



# Prevalence of intimate partner violence among urban, suburban, and rural females

*Penelope Baughman, MPA, MPH*

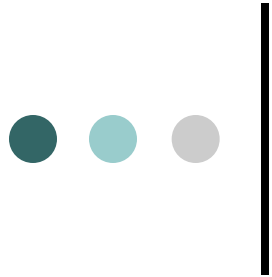
*Ekta Choudhary, MS, MPH*

*Robert Bossarte, PhD*

*Jeffrey Coben, MD*

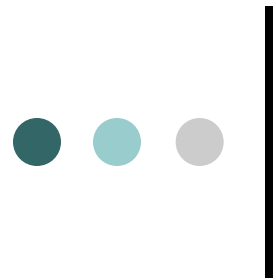
*November 7, 2007*





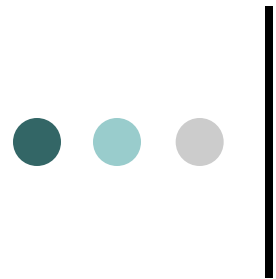
# Introduction

- Intimate partner violence (IPV)
  - *“violence inflicted by current or former spouse, boyfriend, girlfriend, or dating partner”*
- IPV is a major public health problem
  - *Estimated cost of IPV: \$8.3 billion annually*
  - *1 in 3 female homicide victims killed by an intimate partner*
  - *22% of all nonfatal violent victimizations of U.S. females, 1993-2004*
  - *Average prevalence of 6.4 nonfatal IPV victimizations per 1,000 females*



# Introduction

- Limited research on urban-rural differences in IPV prevalence
  - *Homicide by intimate partner more prevalent in rural areas*
  - *Much less is known about urban-rural differences in the prevalence of nonfatal IPV*
    - Small samples
    - Criminal justice or clinical samples
    - Regional data



# Objectives

- Examine nonfatal IPV in urban, suburban, and rural adult females
  - *Two analyses: Lifetime and in past 12 months*
    - Describe prevalence by geographic location
    - Identify associations between urban-rural status and victimization
      - *Control for demographic and socioeconomic characteristics*



# Data Source

- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
  - *State-based cross-sectional survey*
    - Core module
    - Optional modules
    - State-added questions
  - *Respondents age 18 and above*
  - *Nationally representative sample*

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/questionnaires/english.htm>

