NP6812.
- [69] Chang, Y. T., Chang, H. Y., Chen, L. W., Lu, T. H., Tsai, H. J., Chen, Y. W., ... & Feng, J. Y. (2021). Incidence and characteristics of pediatric abusive head trauma in Taiwan, 2006–2015: a nationwide population-based study. *Injury prevention*, 27(4), 356-362.
- [70] Chang, J. J., Theodore, A. D., Martin, S. L., & Runyan, D. K. (2008). Psychological abuse between parents: associations with child maltreatment from a population-based sample. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 32(8), 819-829.
- [71] Jouriles, E. N., McDonald, R., Slep, A. M., Heyman, R. E., & Garrido, E. (2008). Child abuse in the context of domestic violence: prevalence, explanations, and practice implications. *Violence and victims*, 23(2), 221–235. <https://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.23.2.221>
- [72] Li, S., Zhao, F., & Yu, G. (2019). Childhood maltreatment and intimate partner violence victimization: A meta-analysis. *Child abuse & neglect*, 88, 212-224.

References

- [73] Theodorou, C. M., Nuño, M., Yamashiro, K. J., & Brown, E. G. (2021). Increased mortality in very young children with traumatic brain injury due to abuse: A nationwide analysis of 10,965 patients. *Journal of pediatric surgery*, 56(6), 1174–1179. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2021.02.044>
- [74] Tiyyagura, G., Christian, C., Berger, R., Lindberg, D., & ExSTRA Investigators. (2018). Occult abusive injuries in children brought for care after intimate partner violence: an exploratory study. *Child abuse & neglect*, 79, 136-143.
- [75] Haarbauer-Krupa, J., Lebrun-Harris, L. A., Black, L. I., Veliz, P., Daugherty, J., Desrocher, R., Schulenberg, J., Pilkey, D., & Breiding, M. (2021). Comparing prevalence estimates of concussion/head injury in U.S. children and adolescents in national surveys. *Annals of epidemiology*, 54, 11–20. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annepidem.2020.11.006>
- [76] Bragg, H. L. (2003). Child protection in families experiencing domestic violence. US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Children's Bureau, Office on Child Abuse and Neglect.
- [77] Rizo, C. F., Macy, R. J., Ermentrout, D. M., O'Brien, J., Pollock, M. D., & Dababnah, S. (2017). Research With Children Exposed to Partner Violence: Perspectives of Service-Mandated, CPS- and Court-Involved Survivors on Research With Their Children. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 32(19), 2998–3026. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260515596534>
- [78] Callaghan, J. E. M., Fellin, L. C., Mavrou, S., Alexander, J., & Sixsmith, J. (2017). The Management of Disclosure in Children's Accounts of Domestic Violence: Practices of Telling and Not Telling. *Journal of child and family studies*, 26(12), 3370–3387. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-017-0832-3>
- [79] Edleson, J.L. (1999). Children's witnessing of adult domestic violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 14(8), 839-870.
- [80] Glick, S., & Spearman, K. J. (2024). Children betrayed: The unseen victims of domestic violence and how law enforcement can better protect them. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 18, paae022. <https://doi.org/10.1093/police/paae022>
- [81] Hague, G., Harvey, A., & Willis, K. (2012). Understanding adult survivors of domestic violence in childhood: Still forgotten, still hurting. Jessica Kingsley Publishers.
- [82] Osofsky, J. D. (1998). Children as invisible victims of domestic and community violence. In G. W. Holden, R. Geffner, & E. N. Jouriles (Eds.), *Children exposed to marital violence: Theory, research, and applied issues* (pp. 95–117). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/10257-003>
- [83] Reif, K., & Jaffe, P. (2019). Remembering the forgotten victims: Child-Related themes in domestic violence fatality reviews. *Child abuse & neglect*, 98, 104223. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104223>
- [84] Callaghan, J. E. M., Fellin, L. C., Mavrou, S., Alexander, J., & Sixsmith, J. (2017). The Management of Disclosure in Children's Accounts of Domestic Violence: Practices of Telling and Not Telling. *Journal of child and family studies*, 26(12), 3370–3387. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-017-0832-3>
- [85] Arnell, L., & Thunberg, S. (2023). Young Children's Lives at Domestic Violence Shelters: Mothers' Perspectives on Their Children's Experiences. *Child Adolescent Social Work Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10560-023-00948-7>
- [86] Carlson, B.E. (1984). Children's observations of interparental violence. In A.R. Roberts (Ed.), *Battered women and their families* (pp. 147-167). NY: Springer.
- [87] DeVoe, E. R., & Smith, E. L. (2002). The impact of domestic violence on urban preschool children: Battered mothers' perspectives. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17(10), 1075-1101.
- [88] Hilton, N. Z. (1992). Battered women's concerns about their children witnessing wife assault. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 7(1), 77-86.

