

Intimate Partner Violence in Ohio: Associations with Health Outcomes and Care Utilization

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2008 Ohio Family Health Survey
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Questions

- How common is p-IPV?
- Do people with p-IPV have worse health?
- Do people with p-IPV use more health care?
 - Does this association vary by insurance status?
- So what?

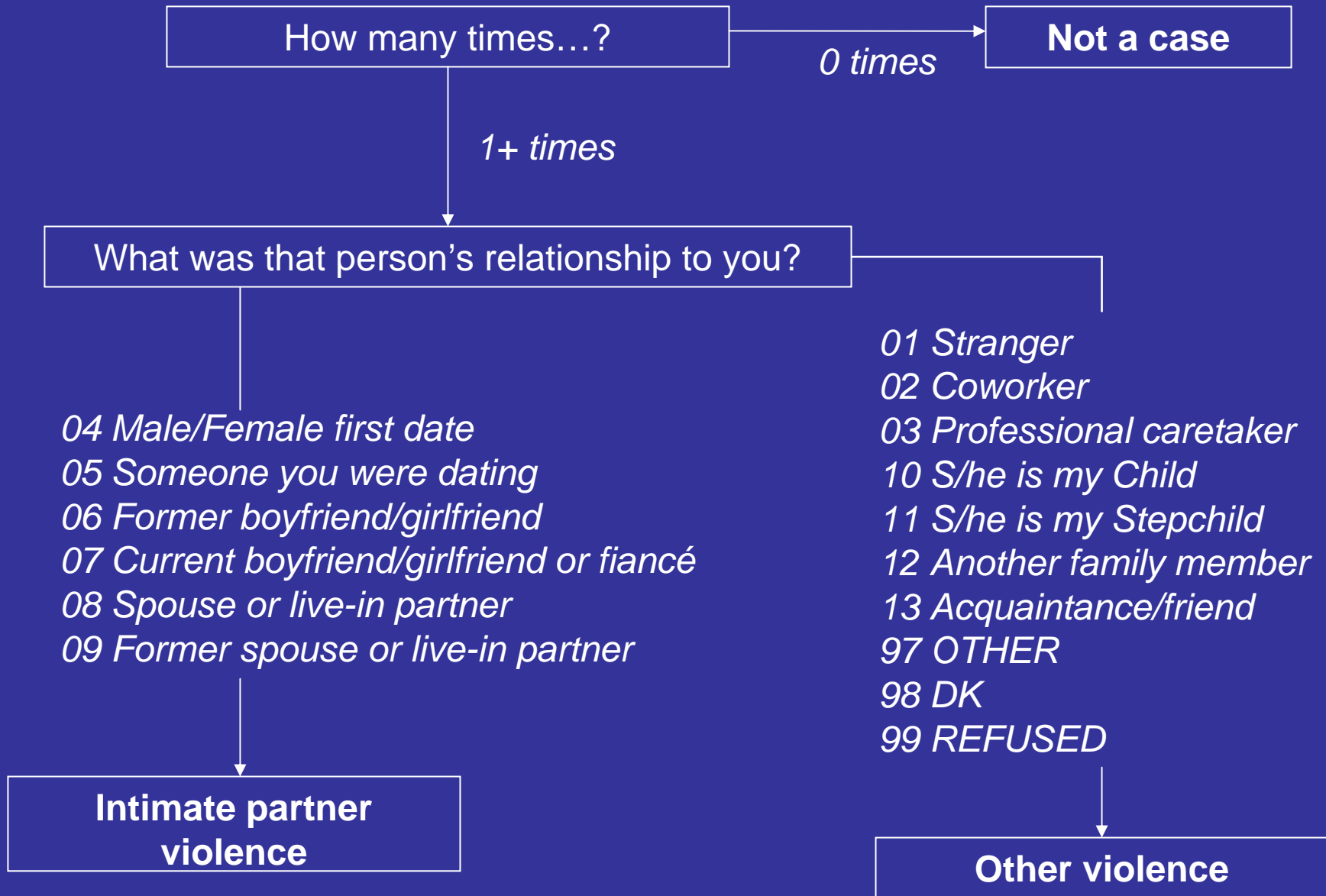
Ohio Family Health Survey

- September 2008-January 2009
- n=50,944 (23,083 women <65)
- Computer-assisted telephone interviews
- Random digit dialing
- Over-sampling of ethnic minorities, select counties
- Representative of Ohio adults & households

