



City Research Online

City, University of London Institutional Repository

Citation: McManus, S., Barbosa, E. C. & Walby, S. (2023). Costing the mental health harms of sexual and physical violence in adulthood: a prevalence-based analysis. *European Journal of Public Health*, 33(S2), doi: 10.1093/eurpub/ckad160.425 ISSN 1101-1262 doi: 10.1093/eurpub/ckad160.425

This is the published version of the paper.

This version of the publication may differ from the final published version.

Permanent repository link: <https://openaccess.city.ac.uk/id/eprint/32143/>

Link to published version: <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckad160.425>

Copyright: City Research Online aims to make research outputs of City, University of London available to a wider audience. Copyright and Moral Rights remain with the author(s) and/or copyright holders. URLs from City Research Online may be freely distributed and linked to.

Reuse: Copies of full items can be used for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge. Provided that the authors, title and full bibliographic details are credited, a hyperlink and/or URL is given for the original metadata page and the content is not changed in any way.

City Research Online:

<http://openaccess.city.ac.uk/>

publications@city.ac.uk

Contact: Sally.McManus@city.ac.uk

Background:

When economists estimate how much violence 'costs', they rarely address the longer-term mental health harms resulting from sexual violence or the combined impact of sexual and physical violence, nor have most gender-disaggregated costs.

Methods:

We applied prevalence-based modelling techniques to estimate the annual cost of experience of violence in adulthood, in terms of reduced quality of life and health service costs. Data were drawn from multiple sources, including the general population probability sample Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey. Prevalence and duration estimates used weighted data. Adjusted marginal effects for limiting mental health conditions and substance dependence were estimated for experience of sexual violence, physical violence, and sexual and physical violence combined. Disability weights were applied to estimate associated reduced quality of life and relative risks applied to health service delivery costs.

Findings:

The estimated cost in 2019 of long-term reduced quality of life adults in England experienced because of violence during their adult years was £3,767 mil (€4,290 mil), with associated healthcare costs of £4,130 mil (€4703 mil). Both the costs of long-term lost quality of life and healthcare were higher in women than men. The costs associated with combined sexual and physical violence were particularly high, with an estimated 96% of these costs resulting from experiences of violence in women. Combined sexual and physical violence in women was associated with the highest cost per victim.

Conclusions:

Sexual and physical violence both have substantial and independent associations with long-term mental distress, substance dependence and treatment and service use. Violence reduction interventions have the potential to reduce health service costs and increase population level quality of life. Future costings of sexual violence should fully incorporate the long-term impacts on mental health and gender-disaggregate estimate.

Abstract citation ID: ckad160.425
Costing the mental health harms of sexual and physical violence in adulthood: a prevalence-based analysis

Sally McManus

S McManus¹, EC Barbosa², S Walby²

¹National Centre for Social Research, London, UK

²Violence and Society Centre, City, University of London, London, UK