References

- [89] Appel, A. E., & Holden, G. W. (1998). The co-occurrence of spouse and physical child abuse: A review and appraisal. *Journal of family psychology*, 12(4), 578.
- [90] Howard, S. (2021). Defining Child Exposure to Domestic Violence: Lessons from a Historical Review of the Literature. *Greenwich Social Work Review*, 2(2), 173–180. <https://doi.org/10.21100/gswr.v2i2.1257>
- [91] Howarth, E., Moore, T. H., Stanley, N., MacMillan, H. L., Feder, G., & Shaw, A. (2019). Towards an ecological understanding of readiness to engage with interventions for children exposed to domestic violence and abuse: Systematic review and qualitative synthesis of perspectives of children, parents and practitioners. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, 27(2), 271–292.
- [92] Ravi, K., Lawler, A., Haselschwerdt, M., Lucca, C., & Niederhauser, V. (2024). Systematic review of the impacts of childhood exposure to domestic violence among college students. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 77, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2024.101931>
- [93] Rhea, M. H., Chafey, K. H., Dohner, V. A., & Terragno, R. (1996). The silent victims of domestic violence--who will speak?. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing : Official Publication of the Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nurses, Inc*, 9(3), 7–15. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-6171.1996.tb00261.x>
- [94] Richters, J. E., & Martinez, P. (1993). The NIMH Community Violence Project: Children as victims of and witnesses to violence. In D. Reiss, J. E. Richters, M. Radke-Yarrow, & D. Scharf, (Eds.), *Children and violence* (pp. 7–21). New York: Guilford Press.
- [95] Ver Steegh, N. (2000). The Silent Victims: Children and Domestic Violence. Faculty Scholarship. 206. <https://open.mitchellhamline.edu/facsch/206>
- [96] Nowinski, C. J., Rhim, H. C., McKee, A. C., Zafonte, R. D., Dodick, D. W., Cantu, R. C., & Daneshvar, D. H. (2024). 'Subconcussive' is a dangerous misnomer: hits of greater magnitude than concussive impacts may not cause symptoms. *British journal of sports medicine*, 58(14), 754–756. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2023-107413>
- [97] Mainwaring, L., Ferdinand Pennock, K. M., Mylabathula, S., & Alavie, B. Z. (2018). Subconcussive head impacts in sport: A systematic review of the evidence. *International journal of psychophysiology : official journal of the International Organization of Psychophysiology*, 132(Pt A), 39–54. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2018.01.007>
- [98] Stemper, B. D., Shah, A. S., Harezlak, J., Rowson, S., Mihalik, J. P., Duma, S. M., Riggen, L. D., Brooks, A., Cameron, K. L., Campbell, D., DiFiori, J. P., Giza, C. C., Guskiewicz, K. M., Jackson, J., McGinty, G. T., Svoboda, S. J., McAllister, T. W., Broglio, S. P., McCrea, M., & CARE Consortium Investigators (2019). Comparison of Head Impact Exposure Between Concussed Football Athletes and Matched Controls: Evidence for a Possible Second Mechanism of Sport-Related Concussion. *Annals of biomedical engineering*, 47(10), 2057–2072. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10439-018-02136-6>
- [99] Seifert, J., Shah, A. S., Harezlak, J., Rowson, S., Mihalik, J. P., Riggen, L., Duma, S., Brooks, A., Cameron, K. L., Giza, C. C., Goldman, J., Guskiewicz, K. M., Houston, M. N., Jackson, J. C., McGinty, G., Pasquina, P., Broglio, S. P., McAllister, T. W., McCrea, M. A., & Stemper, B. D. (2022). Time Delta Head Impact Frequency: An Analysis on Head Impact Exposure in the Lead Up to a Concussion: Findings from the NCAA-DOD Care Consortium. *Annals of biomedical engineering*, 50(11), 1473–1487. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10439-022-03032-w>
- [100] Adams, J. W., Alvarez, V. E., Mez, J., Huber, B. R., Tripodis, Y., Xia, W., Meng, G., Kubilus, C. A., Cormier, K., Kiernan, P. T., Daneshvar, D. H., Chua, A. S., Svirsky, S., Nicks, R., Abdolmohammadi, B., Evers, L., Solomon, T. M., Cherry, J. D., Aytan, N., Mahar, I., ... Stein, T. D. (2018). Lewy Body Pathology and Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy Associated With Contact Sports. *Journal of neuropathology and experimental neurology*, 77(9), 757–768. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jnen/nly065>
- [101] Daneshvar, D. H., Mez, J., Alosco, M. L., Baucom, Z. H., Mahar, I., Baugh, C. M., ... & McKee, A. C. (2021). Incidence of and mortality from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in National Football League athletes. *JAMA network open*, 4(12), e2138801–e2138801.
- [102] Grasset, L., Glymour, M. M., Yaffe, K., Swift, S. L., Gianattasio, K. Z., Power, M. C., & Zeki Al Hazzouri, A. (2020). Association of traumatic brain injury with dementia and memory decline in older adults in the United States. *Alzheimer's & Dementia*, 16(6), 853–861.