IPV measure

- During the past 12 months, how many times, if any, has anyone hit, slapped, pushed, kicked or physically hurt you?
- Think about the time of the most recent incident involving a person or persons who hit, slapped, pushed, kicked or physically hurt you. What was that person's relationship to you? *(open-ended)*

Classifying p-IPV



Other Variables

- Age, ethnicity, region
- Socioeconomic status
 - Income, education, home ownership
- Insurance status
 - Uninsured; Medicaid; Employer-based; Other

Data Analysis

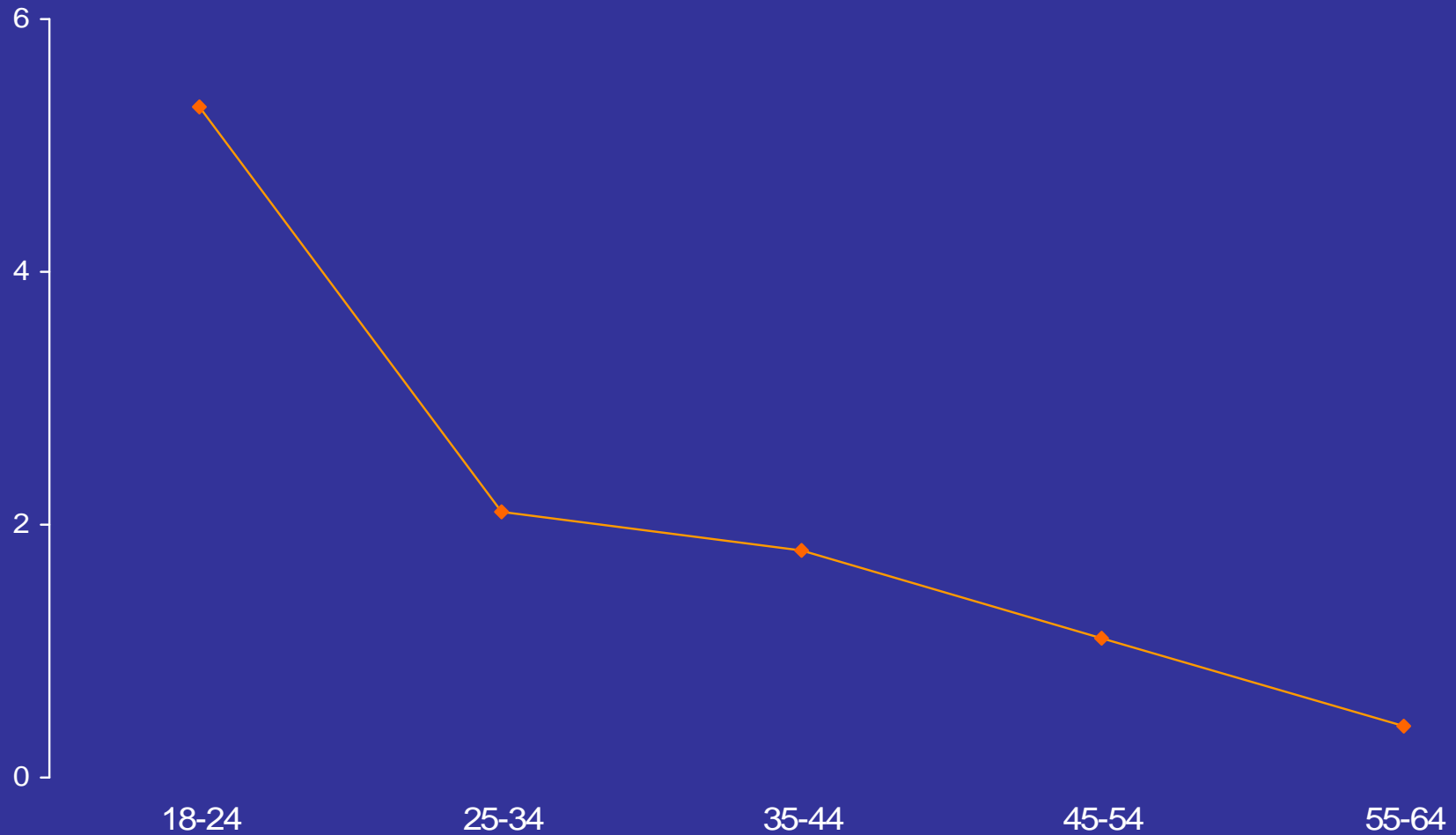
- Bivariate association
 - Covariates with IPV
 - IPV with dependent variables
- Generalized Linear Model
 - Poisson distribution, log link
 - Controlling for age, ethnicity, SES
- Weighted data; complex survey design