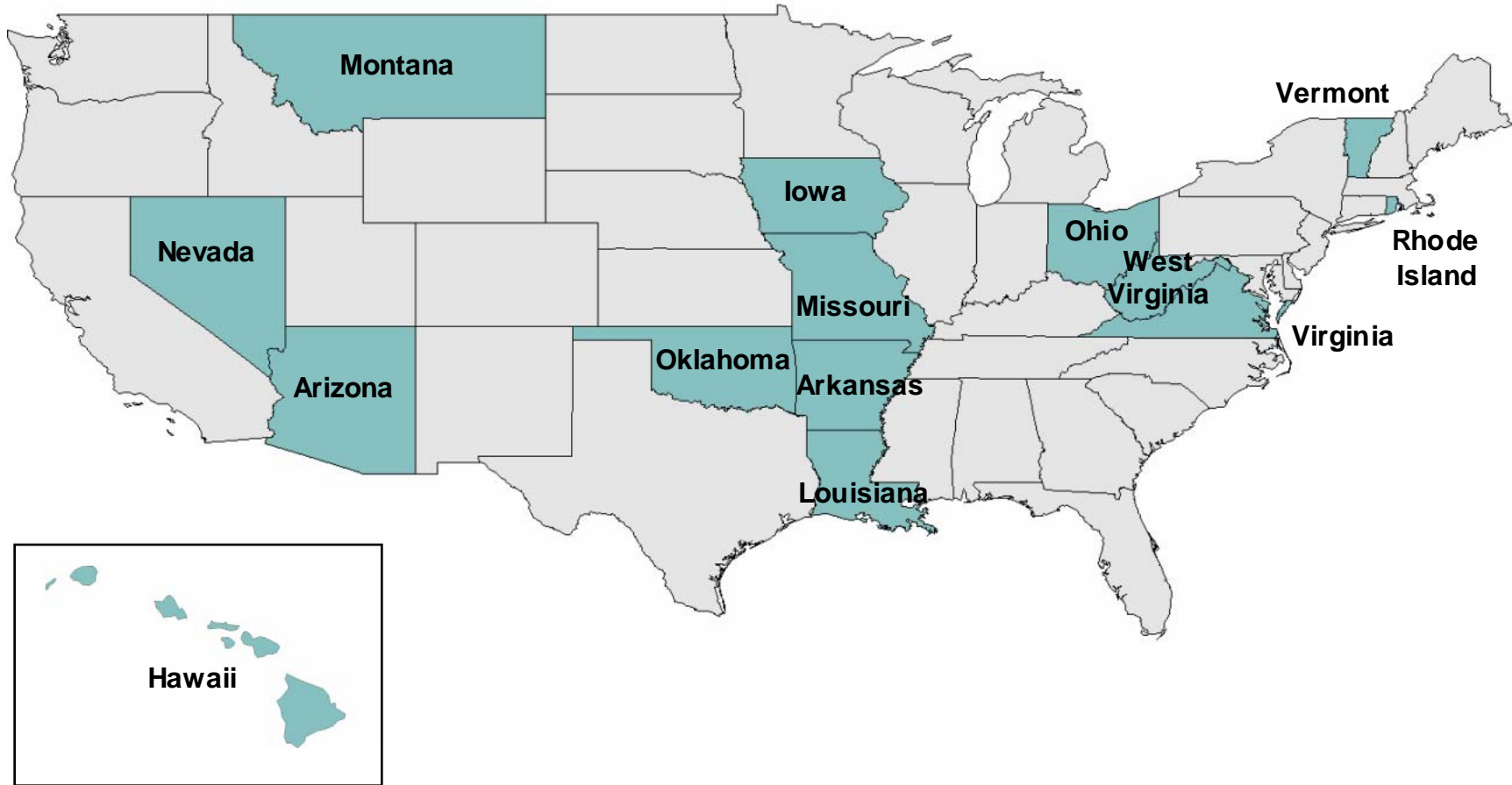


# Data Source

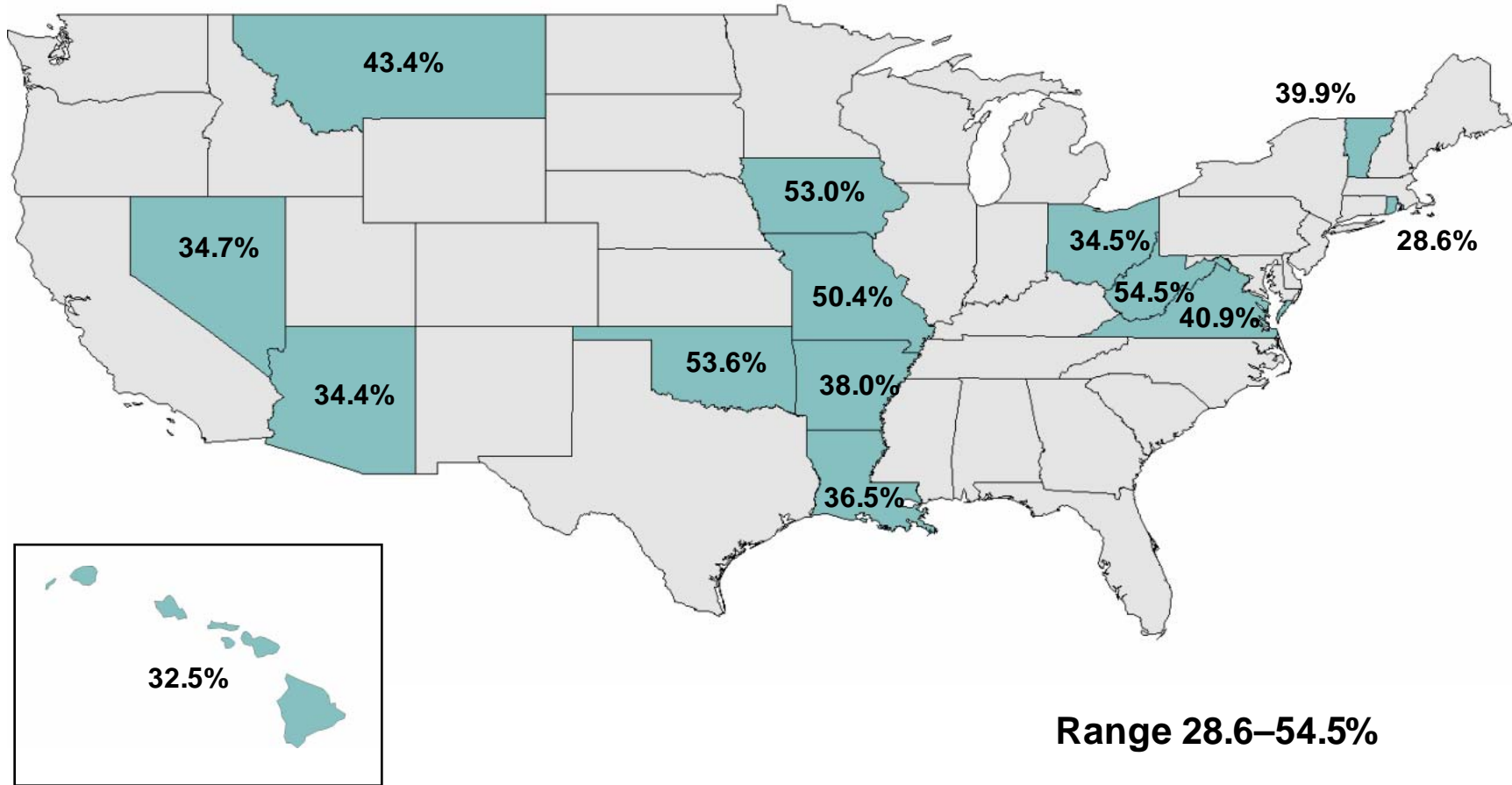
- 2005-06 Optional IPV Module
  - *48,892 female respondents*
- Lifetime
  - *Has an intimate partner ever hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or hurt you in any way?*
  - *Have you ever experienced any unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner?*
- Past 12 months
  - *In the past 12 months, have you experienced any physical violence or had unwanted sex with an intimate partner?*