References

- [103] Mielke, M. M., Ransom, J. E., Mandrekar, J., Turcano, P., Savica, R., & Brown, A. W. (2022). Traumatic brain injury and risk of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias in the population. *Journal of Alzheimer's disease*, 88(3), 1049-1059.
- [104] Osler, M., Rosing, M. P., Eliassen, M. H., Christensen, K., & Mortensen, E. L. (2020). Traumatic brain injury and risk of dementia at different levels of cognitive ability and education. *European journal of neurology*, 27(2), 399-405.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/ene.14095>
- [105] Perry, D. C., Sturm, V. E., Peterson, M. J., Pieper, C. F., Bullock, T., Boeve, B. F., ... & Welsh-Bohmer, K. A. (2016). Association of traumatic brain injury with subsequent neurological and psychiatric disease: a meta-analysis. *Journal of neurosurgery*, 124(2), 511-526.
- [106] Stopa, B. M., Tahir, Z., Mezzalana, E., Boaro, A., Khawaja, A., Grashow, R., Zafonte, R. D., Smith, T. R., Gormley, W. B., & Izzy, S. (2021). The Impact of Age and Severity on Dementia After Traumatic Brain Injury: A Comparison Study. *Neurosurgery*, 89(5), 810-818. <https://doi.org/10.1093/neuros/nyab297>
- [107] See for example:
- Cabral, A.V (2024). María Pánfila Garay. BU Research CTE Center, Donor Stories. <https://www.bu.edu/cte/maria-panfila-garay/>
 - Danielsen, T., Hauch, C., Kelly, L., & White, C. L. (2021). Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE)-Type Neuropathology in a Young Victim of Domestic Abuse. *Journal of neuropathology and experimental neurology*, 80(6), 624-627.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/jnen/nlab015>
 - Roberts, G. W., H. L. Whitwell, Peter R. Acland, & C. J. Bruton., (1990). Dementia in a punch-drunk wife. *Lancet*, 335 (8694), 918-919.
 - This Hits Home. (2023). Gravitas Ventures. Streaming on Amazon Prime Video, Tubi, PLEX, Xumo Play, Google Play Movies, Roku, AppleTV, and other streaming services.
 - Tiemensma, M., Byard, R. W., Vink, R., Affleck, A. J., Blumbergs, P., & Buckland, M. E. (2024). Chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE) in the context of longstanding intimate partner violence. *Acta neuropathologica*, 148(1), 1.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00401-024-02757-3>
- [108] McKee, A. C., Mez, J., Abdolmohammadi, B., Butler, M., Huber, B. R., Uretsky, M., Babcock, K., Cherry, J. D., Alvarez, V. E., Martin, B., Tripodis, Y., Palmisano, J. N., Cormier, K. A., Kubilus, C. A., Nicks, R., Kirsch, D., Mahar, I., McHale, L., Nowinski, C., Cantu, R. C., ... Alosco, M. L. (2023). Neuropathologic and Clinical Findings in Young Contact Sport Athletes Exposed to Repetitive Head Impacts. *JAMA neurology*, 80(10), 1037-1050. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaneurol.2023.2907>
- [109] Barthélemy, E. J., Affana, C. K., Asfaw, Z. K., Dams-O'Connor, K., Rahman, J., Jones, S., Ullman, J., Margetis, K., Hickman, Z. L., Dangayach, N. S., Giwa, A. O., & New York Neurotrauma Consortium Inc (2022). Racial and Socioeconomic Disparities in Neurotrauma: Research Priorities in the New York Metropolitan Area Through a Global Neurosurgery Paradigm. *World neurosurgery*, 165, 51-57. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wneu.2022.06.031>
- [110] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2024B). Facts About TBI. Traumatic Brain Injury & Concussion.
<https://www.cdc.gov/traumatic-brain-injury/data-research/facts-stats/index.html#:~:text=Severe%20TBI,TBI%20is%20a%20major%20cause%20of%20death%20and%20disability,of%20people%20of%20all%20ages.>
- [111] Johnson, L. W., & Diaz, I. (2023). Exploring the Social Determinants of Health and Health Disparities in Traumatic Brain Injury: A Scoping Review. *Brain sciences*, 13(5), 707. <https://doi.org/10.3390/brainsci13050707>
- [112] Gutman, S. A., Diamond, H., Holness-Parchment, S. E., Brandofino, D. N., Pacheco, D. G., Jolly-Edouard, M., & Jean-Charles, S. (2004). Enhancing Independence in Women Experiencing Domestic Violence and Possible Brain Injury: An Assessment of an Occupational Therapy Intervention. *Occupational Therapy in Mental Health*, 20(1), 49-79. https://doi.org/10.1300/J004v20n01_03
- [113] Iverson, K. M., Dardis, C. M., Grillo, A. R., Galovski, T. E., & Pogoda, T. K. (2019). Associations between traumatic brain injury from intimate partner violence and future psychosocial health risks in women. *Comprehensive psychiatry*, 92, 13-21.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comppsy.2019.05.001>