How common is p-IPV?

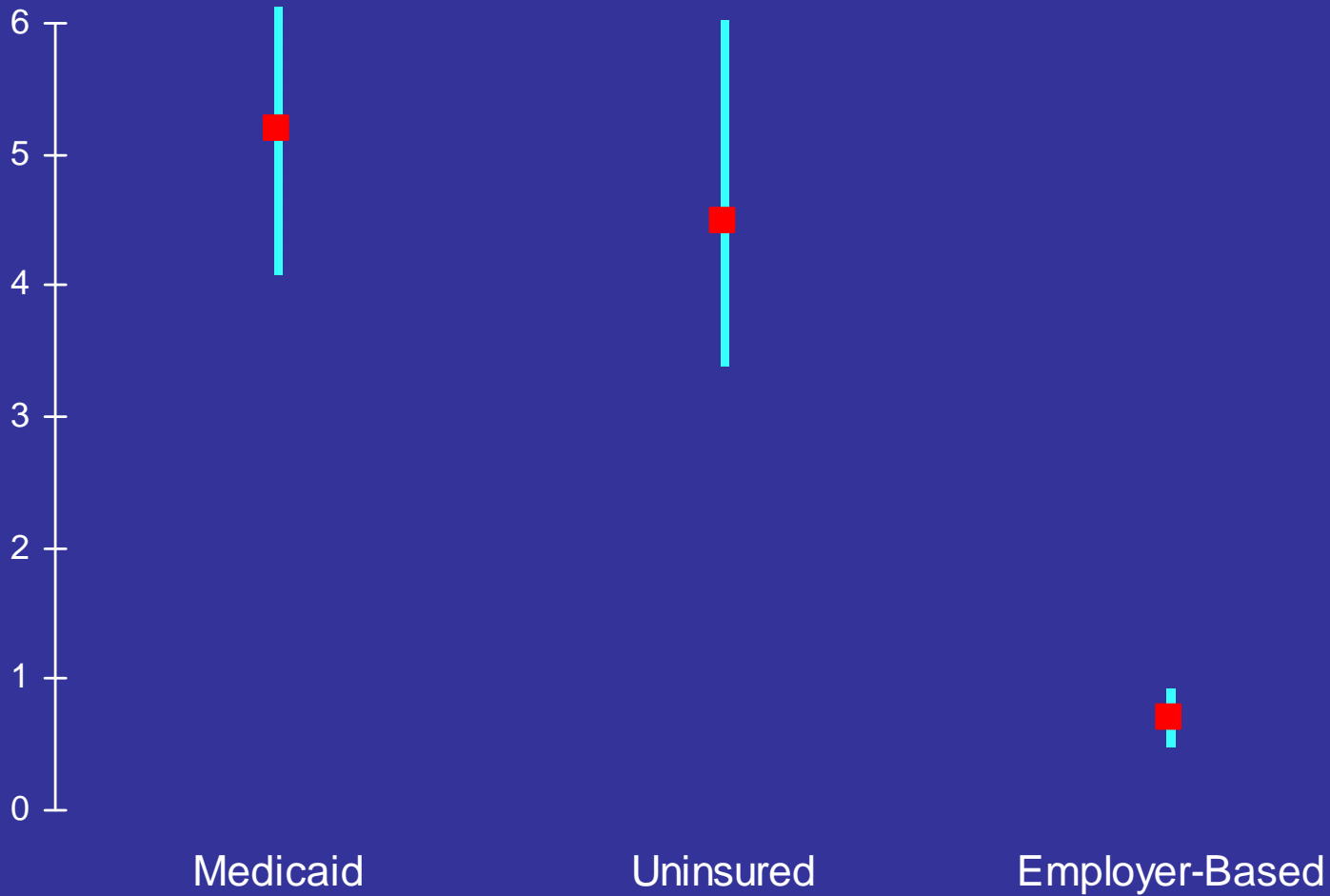
Estimated counts of past-year physical intimate partner violence in Ohio

