

Domestic violence is pervasive in our communities, with nearly one in three women experiencing physical violence by a partner over their lifetime. Domestic violence also includes emotional, sexual, and economic abuse.

Black, Indigenous, and Latinx communities are disproportionately harmed by domestic violence, compounded by the inequities in accessing health care and other economic and social supports they need for themselves and their families.

Each year, 324,000 pregnant people are abused by their partner.

Domestic violence during pregnancy can hurt both the birthing parent and infant's health. Even though domestic violence is more common among pregnant people than other conditions for which they are routinely screened – such as gestational diabetes or preeclampsia – few providers screen pregnant patients for abuse.

Domestic Violence Increases Risk of Pregnancy Complications and Poor Health for Birthing Parents and Babies

• Pregnant people who are abused are more likely to receive no prenatal care or to delay care until later than recommended.

 Pregnant people experiencing domestic violence are 3 times more likely to report symptoms of depression after the birth than people who did not experience domestic violence while pregnant.

• Pregnant people's exposure to domestic violence can significantly increased risk of low birth weight and preterm birth.

Pregnant people who are abused during pregnancy are
 3 times more likely to suffer perinatal death (death of
 fetus or new born baby) than those who do
 not experience domestic violence.

 Homicide is a leading cause of traumatic death for pregnant and postpartum people, accounting for 31% of maternal injury deaths.

 Infants exposed to domestic violence can show signs of trauma, including eating problems, sleep disturbances, higher irritability, and delays in development.

How to Support Pregnant People and their Babies Who Are Experiencing Abuse

Pregnant People – Recognize you are in an abusive relationship. Tell someone you trust — a family member, a friend, a clergy member, a health care provider, or counselor. Contact your local community or tribal domestic violence programs below for help in developing a safety plan for you and your baby.

Family and Friends – Let the pregnant person know that you are concerned for them and that the abuse is not their fault. Be non-judgmental. Encourage them to get help.

Health Care Providers – Consistently screen all pregnant and postpartum people for domestic violence, receive training on trauma-informed care, and offer warm referrals to community-based, culturally, and linguistically appropriate services for people that need them.

Local Idaho Domestic Violence Programs



Driggs (208) 354-7233

Pocatello (208) 251-4357

Boise (208) 630-6601

Family Services Alliance of SE Idaho

Idaho Anti-Trafficking Coalition

Lemhi County Crisis Intervention

Mahoney House - Salmon (208) 940-0600



Oneida Crisis Center Malad (208) 766-3119

Priest River Ministries
Priest River (208) 290-6529

ROSE Advocates Weiser (208) 414-0740

Safe Passage Coeur d'Alene (208) 664-9303

Shoshone County Women's Resource Center Wallace (208) 556-0500

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Victims of Crime Assistance Program

Fort Hall (208) 339-0438

Shoshone Paiute Tribes STOP Domestic Violence Program

Owyhee, NV (775) 757-2013

'Úuyit Kímti Program (New Beginnings) Lapwai (208) 621-4778

Voices Against Violence Rupert/Burley (208) 733-0100

Voices Against Violence

Twin Falls (208) 733-0100

Women's & Children's Alliance Boise (208) 343-7025

YWCA of Lewiston-Clarkston Lewiston (208) 746-9655



www.ldahoCoalition.org

National Domestic Violence Hotline 1(800)799-7233/1(800)787-3224 (TTY)

Adapted from https://nationalpartnership.org/report/intimate-partner-violence/