References

- [114] Tjaden, P. G. & Thoennes, N. (2000). Extent, nature, and consequences of intimate partner violence. National Violence Against Women Survey, National Institute of Justice (U.S.). <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/21858>
- [115] Haag, H. L., Jones, D., Joseph, T., & Colantonio, A. (2022). Battered and Brain Injured: Traumatic Brain Injury Among Women Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence-A Scoping Review. *Trauma, violence & abuse*, 23(4), 1270–1287. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838019850623>
- [116] Corrigan, J. D., Wolfe, M., Mysiw, W. J., Jackson, R. D., & Bogner, J. A. (2003). Early identification of mild traumatic brain injury in female victims of domestic violence. *American journal of obstetrics and gynecology*, 188(5 Suppl), S71–S76. <https://doi.org/10.1067/mob.2003.404>
- [117] St Ivany, A., & Schminkey, D. (2016). Intimate Partner Violence and Traumatic Brain Injury: State of the Science and Next Steps. *Family & community health*, 39(2), 129–137. <https://doi.org/10.1097/FCH.0000000000000094>
- [118] Bent-Goodley, T. (2005). An African centered approach to domestic violence. *Families in Society*, 86, 197–206.
- [119] Hulley, J., Bailey, L., Kirkman, G., Gibbs, G. R., Gomersall, T., Latif, A., & Jones, A. (2023). Intimate Partner Violence and Barriers to Help-Seeking Among Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic and Immigrant Women: A Qualitative Metasynthesis of Global Research. *Trauma, violence & abuse*, 24(2), 1001–1015. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380211050590>
- [120] Waller, B. Y., Harris, J., & Quinn, C. R. (2022). Caught in the Crossroad: An Intersectional Examination of African American Women Intimate Partner Violence Survivors' Help Seeking. *Trauma, violence & abuse*, 23(4), 1235–1248. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838021991303>
- [121] Fanslow, J. L., & Robinson, E. M. (2010). Help-seeking behaviors and reasons for help seeking reported by a representative sample of women victims of intimate partner violence in New Zealand. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25(5), 929–951. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260509336963>
- [122] US Department of Justice (2015)., National Crime Victimization Survey, Concatenated File, 1992-2015. Bureau of Justice Statistics. <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs>
- [123] Daoud, N., Matheson, F. I., Pedersen, C., Hamilton-Wright, S., Minh, A., Zhang, J., & O'Campo, P. (2016). Pathways and trajectories linking housing instability and poor health among low-income women experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV): Toward a conceptual framework. *Women & health*, 56(2), 208–225. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03630242.2015.1086465>
- [124] Backer, T. E., & Howard, E. A. (2007). Cognitive impairments and the prevention of homelessness: Research and practice review. *The Journal of Primary Prevention*, 28, 375–388.
- [125] Stubbs, J. L., Thornton, A. E., Sevvick, J. M., Silverberg, N. D., Barr, A. M., Honer, W. G., & Panenka, W. J. (2020). Traumatic brain injury in homeless and marginally housed individuals: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet Public Health*, 5(1), e19–e32.
- [126] Svoboda, T., & Ramsay, J. T. (2014). High rates of head injury among homeless and low-income housed men: a retrospective cohort study. *Emergency Medicine Journal*, 31(7), 571–575.
- [127] Borah, P., Ghosh, S., Suk, J., Mini, D. S., & Sun, L. (2023). Feminism Not for All? The Discourse Around White Feminism Across Five Social Media Platforms. *Social Media Platforms. Society Media + Society*, 9(3). <https://doi.org/10.1177/20563051231186862>
- [128] Crenshaw, K. (1991). Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics, and Violence against Women of Color. *Stanford Law Review*, 43(6), 1241–1299. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1229039>