- Women: 66,000
- Men: 33,000
- Children living in IPV homes: 58,000

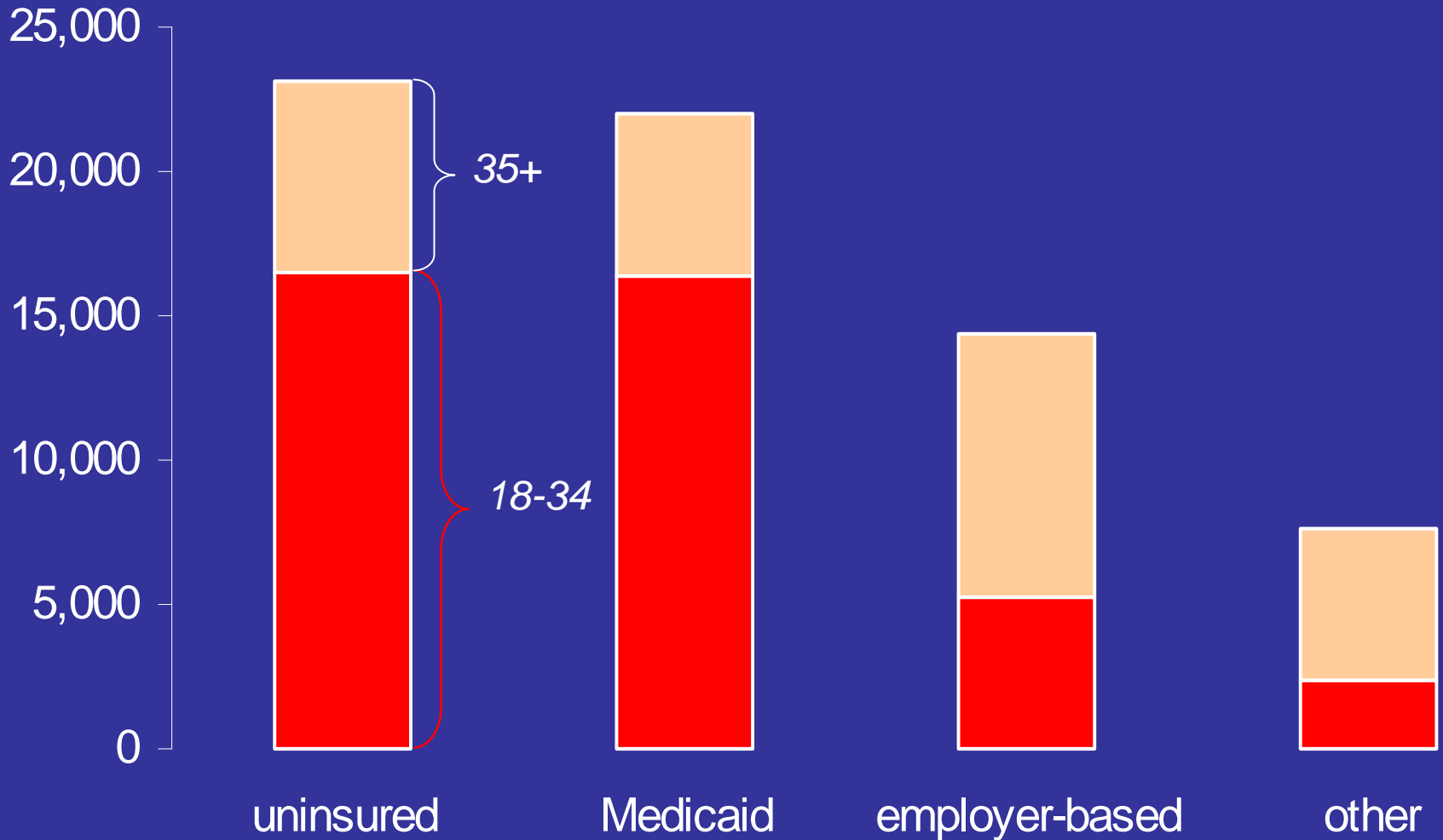
Prevalence of past-year physical intimate partner violence among Ohio women by age group



