Association between Intimate Partner Violence and Homelessness Risk, Unhealthy Alcohol Use, and Risk of Unintended Pregnancy

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Background

- More than one in three women in the United States experience rape, physical violence, and/or stalking from an intimate partner in their lifetimes (intimate partner violence, IPV)¹
- Experience of IPV can contribute to homelessness, unhealthy substance use, and unintended pregnancies, among other social conditions²⁻⁴
- Women veterans are a growing population of Veterans Health Administration (VHA) patients and face particular risks of these social health conditions, which are associated with negative health outcomes and impact each other³⁻⁶

¹Black et al., 2011; ²Black, 2011; ³Hamilton et al., 2011; ⁴Gerber et al., 2014; ⁵Byrne et al., 2013; ⁶Goyal et al., 2012

Study Purpose

- To identify the association between experience of past-year IPV and three social health conditions: current homelessness risk or housing instability, current unhealthy alcohol use, and current risk of unintended pregnancy, among a sample of female VHA patients
- By identifying the overlap between IPV and other social health conditions, we can better tailor assessment and intervention to meet patients' holistic healthcare needs

Methods

- Setting: Two VA medical centers in Pennsylvania, women's primary care clinics
- Sample: 583 female VHA primary care patients
- Data collection: Self-administered paper-based social health screen provided as part of primary care visit
- Instrument: 14-item Social Health Screen
- Analysis: bivariate, chi-square

Measures

Construct	Measure	Items	Scoring
Past-year IPV	Extended Hurt, Insult, Threaten, Scream scale (E- HITS) ¹	Physically hurt, insult or talk down to, threaten with harm, scream or curse, forced sexual activities	Any violence
Unstable housing	VA Homelessness Screening Clinical Reminder ²	Not living in stable housing in past 2 months, worried/concerned about not having stable housing in next 2 months	Positive response on either item
Unhealthy alcohol use	Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT-C) ³	Past year: frequency of drinking, number of drinks per day when drinking, binge drinking	≥3
Risk of unintended pregnancy	Contraceptive Vital Sign ⁵	Birth control method – among age ≤50, heterosexually active, able to get pregnant, and not currently pregnant or trying to become pregnant	No/lower- efficacy birth control method

¹Chan et al., 2010; ²Montgomery et al., 2013; ³Bush et al., 1998; ⁴Schwarz et al., 2012