- [129] McKinley, C. E., & Liddell, J. L. (2022). "Why I Stayed in That Relationship": Barriers to Indigenous Women's Ability to Leave Violent Relationships. *Violence Against Women*, 28(14), 3352–3374. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10778012221104507>

References

- [130] Moon, D. G., & Holling, M. A. (2020). "White supremacy in heels": (White) feminism, white supremacy, and discursive violence. *Communication and Critical/Cultural Studies*, 17(2), 253-260.
- [131] Sokoloff, N. J. (with C. Pratt; Eds.). (2005). *Domestic violence at the margins: Readings in race, class, gender, and culture*. Piscataway, NJ: Rutgers University Press.
- [132] Trott, V. (2021). Networked feminism: counter publics and the intersectional issues of #MeToo. *Feminist Media Studies*, 21(7), 1125-1142. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2020.1718176>
- [133] Upadhyay, N. (2021). Coloniality of white feminism and its transphobia: A comment on Burt. *Feminist criminology*, 16(4), 539-544.
- [134] Beckworth, S., Lowe, L., Wall, L., Stevens, E., Carson, R., Kaspiw, R., ... & Gahan, L. (2023). Coercive control literature review. La Trobe.
- [135] Bicehouse, T., & Hawker, L. (1993). Degrees of games: An application to the understanding of domestic violence. *Transactional Analysis Journal*, 23(4), 195-200. <https://doi.org/10.1177/036215379302300404>
- [136] Buss, D. M., & Shackelford, T. K. (1997). Human aggression in evolutionary psychological perspective. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 17(6), 605-619. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0272-7358\(97\)00037-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0272-7358(97)00037-8)
- [137] Daly, M., Wilson, M., & Weghorst, S. J. (1982). Male sexual jealousy. *Ethology and Sociobiology*, 3(1), 11-27.
- [138] Dobash, R. E., & Dobash, R. P. (1979). *Violence against wives: A case against the patriarchy*. New York: Free Press.
- [139] Faulk, M. (1974). Men who assault their wives. *Medicine, Science and Law*, 14, 180-183.
- [140] Figueredo, A. J., Corral-Verdugo, V., Frias-Armenta, M., Bachar, K. J., White, J., McNeill, P. L., ... & del PilarCastell-Ruiz, I. (2001). Blood, solidarity, status, and honor: The sexual balance of power and spousal abuse in Sonora, Mexico. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 22(5), 295-328.
- [141] Figueredo, A. J., & McCloskey, L. A. (1993). Sex, money, and paternity: The evolutionary psychology of domestic violence. *Ethology and Sociobiology*, 14(6), 353-379. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0162-3095\(93\)90024-C](https://doi.org/10.1016/0162-3095(93)90024-C)
- [142] Follingstad, D. R., Rutledge, L. L., Berg, B. J., Hause, E. S., & Polek, D. S. (1990). The role of emotional abuse in physically abusive relationships. *Journal of Family Violence*, 5(2), 107-120. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00978514>
- [143] Grose, R. G., & Grabe, S. (2014). The explanatory role of relationship power and control in domestic violence against women in Nicaragua: A feminist psychology analysis. *Violence against Women*, 20(8), 972-993.
- [144] Harris, B. A., & Woodlock, D. (2019). Digital coercive control: Insights from two landmark domestic violence studies. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 59(3), 530-550.
- [145] Lohmann, S., Cowlshaw, S., Ney, L., O'Donnell, M., & Felmingham, K. (2024). The Trauma and Mental Health Impacts of Coercive Control: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 25(1), 630-647. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380231162972>
- [146] Myhill, A., & Hohl, K. (2019). The "golden thread": Coercive control and risk assessment for domestic violence. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 34(21-22), 4477-4497.
- [147] Pence, E., & Paymar, M. (1993). *Education groups for men who batter: The Duluth model*. Springer Publishing Company. <https://doi.org/10.1891/9780826179913>
- [148] Peters, J., Shackelford, T. K., & Buss, D. M. (2002). Understanding domestic violence against women: Using evolutionary psychology to extend the feminist functional analysis. *Violence and victims*, 17(2), 255.