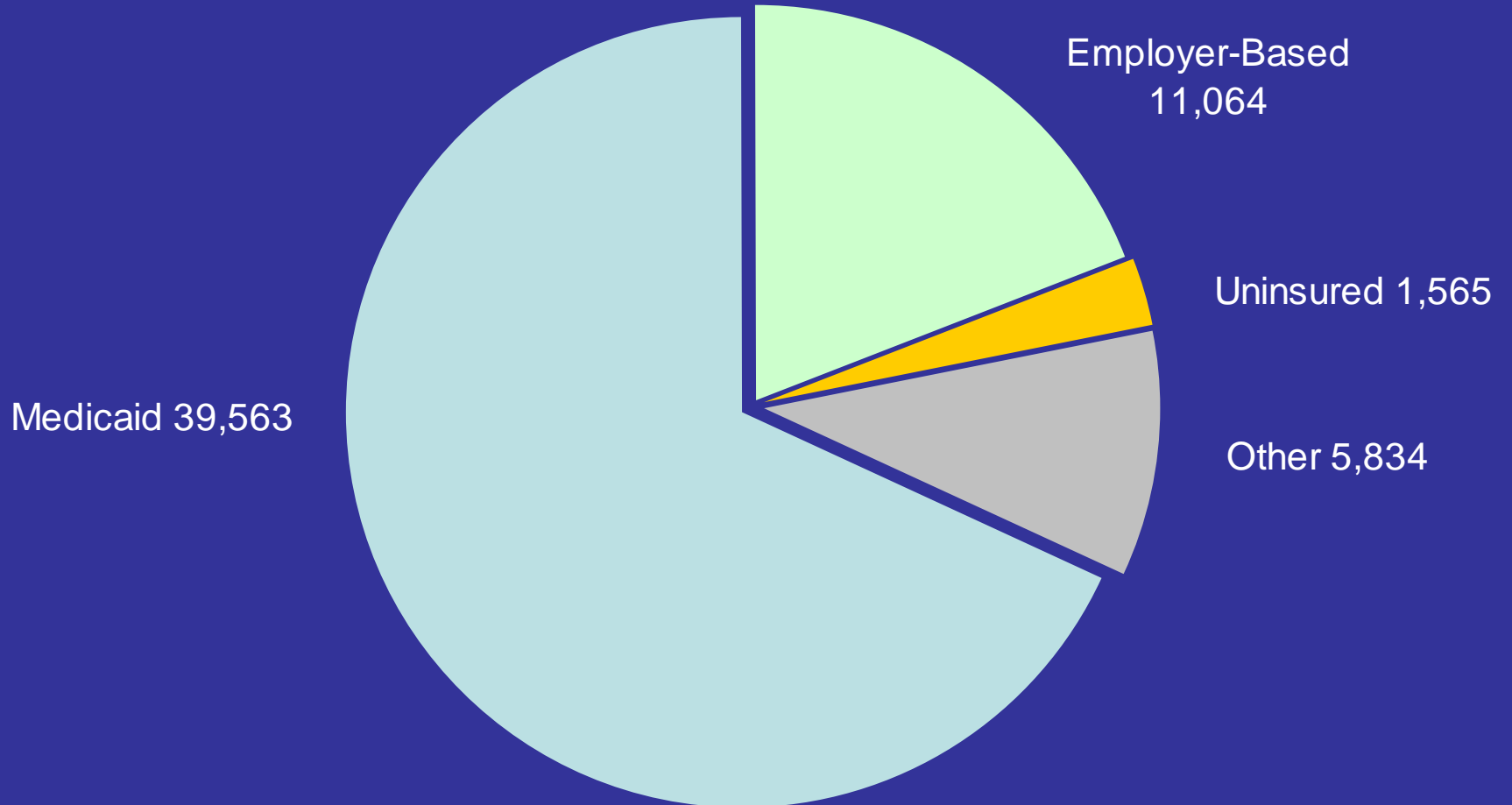
Prevalence of past-year physical intimate partner violence among Ohio women (ages 18-64): Differences by insurance type