# BRFSS Optional IPV Module 2005-06

## 14 Participating States

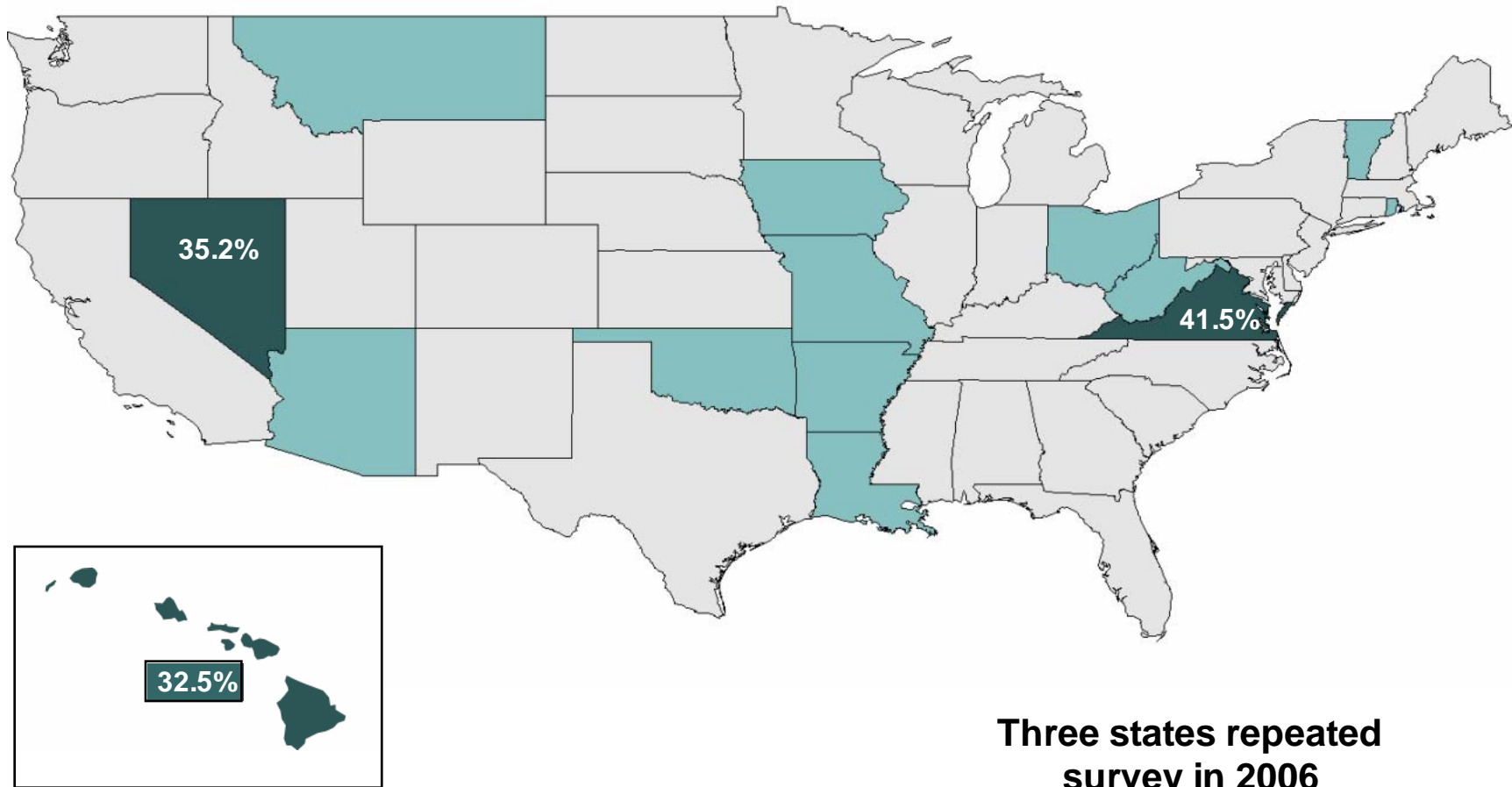


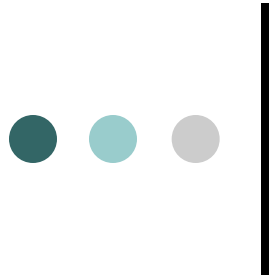
# 2005 BRFSS Core Module Response Rates





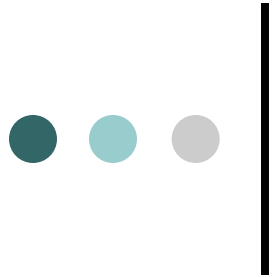
## 2006 BRFSS Core Module Response Rates





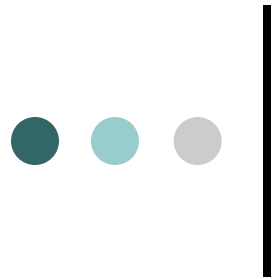
# Methods

- Chi-squared test of independence
- Differences in prevalence of nonfatal IPV by metropolitan status
  - *Center city of metropolitan statistical area (MSA)*
  - *Outside MSA center city, inside county of center city*
  - *Inside suburban county of MSA*
  - *In MSA with no center city*
  - *Not MSA*



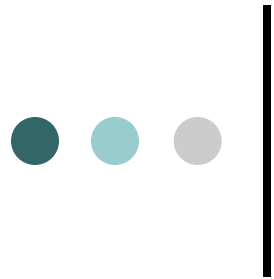
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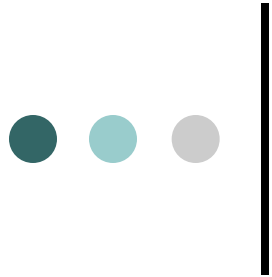
# Methods