References

- [149] Stark, E., & Hester, M. (2019). Coercive control: Update and review. *Violence against women*, 25(1), 81-104.
- [150] Stets, J. E. (1988). *Domestic violence and control*. Springer-Verlag Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4613-8760-2>
- [151] Wilson, E. O. (1975). *Sociobiology*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- [152] Wilson, M., & Daly, M. (1993). An evolutionary psychological perspective on male sexual proprietariness and violence against wives. *Violence and Victims*, 8(3), 271–294. <https://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.8.3.271>
- [153] Yllo, K. (1988). Political and methodological debates in wife abuse research. In K. Yllo & M. Bograd (Eds.), *Feminist perspectives on wife abuse*. Beverly Hills: Sage.
- [154] Beck, K. (2021). *White feminism: from the suffragettes to influencers and who they leave behind*. Unabridged. New York, NY, Simon & Schuster Audio.
- [155] Burnette, C. E. (2015). Disentangling Indigenous women's experiences with intimate partner violence in the United States. *Critical Social Work*, 16(1).
- [156] Burnette, C. E., & Figley, C. R. (2017). Historical Oppression, Resilience, and Transcendence: Can a Holistic Framework Help Explain Violence Experienced by Indigenous People? *Social Work*, 62(1), 37–44. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sw/sww065>
- [157] Crenshaw, K. (1991). Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics, and Violence against Women of Color. *Stanford Law Review*, 43(6), 1241–1299. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1229039>
- [158] Freire, P. (1996). *Pedagogy of the oppressed* (New rev. ed). Penguin.
- [159] Mann, R. M. (2000). *Who owns domestic abuse?: The local politics of a social problem*. University of Toronto Press.
- [160] Mann, S. A., & Grimes, M. (2001). Common and contested ground: Marxism and race, gender & class analysis. *Race, Gender & Class*, 8, 3-22.
- [161] Ortega, M. (2006). Being Lovingly, Knowingly Ignorant: White Feminism and Women of Color. *Hypatia*, 21, 56 - 74.
- [162] Sokoloff, N. J. (with C. Pratt; Eds.). (2005). *Domestic violence at the margins: Readings in race, class, gender, and culture*. Piscataway, NJ: Rutgers University Press.
- [163] Sokoloff, N. J., & Dupont, I. (2005). Introduction—Domestic violence: Examining the intersection of race, class, and gender. In N. J. Sokoloff (with C. Pratt; Eds.), *Domestic violence at the margins: Readings in race, class, gender, and culture*. Piscataway, NJ: Rutgers University Press.
- [164] Burnette, C. E. (2015). Disentangling Indigenous women's experiences with intimate partner violence in the United States. *Critical Social Work*, 16(1).
- [165] Sokoloff, N. J., & Dupont, I. (2005). Introduction—Domestic violence: Examining the intersection of race, class, and gender. In N. J. Sokoloff (with C. Pratt; Eds.), *Domestic violence at the margins: Readings in race, class, gender, and culture*. Piscataway, NJ: Rutgers University Press.
- [166] Soylu Yalcinkaya, N., Estrada-Villalta, S., & Adams, G. (2017). The (Biological or Cultural) Essence of Essentialism: Implications for Policy Support among Dominant and Subordinated Groups. *Frontiers in psychology*, 8, 900. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.00900>
- [167] Waller, B. Y., Harris, J., & Quinn, C. R. (2022). Caught in the Crossroad: An Intersectional Examination of African American Women Intimate Partner Violence Survivors' Help Seeking. *Trauma, violence & abuse*, 23(4), 1235–1248. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838021991303>