of Ohio women experiencing past-year physical intimate partner violence:
Estimated counts by age group and insurance type (N=66,084)

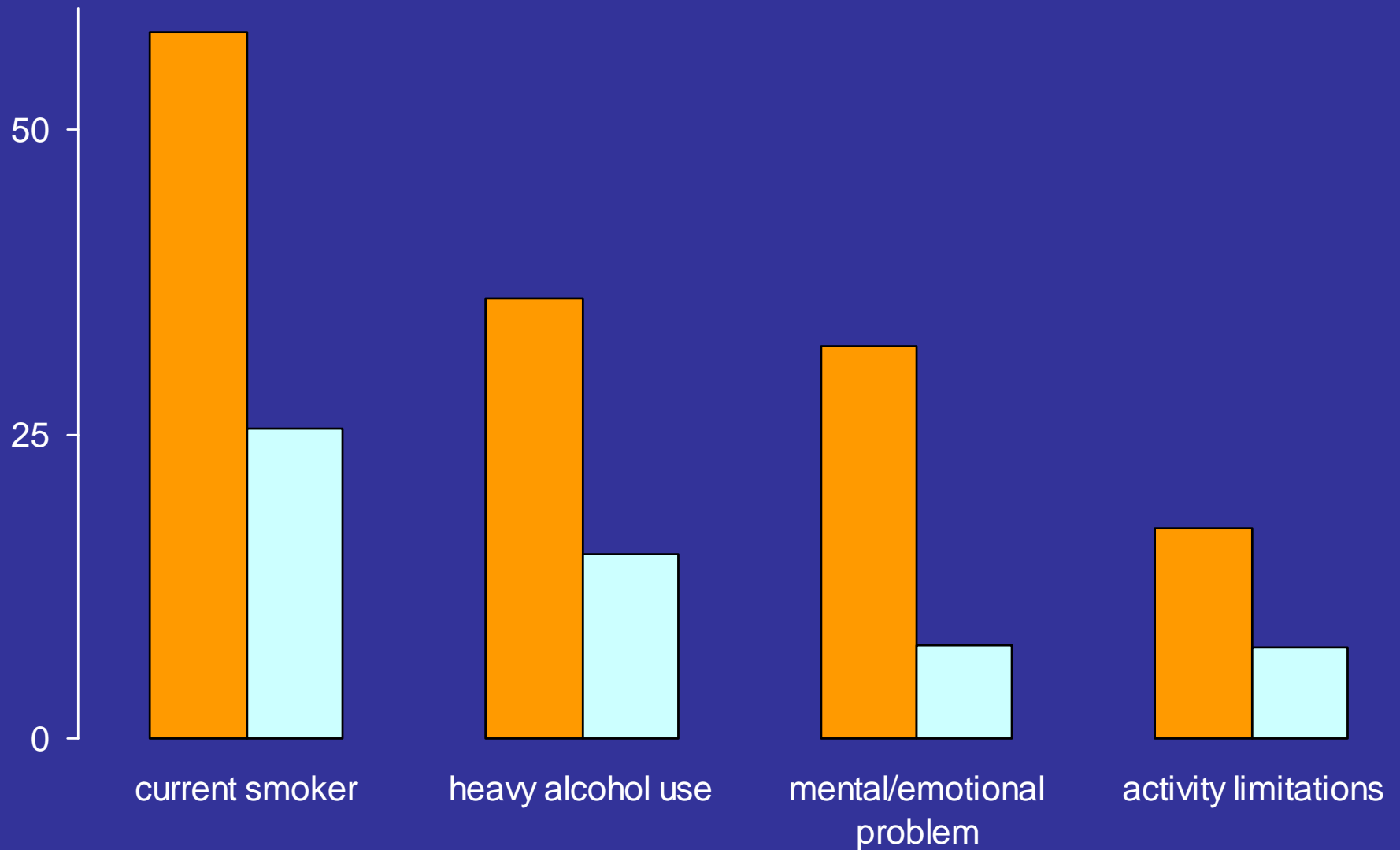


Ohio children living in homes
where physical intimate partner violence occurs:
Estimated counts by insurance type