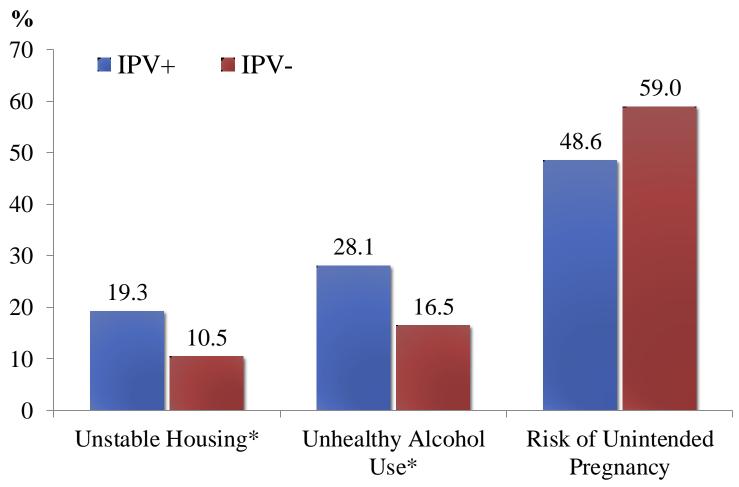
Social Health Screen

Social Health Screen	10. How many drinks containing alcohol did you have on a typical day when you were drinking in		
	the past year? (choose one)		
In order to better meet your needs, please complete the questions below and then hand the completed	□ 1 or 2		
form to your nurse or primary care provider.	□ 3 or 4		
	□ 5 or 6		
 In the past 2 months, have you been living in stable housing that you own, rent, or stay in as part 	□ 7 to 9		
of a household? (choose one)	□ 10 or more		
Yes, living in stable housing			
No, not living in stable housing → skip to Question #3	11. How often did you have six or more drinks on one occasion in the past year? (choose one)		
	□ Never		
Are you worried or concerned that in the next 2 months you may NOT have stable housing that	Less than monthly		
you own, rent, or stay in as part of a household? (choose one)	□ Monthly		
☐ Yes, worried about housing in the near future	□ Weekly		
☐ No, not worried about housing in the near future	☐ Daily or almost daily		
3. Where you have lived for MOST of the past 2 months? (choose one)	If you are age 50 or younger, please answer the questions below.		
□ Apartment/House/Room − no government subsidy □ Apartment/House/Room − with government subsidy	If you are <u>older than 50</u> , please skip to question #14.		
□ With Friend/Family	12. Are you currently pregnant or trying to become pregnant?		
□ Motel/Hotel	☐ I am currently pregnant → Skip to Question #14		
☐ Hospital/Rehabilitation Center/Drug Treatment Center	□ I am trying to get pregnant → Skip to Question #14		
☐ Homeless Shelter	No, I've been through menopause → Skip to Question #14		
☐ Anywhere Outside (e.g., street, vehicle, abandoned building)	□ No, I've had a hysterectomy → Skip to Question #14		
☐ Other (specify):	☐ I am not trying to get pregnant but I wouldn't mind being pregnant		
	□ No		
In the past 12 months, how often did an intimate partner (e.g., boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, wife,			
sexual partner):	13. There are many ways that people try to avoid becoming pregnant. Which are you using? (you can		
Never Rarely Sometimes Often Frequently	choose more than one)		
4. Physically hurt you	☐ I have not been sexually active with men in the last 3 months		
5. Insult or talk down to you	☐ Birth control pills, vaginal ring, or patch		
6. Threaten you with harm	☐ Condoms or diaphragm		
7. Scream or curse at you	☐ Depo-Provera (shot)		
8. Force you to have sexual activities	☐ Intrauterine Device (IUD) or Implanon/Nexplanon (the implant)		
	□ Tubal ligation		
9. How often did you have a drink containing alcohol in the past year? (choose one)	☐ My partner has a vasectomy		
□ Never → skip to Question #12	☐ Other (such as spermicides, a sponge, withdrawal, timed intercourse, etc.)		
Once a month or less	□ No method		
☐ Two to four times a month			
☐ Two to three times per week	14. Please note any other concerns you would like to discuss with your provider today:		
☐ Four or more times a week			
Please continue on the other side			

Findings: IPV Screening

	n	0/0	Total n
Any IPV	120	21.3	564
Any Psychological IPV	116	20.6	562
Any Physical IPV	19	3.4	561
Any Sexual IPV	10	1.8	555
E-HITS ≥ 6	105	19.1	549
E-HITS ≥ 7	81	14.8	549

Findings: IPV and Other Conditions



Discussion

- Past-year IPV associated with increased risk of unstable housing and unhealthy alcohol use
 - Nearly 1 in 5 women with past-year IPV reported currently unstable housing
 - > 1 in 4 women with past-year IPV reported current unhealthy use of alcohol
 - No statistically significant difference between IPV+ and IPV- on risk of unintended pregnancy (among women able to become pregnant)
- Considerations
 - Diverse sample from two medical centers but not representative of larger population
 - No statistical control of demographic characteristics
 - Novel measures of homelessness risk and risk of unintended pregnancy

Conclusions and Implications

- IPV co-occurs with other social health conditions (homelessness, unhealthy substance use), placing women at increased risk of negative health outcomes
- Policies and programs for women experiencing IPV should address a variety of social service needs to promote health and safety
- Policies and programs addressing homelessness and unhealthy alcohol use among women should also assess for and address experience of IPV
- Further research should examine the association between IPV and risk of unintended pregnancy, including contraceptive use and need for contraceptive care among women experiencing IPV

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Thank you!

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