References

- [168] Alvarez, C., & Fedock, G. (2018). Addressing Intimate Partner Violence With Latina Women: A Call for Research. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 19(4), 488-493. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838016669508>
- [169] Bent-Goodley, T., Zonicle, A., & Romero-Chandler, S. (2023). Perceptions, Help-Seeking, and High-Risk Domestic Violence in Black Communities. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 38(15-16), 9536-9562. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605231168814>
- [170] Campbell, J. (1999). Sanctions and sanctuaries: Wife beating within cultural contexts. In D. A. Counts, J. Brown, & J. Campbell (Eds.), *To have and to hit: Cultural perspectives on wife beating* (2nd ed., pp. 261-285). Urbana: University of Illinois Press
- [171] Gondolf, E. (1998). Appreciating diversity among battered women. In E. W. Gondolf (Ed.), *Assessing woman battering in mental health services* (pp. 113-131). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- [172] Richie, B. (2000). A Black feminist reflection on the antiviolence movement. *Signs*, 25, 1133- 1137.
- [173] White J. W., Sienkiewicz H. C., & Smith P. H. (2019). Envisioning future directions: Conversations with leaders in domestic and sexual assault advocacy, policy, service, and research. *Violence Against Women*, 25(1), 105-127. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801218815771>
- [174] Alvarez, C., & Fedock, G. (2018). Addressing Intimate Partner Violence With Latina Women: A Call for Research. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 19(4), 488-493. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838016669508>
- [175] DeKeseredy, W., & MacLeod, L. (1997). *Woman abuse: A sociological story*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- [176] McKinley, C. E., & Liddell, J. L. (2022). "Why I Stayed in That Relationship": Barriers to Indigenous Women's Ability to Leave Violent Relationships. *Violence against women*, 28(14), 3352–3374. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10778012221104507>
- [177] Richie, B. (2000). A Black feminist reflection on the antiviolence movement. *Signs*, 25, 1133-1137.
- [178] Smye, V., Varcoe, C., Browne, A. J., Dion Stout, M., Josewski, V., Ford-Gilboe, M., & Keith, B. (2021). Violence at the Intersections of Women's Lives in an Urban Context: Indigenous Women's Experiences of Leaving and/or Staying With an Abusive Partner. *Violence against women*, 27(10), 1586–1607. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801220947183>
- [179] Waller, B. Y., Lee, S. J., Legros, N. C., Ombayo, B. K., Mootz, J. J., Green, M. C., Hankerson, S. H., Williams, S. N., Williams, J. E., & Wainberg, M. L. (2024). Interventions Targeting Depression and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in United States Black Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence: A Systematic Review. *Trauma, violence & abuse*, 25(3), 2078–2089. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380231206113>
- [180] Bent-Goodley, T. B. (2013). Domestic violence fatality reviews and the African American community. *Homicide studies*, 17(4), 375-390.
- [181] Petrosky, E., Blair, J. M., Betz, C. J., Fowler, K. A., Jack, S. P. D., & Lyons, B. H. (2017). Racial and Ethnic Differences in Homicides of Adult Women and the Role of Intimate Partner Violence - United States, 2003-2014. *MMWR. Morbidity and mortality weekly report*, 66(28), 741–746. <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6628a1>