- Multivariate logistic regression
  - *Stratified by time of victimization*
    - Lifetime and in past 12 months
  - *Measure: Adjusted Odds Ratio ( $OR_{Adj}$ )*
    - Compare probability of event in group of interest to reference group
      - $OR < 1$  (group of interest less likely)
      - $OR = 1$  (groups equally likely)
      - $OR > 1$  (group of interest more likely)



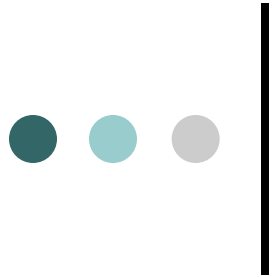
# Methods

- Event: Nonfatal IPV
  - *Adjusted Odds Ratio ( $OR_{Adj}$ )*
    - Each individual variable, while controlling for all others
      - *Age*
      - *Children in household*
      - *Education*
      - *Income*
      - *Marital status*
      - *Metropolitan status*
      - *Race*
      - *State of residence*



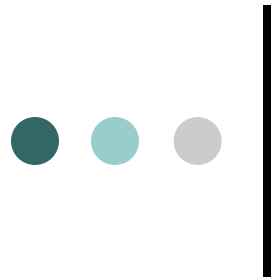
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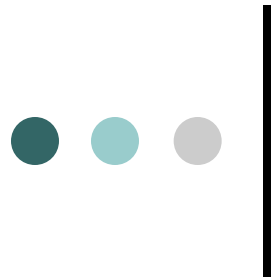
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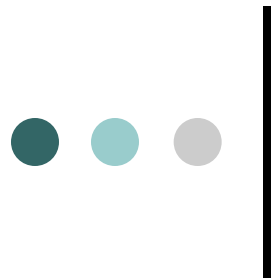
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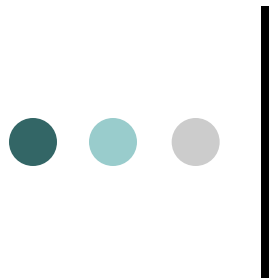
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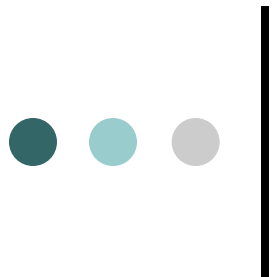
# Results

<b>Self-reported Prevalence of IPV</b>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Lifetime</i>	<i>Past 12 Months</i>
	<i>Respondents</i>	<i>Victimization</i>	<i>Victimization</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,892</b>	<b>11,603 (23.7%)</b>	<b>719 (6.2%)</b>



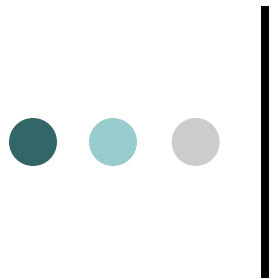
# Results

<b>Nonfatal IPV Prevalence Among Females</b>		
<i>Metropolitan Status</i>	<i>Lifetime</i>	<i>Past 12 Months</i>
Center city	25.1%	8.0%
Outside center city	21.0%	6.5%
Inside suburban county	23.0%	8.6%
Not MSA	22.8%	8.0%
Omnibus Chi-squared	14.7 ( $p=0.002$ )	2.2 ( $p=0.531$ )



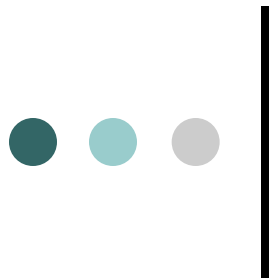
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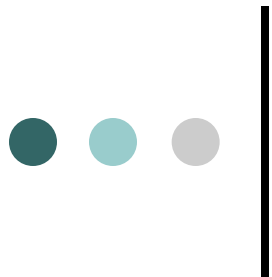
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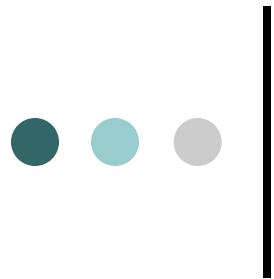
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# Results