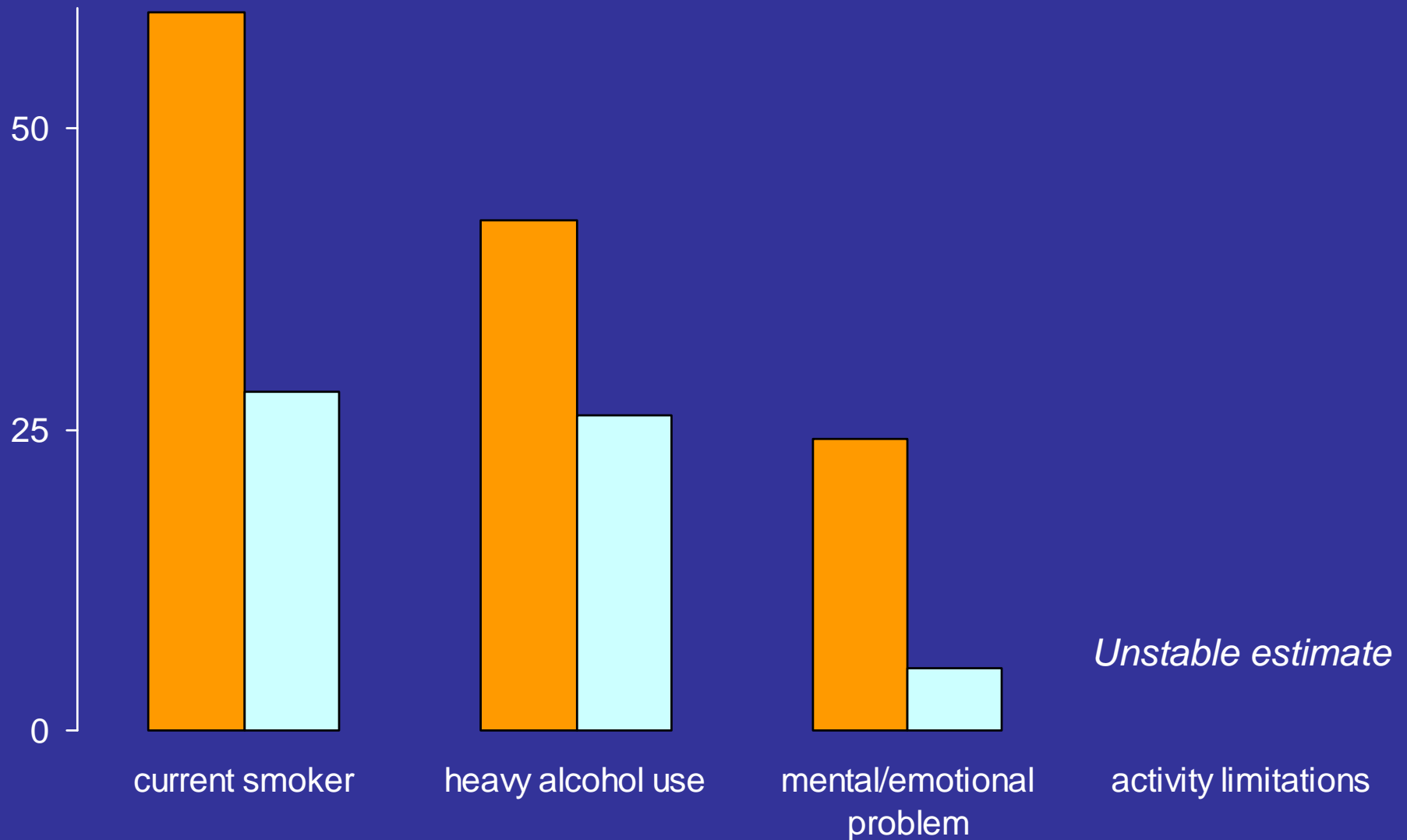


Do people with p-IPV
have worse health outcomes?

Prevalence of health behaviors and outcomes
among Ohio women (ages 18-64):
Differences by exposure to physical intimate partner violence



Prevalence of health behaviors and outcomes
among Ohio men (ages 18-64):
Differences by exposure to physical intimate partner violence



Do people with p-IPV use
more health care?

Association of IPV with health care utilization among Ohio women (ages 18-64)

	Use Prevalence		Adjusted* Prevalence Rate Ratio	
	<i>Among women with p-IPV</i>	<i>Among women with no violence</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Urgent care	32.6%	15.6%	1.6	[1.3-2.1]
Emergency room	51.7%	23.2%	1.5	[1.3-1.7]
Hospital admission	25.4%	15.2%	1.3	[1.0-1.7]

**Adjusted for age, ethnicity, income, education, home ownership, insurance status*

Does this association vary by
insurance type?

Association of IPV with Health Care Utilization among Ohio women (ages 18-64): Variation by Insurance Status

	Uninsured (n=2,924)		Medicaid (n=2,998)		Employer- Based (n=13,763)	
	PRR	95% CI	PRR	95% CI	PRR	95% CI
Urgent care	2.3	[1.5-3.5]	1.4	[1.0-1.9]	1.3	[0.8-2.4]
Emergency room	1.7	[1.3-2.3]	1.4	[1.1-1.7]	1.4	[0.9-2.2]
Hospital admission	1.2	[0.6-2.4]	1.1	[0.8-1.6]	1.1	[0.6-2.0]

PRR=Prevalence Rate Ratio (adjusted for age, ethnicity, income, education, home ownership)

So What?

Implications

- Medicaid must “own” IPV
 - Support prevention and intervention
- Will expanding employer-based insurance reduce p-IPV-related health care use?
- Urgent care may important source for uninsured
- Compare service reports to OFHS data
 - Are we adequately reaching everyone?

Future Research

- IPV-care use association among women with employer-based insurance
 - Distinguish those with spouse-based insurance
- Patterns of help-seeking
- Association with child health care utilization

Thank you