## Multivariate Associations with Victimization

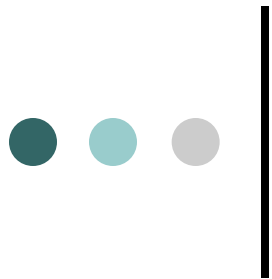
<i>Metropolitan Status</i>	<i>Lifetime</i>	<i>Past 12 Months</i>
	OR <sub>Adj</sub> (95% CI)	OR <sub>Adj</sub> (95% CI)
Center city	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Outside center city	<b>0.82 (0.71-0.94)</b>	0.96 (0.62-1.51)
Inside suburban county	0.95 (0.82-1.09)	0.92 (0.51-1.66)
Not MSA	<b>0.88 (0.79-0.98)</b>	1.59 (0.74-1.59)



# Results

<b>Multivariate Associations with Victimization</b>		
	<i>Lifetime</i>	<i>Past 12 Months</i>
<i>Age Group</i>	OR <sub>Adj</sub> (95% CI)	OR <sub>Adj</sub> (95% CI)
18-24	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
25-34	1.20 (0.96-1.48)	<b>0.26 (0.15-0.44)</b>
35-44	1.12 (0.90-1.39)	<b>0.17 (0.10-0.31)</b>
45-64	1.15 (0.92-1.42)	<b>0.11 (0.06-0.21)</b>
65+	<b>0.78 (0.62-0.98)</b>	<b>0.05 (0.02-0.11)</b>

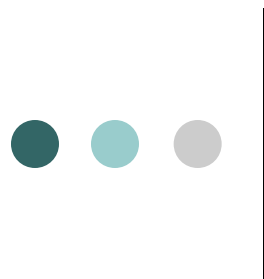




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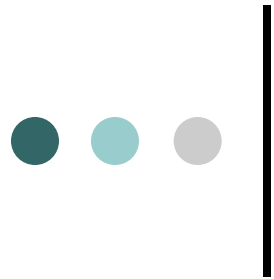
	<i>Lifetime</i>	<i>Past 12 Months</i>
<i>Children in household</i>	OR <sub>Adj</sub> (95% CI)	OR <sub>Adj</sub> (95% CI)
None	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
One or more	<b>1.16 (1.04-1.30)</b>	1.30 (0.90-1.88)
<i>Education</i>		
High school or less	0.96 (0.86-1.06)	<b>1.39 (1.02-1.90)</b>
College graduate or equal	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)



# Results

## Multivariate Associations with Victimization

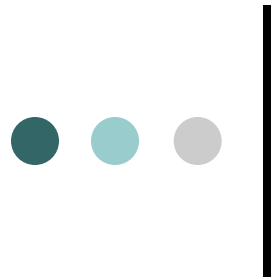
	<i>Lifetime</i>	<i>Past 12 Months</i>
<i>Income</i>	OR <sub>Adj</sub> (95% CI)	OR <sub>Adj</sub> (95% CI)
Less than \$25,000	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
\$25,000-50,000	<b>0.78 (0.70-0.88)</b>	0.80 (0.54-1.18)
More than \$50,000	<b>0.62 (0.54-0.72)</b>	<b>0.31 (0.20-0.48)</b>
<i>Marital Status</i>		
Single	0.98 (0.83-1.17)	0.73 (0.42-1.26)
Married	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Div./Wid./Sep.	<b>2.71 (2.43-3.03)</b>	<b>1.67 (1.10-2.53)</b>



# Results

## Multivariate Associations with Victimization

<i>Race</i>	<i>Lifetime</i> OR <sub>Adj</sub> (95% CI)	<i>Past 12 Months</i> OR <sub>Adj</sub> (95% CI)
White	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Black	<b>0.76 (0.63-0.90)</b>	1.14 (0.74-1.77)
Hispanic	<b>0.53 (0.42-0.67)</b>	1.65 (0.86-3.16)
Other	1.10 (0.93-1.32)	1.22 (0.77-1.93)



# Conclusions

- Nonfatal IPV
  - *Lifetime and past year IPV prevalence similar to that reported in smaller population-based surveys*
  - *No significant urban-rural differences in victimization during past 12 months*
  - *When considered along with prior research demonstrating a higher prevalence of IPV homicide among rural females, this suggests that IPV is not more prevalent, but is more likely to escalate to homicide among women living in rural areas*
- Lifetime prevalence findings consistent with existing literature
  - *Except protective effect for Black and Hispanic females*



# Limitations

- Results are based on cross-sectional data
- Direct comparisons with other studies difficult due to differences in question wording, and associations between location and study populations
- Limited representation for nonwhite females
- Self-reported data
- Despite weighting to adjust for sampling and nonresponse, these data from 14 states may not be representative of total U.S. population
- Lifetime victimization does not include consideration of place of residence at time of incident



# Recommendations

- Future studies of urban-rural nonfatal IPV
  - *Understand rural differences between fatal and nonfatal IPV*
  - *Study observed minority differences*
  - *Identify associations between nonfatal IPV and health outcomes and behaviors*
- Policy
  - *Target interventions in rural areas*
  - *Reduce differential enforcement of existing policies and legal procedures*



# Acknowledgement

- Funding agency
  - *National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, Georgia*
- References available upon request
  - [pbaughman@hsc.wvu.edu](mailto:pbaughman@hsc.wvu.edu)

## Multivariate Associations with Victimization

OR<sub>Adj</sub> (95% CI)

<i>State</i>	<i>Lifetime</i>	<i>Past 12 Months</i>
Arizona	<b>0.69 (0.54-0.88)</b>	1.03 (0.41-2.58)
Arkansas	<b>0.82 (0.68-0.98)</b>	0.78 (0.39-1.59)
Hawaii	<b>0.56 (0.46-0.69)</b>	1.14 (0.8-2.25)
Iowa	<b>0.74 (0.61-0.89)</b>	<b>0.35 (0.15-0.85)</b>
Louisiana	<b>0.59 (0.49-0.71)</b>	1.13 (0.58-2.22)
Missouri	<b>0.79 (0.64-0.96)</b>	1.00 (0.48-2.06)
Montana	<b>0.69 (0.56-0.83)</b>	0.52 (0.24-1.11)
Nevada	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Ohio	0.92 (0.75-1.12)	0.53 (0.25-1.13)
Oklahoma	<b>0.71 (0.60-0.85)</b>	<b>0.44 (0.23-0.86)</b>
Rhode Island	<b>0.55 (0.44-0.69)</b>	1.25 (0.58-2.70)
Vermont	<b>0.69 (0.57-0.83)</b>	0.93 (0.45-1.93)
Virginia	<b>0.70 (0.58-0.85)</b>	0.85 (0.42-1.72)
West Virginia	0.88 (0.72-1.08)	0.62 (0.28-1.37)



## Sample Composition

	Total Sample			Victims		
	Total %	Black %	Hispanic %	Total %	Black %	Hispanic %
<i>State</i>						
Arizona	4.1	0.6	<b>20.7</b>	4.1	0.5	<b>13.8</b>
Arkansas	6.3	8.4	3.5	6.8	9.6	2.2
Hawaii	<b>13.5</b>	1.4	<b>21.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	0.9	<b>29.9</b>
Iowa	5.5	0.8	2.7	4.9	1.1	2.0
Louisiana	7.1	<b>23.4</b>	4.4	5.7	<b>17.7</b>	3.0
Missouri	5.5	6.7	2.3	5.7	7.2	2.5
Montana	5.8	0.1	2.4	5.2	0.0	4.0
Nevada	5.9	2.0	<b>14.7</b>	7.7	1.7	<b>18.3</b>
Ohio	6.4	<b>19.7</b>	2.2	7.6	<b>29.1</b>	1.5
Oklahoma	<b>13.1</b>	7.2	<b>9.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	6.8	<b>11.5</b>
Rhode Island	3.6	1.9	5.4	2.9	1.1	3.0
Vermont	7.2	0.1	2.7	6.7	0.1	1.5
Virginia	<b>11.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>	5.7	<b>10.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	6.0
West Virginia	3.8	1.1	0.9	4.4	1.1	0.2